Darstellung und Bezeichnung

der

Laute der Englischen Buchstaben.

Vorerinnerungen.

1) Die Vocale sind lang, wenn der Ton oder Accent auf denselben liegt, kurz hingegen, wenn der Ton nicht auf denselben ruhet.

2) Das hier gebrauchte Deutsche Theilungszeichen (=) zeigt an, daß der vor demselben hergehende Vocal oder Consonant den Ton hat, und mit Erhebung der Stimme ausgesprochen werden muß. Die Wörter, in denen dieses Zeichen nicht gesetzt worden ist, haben den Ton auf dem Endbuchstaben. Das Lateinische Theilungszeichen (-) bedeutet, daß der vorhergehende Vocal lang lautet.

3) Wenn der Ton auf einem zwischen zwey Vocalen stehenden Consonanten liegt, so wird dieser in der Aussprache gewöhnlich doppelt gehört.

4) Von den zusammen gesetzten Vocalen wird nur der mit einem der drey Französischen Accente (´ ` ^) bezeichnete ausgesprochen, der unbezeichnete ist stumm. Sind sie beyde bezeichnet, so werden sie getrennt, und jeder nach seiner Bezeichnung ausgesprochen.

5) Das h nach den Vocalen bedeutet, daß die Vocale lang sind, und nach g zeigt es an, daß das g hart, wie in dem Deutschen Worte Gott, ausgesprochen wird.

6) Uw, welches den Laut des Englischen w ausdrückt, wird in einen Laut zusammen schmelzend ausgesprochen.

7) Die abgeleiteten Wörter behalten meistens die Aussprache ihrer Stammwörter.

Darstellung und Bezeichnung der Laute der Englischen Buchstaben.

Man lese

I. die einfachen Vocale,

A,

wie *eh*, (à = und à -) lang: 1) Wenn es den Ton hat, als: Shà = dy (*scheh = di*), schattig. Là = me, (*leh = m*) lahm. À = ngél (*eh = ndschel*), Engel. Bà = ss (*beh = s*), Bimsenbette. Nà = tion (*neh = schjen*), Nation. — 2) In einigen unbetonten Endungen auf einen Consonanten mit einem stummen *e*, als: Tó déál = bà - te (*tu deäl = beh - t*), weißen. Éarth = quà - ke (*erth = kuweh - k*), Erdbeben.

= *e*, (à) kurz und geschärft. 1) In den meisten unbetonten Endungen auf einen Consonanten mit einem stummen *e*, als: Bág - gàge (*bägh = ghedsch*), Gepäck. Bûl - làce (*bul = les*), Schlehe. Prì = vàte (*prei = wet*), geheim. — 2) In Án = y (*en - ni*), etwa ein. Mán = y (*meh - ni*), viele. Thàmes (*tems*), Themse. Jàs = míne (*dsches = min*), Jasmin. Fór = wàrd (*for = uwerd*), ernstlich, frühzeitig. Tò = wàrd (*toh = erd*), gegen. Áf = térwàrd (*äf = teruwerd*), hernach. Áw = kwàrd (*ah = kerd*), tölpisch. Lèe = wàrd (*lih = erd*), gegen den Wind.

wie *ä* (á), kurz, und in der Endſylbe ar dem ö ſich nähernd, wenn es den Ton nicht hat, als: mán = lý (*män = li*), männlich. Hánd (*händ*), Hand. Fám = íly (*fäm = mili*), Familie. Lég = áte (*legh = ghät*), päpſtlicher Geſandter. Sháll (*ſchäl*), ſoll. Cól = lár (*kal = lör*), Kragen.

— *äh*, (á =) lang, wenn es vor r ſteht und den Ton hat, als: Cá = re (*käh = r*), Sorge. Há = rd (*häh = rd*), hart. Há = rm (*häh = rm*), Harm, Schade.

— *ah*, (â) lang und dumpf, meiſten Theils, wenn es vor ld, lk, ll, lt ꝛc., nach qu und zwiſchen w und r ſteht und den Ton hat, als: Bâ = ld (*bah = ld*), kahl. Tô tâ = lk (*tu tah = k*), ſchwatzen. Â = ll (*ah = l*), alles. Sâ = lt (*ſah = lt*), Salz. Quâ = rtér (*kuwah = rter*), Viertel. Wâ = rm (*uwah = rm*), warm. Â = lmánác (*ah = lmänäk*), Almanach. Wâ = tér (*uwah = ter*), Waſſer.

— *a*, (â) kurz und dumpf, meiſten Theils, wenn es nach qu oder w ſtehet und den Ton nicht hat, als: Quâr = rél (*kuwar = rel*), Zank. Wânt (*uwant*), Mangel. Swân (*ſuwan*), Schwan. Whât (*huwat*), was. Châp (*tſchap*), Spalte.

— *a*, (a) hell, wie das a in dem Deutſchen Worte haben, in Fa = thér (*fa = dher*), Vater. Rath = ér (*radh = er*), vielmehr.

nicht (a) in Dì - amònd (*dei = mond*), Diamant.

E,

wie *ih*, (è = und è -) lang: 1) Wenn es den Ton hat, als: Fè = vér (*fih = wer*), Fieber. Hè (*hih*), er. Shè (*ſchih*), Sie. H = re (*hih = r*), hier. — 2) In den aus dem Griechiſchen und Lateiniſchen aufgenommenen Wörtern, die ſich auf es enden, als:

als: Ántíp=òdè-s (*äntip=odih-s*), Gegenfüßler, Pýrít=è-s (*pirit=tih-s*), Feuerſtein. Ámbà=gè-s (*ämbeh=dſchih-s*), Umſchweif.

wie *i*, (è) kurz: 1) In den meiſten unbetonten Anfangsſylben be, em und en, als: Bètì=me (*bitei=m*), bey Zeiten. Tô èmbrà=ce (*tu imbreh-s*), umarmen. Tô èngà-ge (*tu ivgheh=dſch*), verpflichten. — 2) In Eng-lánd (*ing=länd*), England. Eng=líſh (*ingliſch*), Engliſch. Yès (*jis*), ja. Prèt-tý (*prit=ti*), artig, ziemlich. Èn=gíne (*in=dſchin*), Feuerſpritze. — 3) Vor a und o ſo kurz und ſchnell wie j, als: Tô délín=èà-te (*tu delin=jeht-t*), entwerfen. Tô nâu=ſèà-te (*tu nah=ſchjeh-t*), Ekel haben. Crúſtà=cèòus (*croſteh=ſchjos*), rindig. Híd=èòus (*hid=jos*), ſcheußlich.

— e, (é) kurz, und vor r dem ö ſich nähernd. 1) Zu Anfange und in der Mitte der Wörter, wenn es den Ton nicht hat: als: Béd (*bed*), Bette. Léſt (*leſt*), damit nicht. Hér (*hör*), ihr. Clév=ér (*klew=wer*), geſchickt. Díf=férént (*dif=ferent*), unterſchieden. Prív=ílége (*priw=wiledſch*), Vorrecht. Wér=e (*uwer*), waren. Díſcrét=íon (*diſkreſch=jen*), Beſcheidenheit. Émbáſ=ſádòr (*embäs=ſädor*), Geſandter. — 2) Am Ende der aus dem Griechiſchen und Lateiniſchen aufgenommenen Wörter, als: Épít=òmé (*epit=ome*), Auszug. Réc=ípé (*res=ſipe*), Recept. — 3) In der Endung es, wenn ein weiches c, ch, g oder s, ſh, x oder z vorhergehet, als: Prín=cés (*prins=es*), Prinzen. Hè plà=cés (*hih pleh=ſes*), er ſetzet. Hè pràì=ſes (*hih preh-ſes*), er lobet. Chúrch=és (*tſchortſch=es*), Kirchen. Hédg=és (*hedſch=es*), Hecken.

Hecken. Fóx=és (*faks-es*), Füchſe. Hou=sés (*hau=ses*), Häuſer. Fíſh=és (*fiſch=es*), Fiſche. Hè gà=zés (*hih gheb=ses*), er gafft an. — 4) In der Endung ed, wenn ein d oder t vorher gehet, als: Plèa=déd (*plih=ded*), vor Gericht vertheidigt. Pài=ntéd (*peh=nted*), gemahlt. — 5) In Thé (*dhe*), der, die, das, wenn der Nachdruck nicht auf demſelben liegt; im Falle aber derſelbe darauf liegt, wird es lang, wie ih, als: Thè (*dhih*), ausgeſprochen.

wie *eh*, (é-) lang, in Mán=ſué-te (*män=ſtweh-t*), zahm. Áp=òſté-me (*äp=oſteh-m*), Geſchwür. Dis=cré-te (*dis=kreh-t*), verſchieden. Cén=tipé-de (*ſen=tipeh-t*), eine giftige Schlange in Siam. Cón=cré-te (*kan=kreh-t*), zuſammen hängend. Ób=ſòlé-te (*ab=ſoleh-t*), veraltet.

— äh, (ê=) lang, wenn es vor r ſtehet und den Ton hat, als: Clê=rk (*kläh=rk*), Schreiber, Geiſtlicher. Sê=rge (*ſäh=rdſch*), Sarſche. Thê=re (*dhäh=r*), da. Whê=re (*huwäh=r*), wo. Ê=re (*äh=r*), ehe, eher.

— a, (e) in den Franzöſiſchen Wörtern: Envíró=ns (*angwiroh=ns*), umliegende Gegend. Encò=re (*angkoh=r*), noch ein Mahl. Envélò=pe (*angweloh=p*), Umſchlag, Decke. Ren=dézvoûs (*rang=dewu*), Zuſammenkunftsort.

nicht (e). 1) Am Ende der Wörter, die nicht Griechiſch oder Lateiniſch ſind, als: Tò nà=me (*tu neh=m*), nennen. Stà=te (*ſteh=t*), Staat. — 2) In der Endung es der Wörter, die nicht griechiſch oder lateiniſch ſind, wenn kein weiches c, ch, g, oder ein s, ſh, x oder z vorher gehet, als: He nà=mes (*hih neh=ms*), er nennet. Stà=tes (*ſteh=ts*),

(*ſteh = ts*), Staaten. — 3) In der Endung ed, wenn kein d oder t vorhergehet, als: Nà = med (*neh = md*), genannt. Prài = ſed (*preh = ſ'd*), gebet. Plà = ced (*pleh = ſ'd*), geſetzt.

I,

wie ei, (ì = und ì-) lang. 1) Wenn es den Ton hat, beſonders in den Endungen igh, ight, ign, ild und ind, als: Frì = day (*frei = de*), Freytag. Fì = re (*fei = r*), Feuer. Várì = ety (*wārei = eti*), Mannigfaltigkeit. Tô ſì = gh (*tu ſei*), ſeufzen. Tô ſì = ght (*tu ſei = t*), fechten. Sì = gn (*ſei = n*), Zeichen. Chì = ld (*tſchei = ld*), Kind. Tô fì = nd (*tu fei = nd*), finden. Tô clì = mb (*tu klei = m*), klettern. Clì = ént (*klei = ent*), Client. Pì = nt (*pei = nt*), Nöſſel. Tô wì = nd (*tu uwei = nd*), winden. — 2) In einigen unbetonten Sylben, als: Vì - dél = ícét (*wei - del = iſet*), nämlich. Bì - óg = ráphér, (*bei - agh = grāfer*), Biographe. Vér = ſífì - ér (*wer - ſifei - er*), Verſemacher.

— i, (í) kurz, und vor einem Vocal ſo ſchnell wie j, wenn es den Ton nicht hat, als: Fíſh (*fiſch*), Fiſch. Cít = ý (*ſit = ti*), Stadt. Tô gív = e (*tu ghiw*), geben. Tô lív = e (*tu liw*), leben. Chíl = dren (*tſchil = dr'n*), Kinder. Wínd (*uwind*), Wind. Tô gíld (*tu ghild*), vergolden. Tô réſcínd (*tu reſind*), abſchneiden. Wíl = dérnéſs (*uwil = dernes*), Wildniß. Mír = ròr (*mir = ror*), Spiegel. Tô ír = rítà - te (*tu ir = riteh - t*), reizen. — Fíl = íál (*fil = jäl*), kindlich. Ínſíd = íòus (*inſid = jos* und *inſidſch = jos*), hinterliſtig. Tô mè = díà - te (*tu mih = djeh - t*), vermitteln. Á = ncíént (*eh = nſchjent*), alt.

alt. Ímítà=tion (*imiteh=ſchjen*), Nachahmung. Chrís=tián (*kris=tjän*), Chriſt.

wie ih (í=) lang, mit dem Ton, meiſtens in Franzöſiſchen Wörtern, als: Ánti=que (*äntih=k*), alt. Cápri=ce (*käprih=s*), Eigenſinn. Críti=que (*kritih=k*), Critik. Bráſi=l (*bräſih=l*), Braſilien. Récítáti=ve (*reſitätih=w*), Recitativ.

— *e* oder *ö*, (î) kurz vor einem einfachen r, als: Sîr (*ſör*), mein Herr. Bîrd (*börd*), Vogel. Vîr=tûe (*wer=tſchu*), Tugend. Spîr=ít (*ſper=it*), Geiſt. Gîr=l (*gher=l*), Mädchen.

nicht (i) in Méd=icíne (*med=ſin*), Arzeneywiſſenſchaft, Arzeney. Ó=rdinárý (*ah=rnäri*), Garküche, ordentlich. Pá=rliámént (*päh=rlement*), Parlement. Friénd (*frend*), Freund.

O,

wie oh, (ò=) lang, wenn es den Ton hat, als: Glò=rý (*glob=ri*), Ruhm. Hò=pe (*hoh=p*), Hoffnung. Pò=rt (*poh=rt*), Hafen. Tô gò (*tu goh*), gehen, Cò=ld (*koh=ld*), kalt.

— o, (ò) kurz und mit einem Conſonant dem ö ſich nähernd, wenn es den Ton nicht hat, als: Sòcì=étý (*ſoſei=eti*), Geſellſchaft. Évòcà=tíon (*ewokeh=ſchjen*), Geiſterbeſchwörung. Mòn=dày (*mon=de*), Montag. Dòz=én (*dos=en*), Dutzend. Ábòv=e (*äbow*), oben. Mòth=ér (*modh=dher*), Mutter. Kíng=dòm (*king=dom*), Königreich. Créàtòr (*kreeh=tor*), Schöpfer. Tô còm=e (*tu kom*), kommen. Wéll=còme (*uwel=kom*), willkommen.

— a, (ó) kurz und dumpf dem o ein wenig ſich nähernd, wenn es den Ton nicht hat, als: Tô hóp (*tu hap*), hüpfen.

hüpfen. Cón=fórt (*kan=fart*), Mitgenoſſe. Cóp=y (*kap=i*), Copie. Gón=e (*gan*), gegangen. Dón=e (*dan*), gethan. Ón=e (*uwan*), einer. Ónc-e (*uwans*), ein Mahl.

wie ah, (ó=) lang, und dumpf in vielen Wörtern, in denen es den Ton hat, als: Cló-th (*klah-th*), Tuch. Ó-ft (*ah=ft*), oft. Ló-rd (*lah-rd*), Herr. Tô cónſó-rt (*tu kanſah-rt*), ſich zu einem geſellen. Fó=rk (*fah=rk*), Gabel.

— uh, (ô=) lang, mit dem Tone, in einigen Wörtern, als: Tô dô (*tu duh*), thun. Tô lô=ſe (*tu luh=s*), verlieren. Twô (*tuh*), zwey. Whô (*huh*), wer? welcher. Póltrô=n (*pæltruh=n*), feige Memme. Gô=ld (*guh=ld*), Gold.

— u, (ô) kurz und geſchärft in Tô (*tu*), zu. Wôlf (*wulf*), Wolf. Bôſ=òm (*buſ=om*), Buſen. Wôm=án (*wum=än*), Weibsperſon. Whôm (*hum*), wen. Wôrs=téd (*wus=ted*), überwunden.

— e, (o) kurz, dem ö ſich nähernd oder leiſe in der tonloſen Sylbe on, als: Léſ=ſon (*leſ=ſen* oder *leſ=ſ'n*), Lektion. Pròpò=rtíon (*propoh=rſchjen*), Ebenmaß. Còmpléx=íon (*kömplek=ſchjen*), Geſichtsfarbe. Pòſtíl=líon (*poſtil=ljen*), Poſtknecht.

— i, (o) in Wom=én (*uwim=men*), Weibsperſonen.

U,

— iuh, (ù=) lang, wenn es den Ton hat, als: Fù=mý (*fiuh=mi*), rauchig, Mínù=te (*miniuh=t*), klein. Ù=ſe (*iuh=s*), Gebrauch. Tô óppù=gn (*tu appiuh=n*), bekämpfen.

— *iu* oder *ju*, (ù) minder gedehnt, als das vorige, in unbetonten Sylben, inſonderheit, wenn der Ton

auf der dritten Sylbe vom Ende liegt, als: Répùtà=tion (*repiuteh=schjen*), guter Nahme. Sól-ítûde (*sul=itjud*), Einsamkeit. Grát=ítûde (*grät=itjud*), Dankbarkeit.

wie o, (ú) kurz und dem ö sich nähernd, besonders in der Endung ure, wenn es den Ton nicht hat, als: Bút=tèr (*bot=ter*), Butter. Dúc=át (*dok=ät*), Dukaten. Tô stúd=ý (*tu stod=i*), studieren. Pléas=úre (*plesch=ör*), Vergnügen. Tó=rtúre (*tab=rtschor*), Tortur.

— uh, (û=) lang, mit dem Ton nach r, als: Frû=gál (*frub=ghäl*), häuslich. Rû=mòur (*rub=mor*), Gerüchte.

— u, (û) kurz in einigen Wörtern, besonders vor l und ll, als: Tô rè=cápít=ûlà-te (*tu rih=käpitsch=uleh-t*), summarisch wiederholen. Sûg=ár (*schugh=ör*), Zucker. Bûsh (*busch*), Busch. Fûll (*ful*), voll. Bûll (*bul*), Stier. Fórgét=fûl, (*farghet=ful*), vergeßlich. Fó=rmûle (*fab=rmul*), Formel. Stát=ûte (*stätsch=ut*), Gesetz.

— e, (u) tief in Tô bur=ý (*ber=ri*), begraben. Bur=íál (*ber=jäl*), Begräbniß. Bur=íér (*ber=rier*), Todtengräber.

— i, (u) kurz, dem ü sich nähernd, in Bus=ý (*bis=si*), geschäftig. Bus=ínés (*bis=ines*), Geschäft. Fér=rule (*fer=ril*), der eiserne Ring unten an einem Stocke. Lét=tuce (*let=tis*), Lattich. Mín=ute (*min=nit*), Minute.

— au, (u) lang, Cu=cúmbér (*kau=comer*), Gurke.

— uw, (u) häufig nach s, g und q wenn ein Vocal folgt, als: Tô pérsuà=de (*tu perſuweh=d*), überreden. Mán=sué-tùde (*män=ſuweh-tjud*), Sanftmuth. Suít=e (*ſuwit*), Gefolge. Quíck (*kuwik*),

(kuwik), geſchwind. Lân=guage *(län=guwedſch)*, Sprache. — Man ſehe gu und qu.

nicht (u) in Vict=uál *(wit=äl* oder *wit='l)*, Vorrath an Eßwaaren. Vict=uals *(wit='ls)*, Lebensmittel. Tô build *(tu bild)*, bauen. Bis=cuít *(bis=kit)*, Zwieback. Cîr=cuít *(ſîr=kit)*, Umkreis.

Y,

wie *ei*, (y'= und y'-) 1) lang, wenn es den Ton hat, als: Ty'=ránt *(tei=ränt)*, Tyraun. By' *(bei)*, nahe. Fly' *(flei)*, Fliege. Thy' *(dhei)*, dein. Ly'=re *(lei=r)*, Leyer. — 2) In Tô óc=cùpy' *(tu ac=kiupei)*, einnehmen. — 3) In den Endungen der Zeitwörter fy' und ply', als: Tô jús=tífy' *(tu dſchus=tifei)*, rechtfertigen. Tô mù=ltíply' *(tu mùh=ltiplei)*, vervielfältigen. — 4) In einigen Wörtern, die meiſtens Griechiſchen Urſprungs ſind, als: Hygróm=étér *(heigram=meter)*, Inſtrument die Feuchtigkeit der Luft zu meſſen. Hypér=bolé *(heiper=bole)*, Vergrößerungsrede. My'ól=ogy' *(meial=lodſchi)*, Muskellehre.

— *i*, (ý) kurz, 1) wenn es den Ton nicht hat, als: Gýp=ſey' *(dſchip=ſi)*, Zigeuner. Hýp=ocríte *(hip=pokrit)*, Heuchler. Phyſíc=ían *(fiſiſch=jän)*, Arzt. Sýnón=ymy' *(ſinan=nimi)*, Gleichbedeutung. — 2) In By' *(bi)*, von, durch, und My' *(mi)*, mein. Wenn der Nachdruck auf dieſe Wörter nicht fällt, als: By' chán=ce *(bi tſchän=dſch)*, von Ungefähr. My' Ló=rd *(mi Lah=rd)*, mein Herr.

— *e*, (ŷ) kurz, wenn es vor r ſteht und den Ton nicht hat, als: Mŷrrh *(mer)*, Myrte. Mŷr=tle *(mer=tl)*, Myrtenbaum.

wie

wie *j*, (y) als Consonant zu Anfange einer Sylbe, als: Yèa=r (*jib=r*), Jahr. Yè (*jib*), ihr. Yò=ke (*job=k*), Joch.

II. Die zusammengesetzten Vocale oder Diphthonge.

Ae,

— *ib*, (aè=) lang, wenn es den Ton hat, als: Caè=sár (*sib=sär*), Cäsar. Paè=án (*pib=än*), Siegeslied.

— *äb*, (áe=) lang, in Áe=ríe (*äb=ri*), Raubvogelnest.

— *ä*, (áe) kurz, wenn es den Ton nicht hat, als: Pháenóm=énón (*fänam=enan*), Naturerscheinung.

— *eb*, (ae) als: Éxù=víae (*egsiub=wjeb*), abgelegte Haut.

— *e*, (aé) kurz, in Mích=aélmás (*mik=elmäs*), Michaelistag.

getrennt, wenn es zu zwey Sylben gehört, als: Á=éról=ógý (*eb=eral=odschi*), Luftlehre.

Ai,

wie *eb*, (ài=) lang, wenn es den Ton hat, als: Ài=d (*eb=d*), Hülfe. Pài=n (*peb, n*), Pein. Tô cómplài=n (*tu kampleb=n*), sich beklagen. Pài=d (*peb=d*), bezahlt. Thé fài=d (*dhe feb=d*), der besagte.

— *e*, (ài) kurz, ohne den Ton, in Ágàin (*ägben*), wieder. Ágàinst (*ägbenst*), wider. Sàid (*sed*), sagte, gesagt, wenn es nicht das Adjectiv ist.

— *ä*, (ái) kurz, in Pláid (*päd*), gestreifter Zeug. Ráil=léry (*räl=leri*), Spötterey.

wie

wie *äh* (ái=) lang, wenn es vor r ſteht und den Ton hat, als: Áffái=r (*äffäh=r*), Geſchäft. Fái=r (*fäh=r*), hübſch. Tô répái=r (*tu repäh=r*),

— *e*, (ai) kurz oder leiſe, in tonloſen Sylben, als: Cáp=tain (*käpten* oder *käp=t'n*), Hauptmann. Moun=tain (*maun=ten*), Gebirge. Víl=lain (*wil=len*), Schelm. Tô maintài=n (*tu menteh=n*), behaupten.

getheilt, wenn es zweyſylbig iſt, als: Là=ítý (*leh=iti*), Layenſtand. Pròſa=íc (*proſeh=ik*), proſaiſch.

Ao,

wie *eh*, (ào=) lang, in Gào=l (*dſchebeh=l*), Gefängniß.

— *ah*, (âo=) lang und dumpf in Éxtrâo=rdínárý (*ekstrah=rdinäri*), außerordentlich.

getrennt, wenn es zweyſylbig iſt, als: Chà=ós (*keh=as*), Klumpen, Miſchmaſch.

Au,

wie *ah*, (âu=) lang und dumpf, wenn es den Ton hat, als: Sâu=cý (*ſah=ſi*), frech. Câu=ſe (*kah=s*), Urſache. Dâugh=tér (*dah=ter*), Tochter. Tô vâu=nt (*tu wah=nt*), prahlen.

— *a* (âu) kurz und dumpf, wenn es den Ton nicht hat, als: Câul=íflowér (*kal=ſliauer*), Blumenkohl. Lâur=él (*lar=rel*), Lorbeere.

— *ä* (áu) kurz, 1) in den meiſten Wörtern vor n mit einem Conſonanten, als: Áunt (*änt*), Muhme, Láun=dréſs (*län=dres*), Wäſcherin. Háun=ch (*hän=tſch*), Hüfte. — 2) Zu Dráugh (*dräf*), Spühlicht, Auswurf. Dráught (*dräft*), Zug, Schluck. Dráughts (*dräfts*), Brettſpiel.

wie

wie *eb*, (àu=) lang in Gàu=ge (*gheb=dsch*), Visier, die Fässer zu messen.

— *ob*, (au=) in Hau=tboy (*hoh=beu*), eine Hoboe.

getrennt, wenn es zwey Sylben sind, als: Stánislà=ús (*ständisteh=os*), Stanislaus.

Âw,

wie *ah*, (âw=) lang und dumpf mit dem Tone, als: Strâw (*ſtraah*), Stroh. Lâw=yér (*lah=ger*), Rechtsgelehrter. Âw=kwàrd (*ah=kerd*), tölpisch. Âw=e (*ah*), Ehrfurcht.

getrennt, wenn es zu zwey Sylben gehört, als: Áwà=kë (*äuweh=k*), wach, wecken. Tô áwâ=rd (*tu äuwah=rd*), zuerkennen.

Ay,

wie *eh*, (ây=) lang, wenn es den Ton hat, als: May, (*meh*), May. Prây=íng (*preh=ing*), bittend. Dày (*deh*), Tag. Tô ſày (*tu ſeh*), sagen. Ây=e (*eh*), ewiglich.

— *e*, (ày) kurz, ohne den Ton, in Hè ſàys (*hih ſes*), er sagt, und am Ende der Tage, als: Hól=ídày (*hal=ide*), Feyertag. Sún=dày (*ſon=de*), Sonntag. Sát=úrdày (*ſät=torde*), Sonnabend.

— *äh*, (áy) lang, mit dem Tone, in Máy=or (*mäh=r*), Bürgermeister, und vor der Endung er, als: Práy=ér (*präh=er*), Gebeth. Pláy=ér (*pläh=er*), Spieler.

getrennt in Â=ý (*ah=i*), ja.

Ea,

wie *ih*, (èa=) lang, wenn es den Ton hat, als: Tô rèa=d (*tu rih=d*), lesen. Drèa=m (*drih=m*), Traum,

Traum, träumen. Tèa=r (*tih=r*), Thräne. Lèa=ſt (*lih=ſt*), der Kleinſte. Tô hèa=r (*tu hih=r*), hören. Tô mèa=n (*tu mih=n*), meinen.

wie *i*, (èa) kurz, wenn es den Ton nicht hat, als: Guín=èa (*ghin=ni*), eine Guinee.

— *e*, (éa od. eà) kurz, und vor r dem ä ſich nähernd, wenn es den Ton nicht hat, als: Stéad (*ſted*), Stelle. Réad (*red*), las, geleſen. Méant (*ment*), gemeint. Bréad (*bred*), Brot. Dréamt, (*dremt*), geträumt Éarl (*erl* oder *örl*), Graf. Éar=néſt (*erneſt*), Ernſt. Héard (*herd*), gehört. — Peà=ceàble (*pih=ſebl*), friedlich. Sér=viceàble (*ſer=wiſebl*), nützlich. Chà=ngeàble (*tſcheh=ndſchebl*), veränderlich.

— *äh*, (êa=) lang, weil es den Ton hat, in Bêa-r (*bäh-r*), Bär. Tô bêa-r (*tu bäh-r*), ertragen. Pêa-r (*päh-r*), Birn. Tô têa-r (*tu täh-r*), zerreißen. Tô ſwêa-r (*tu ſuwäh-r*), ſchwören, fluchen. Tô wêa-r (*tu uwäh-r*), tragen.

— *ä*, (eá) kurz, als: Mô-veáble (*muh-wäbl*), beweglich. Chán=ceáble (*tſchän-ſäbl*), zufällig.

— *eh*, (eà=) lang, in Greà=t (*greh-t*), groß. Steà=k (*ſteh-k*), eine Schnitte Fleiſch. Tô breà=k (*tu breh-k*), brechen.

— *a*, (ea=) dem ä ſich ein wenig nähernd in Hea=rt (*ha=rt*), Herz. Tô hea=rken (*tu ha=rken*), horchen. Hea=rth (*ha=rth*), Herd.

getrennt, wenn es zwey Sylben macht, als: Idè=á (*eidih=ä*), Idee. Tô béát=ify (*tu beät=ifei*), beſeligen. Tô créà=te (*tu kreëh=t*), erſchaffen. Córpò=rèál (*karpoh=rjäl*), körperlich.

Eau,

Eau,

wie *oh*, (eau) in einigen Französischen Wörtern, als: Beau (*boh*), Stutzer. Bûreau (*buroh*), Schreibepult. Pòrtmán=teau (*pohrtmän=toh*), Mantelsack. Flám=beau (*fläm=boh*), Fackel.

— *iuh*, (eaù) lang in Beaù=tý (*biuh=ti*), Schönheit, und dessen Abgeleiteten.

Ee,

— *ih*, (èe=) lang, weil es den Ton hat, als: Grèe=n (*grih=n*), grün. Tô fèe (*tu fih*), sehen. Lèe=wàrd (*lih=erd*), gegen den Wind. E'=en (*ih='n*), statt E=vén (*ih=wen*), eben.

— *i*, (èe) kurz, wenn es den Ton nicht hat, als: Bèen (*bin*), gewesen.

— *eh*, (e'e) lang in E'er (*eh'r*), statt Év=er (*ew=er*), immer. Ne'er (*neh'r*), statt Név=ér (*new=er*), nimmer.

getrennt, wenn es zweysylbig ist, als: Tô rè=éléct (*tu rih=elect*), wieder wählen. Frè=ér (*frih=er*), Freyer.

Ei,

wie *ih*, (èi=) lang, wenn es den Ton hat, als: Tô récèi=ve (*tu reſih=w*), empfangen. Décèi=t (*deſih=t*), Betrug. Cóncèi=t (*kanſih=t*), Begriff. Récèi=pt (*reſih=t*), Recept.

— *i*, (eí) kurz, in Fór=feít (*far=fit*), Verbrechen. Súr=seít (*ſor=fit*), Ueberladung des Magens. Cou=ntérfeít (*kau=nterfit*), Betrüger, Nachmacher.

— *eh*, (éi=) lang mit dem Tone in einigen Wörtern, als: Tô féi=gn (*tu feh=n*), erdichten. Véi=n (*weh=n*),

(*weh = n*), Ader. Éi = ght (*eh = t*), acht. Véi = l (*weh = l*), Schleier. Néi = gh (*neh*), nahe. Tô wéi = gh (*tu uweh*), wägen ꝛc.

wie *e*, (éi) kurz, ohne den Ton, in Fór = éign (*far - en*), fremd. Héif = ér (*hef = fer*), Kalbe. Nónpáréil (*nanpärel*), Unvergleichlichkeit.

— *äh*, (êi =) lang, mit dem Ton, in Hêi = r (*häh = r*), Erbe. Thêi = r (*dhâh = r*), ihr.

— *ei*, (eì =) lang, mit dem Tone, in Heì = ght (*hei = t*), Höhe. Sleì = ght (*ſlei = t*), Liſt. Heì = gh = hò (*hei = hoh*), ach.

getrennt, wenn es zwey Sylben ſind, als: Dè = íſt (*dhi = iſt*), Bè = íng (*bih = ing*), ſeyend, Weſen. Tô rè = ímbúrſe (*tu rih = imbors*), wieder erſtatten.

Eo,

wie *ih*, (èo =) lang, mit dem Ton, in Pèo = ple (*pih = pl*), Volk, Leute. Tô ínfèo = ff (*tu infih = f*), belehnen.

— *e*, (éo) kurz: 1) In Léop = árd (*lep = pärd*), Leo = pard. Tô jéop = árd (*tu dſchep = pärd*), wagen. Yéom = án, (*jem - män*), reicher Bauer. — 2) In der Endung *éon* dem ö ſich nähernd, als: Píg = éon (*pidſch = en*), Taube. Trún = chéon (*tron = tſchen*), Knüttel.

— *ah*, (eó =) lang, in Geó = rge (*dſchah - rdſch*), Georg.

— *iuh*, (eo) lang, in Feo = d (*fiuh = d*), Lehn. Feo = dál (*fiuh = däl*), lehnbar. Feo = dáry (*fiuh = däri*), Lehnmann.

getrennt, wenn es zu zwey Sylben gehört, als: Thè = òry (*thih = ori*), Theorie. Géom = étér (*dſcheam = eter*), Feldmeſſer.

Eou,

wie *io*, (èòu) kurz und ſchnell wie jo, als: Pít=èòus (*pit=jos*), erbärmlich. Plén=tèòus (*plen=tſch'jos*), überflüſſig. Úmbra=gèòus (*ombreh=dſchjos* oder *ombrehdſch'os*), ſchattig.

Eu,

— *iuh*, (eù=) lang, mit dem Tone, als: Feù=d (*fiuh=d*), Fehde, Uneinigkeit. 'Eu=phòny (*iuh=foni*), Wohlklang.

— *uh*, (eû=) lang, in Connoíſſeû=r (*konniſſuh=r*), Kenner, und nach einem *r*, als: Rheû=mátíſm (*ruh=matiſm*), die laufende Gicht.

— *o*, (eú) kurz, dem *ö* ſich nähernd in der Endung eur, als: Gránd=eúr (*gränd ſch=ör*). Größe, Hoheit.

getrennt, wenn es zweyſylbig iſt, als: Mâuſòlè=úm (*maſolih=om*), ein koſtbares Grabmahl. Tô rè=ûnì=te (*tu rih=unei=t*), wieder vereinigen.

Ew,

wie *iuh*, (ew'=) lang, mit dem Tone, als: Few' (*fiuh*), wenige. Stew'=árd (*ſtiuh=ärd*), Hausverwalter. Tô rénew' (*tu reniuh*), erneuern. New'=ton, (*niuh=t'n*), Newton. Ew'=e (*iuh*), Schaf.

— *uh*, (ewˆ=) lang, mit dem Tone, in Jewˆ (*dſchuh*), Jude. Jewˆ=el (*dſchuh=el*), Kleinod, und nach *r*, als: Brewˆ=er (*bruh=er*), Brauer. 'I drewˆ (*ei druh*), ich zog.

— *ah*, (ew=) lang und dumpf, in Tô chew (*tu tſchah*), zerkauen.

— *oh*, (ew=) lang, mit dem Tone, als: Tô ſew (*tu ſoh*), nähen. Sew=ér (*ſoh=er*), Näher. Tô ſhew (*tu ſchoh*), zeigen. Shrew (*ſchroh*), Zänkerin.

getrennt,

getrennt, wenn es zu zwey Sylben gehört, als: Tô bèwà=re (*tu biuweh=r*), ſich hüten. Tô bèwèe=p (*tu biuwih=p*), beweinen.

Ey,

wie *ih*, (èy=) lang, mit dem Tone, als: Kèy (*kih*), Schlüſſel.

— *i*, (eý) kurz, ohne den Ton, als: Mòn=eý (*mon=ni*), Geld. Bá=rleý (*bäh=rli*), Gerſte.

— *eh*, (éy=) lang, mit dem Tone, in Tô cónvéy (*tu kanweh*), tragen, führen. Gréy (*greh*), grau. Lám=préy (*läm=preh*), Lamprete. Tô òbéy (*tu obeh*), gehorchen. Préy (*preh*), Raub. Tô púrvéy (*tu porweh*), anſchaffen. Tô ſúrvéy (*tu ſorweh*), beſichtigen. Théy (*deh*), ſie. Whéy (*buweh*), Molken.

— *äh*, (êy=) lang, mit dem Tone, in Êy=re (*äh=r*), Forſtrecht.. Êy=rý (*äh=ri*), Raubvogelsneſt.

— *ei*, (eỳ=) lang, mit dem Tone, in Heỳ=day (*hei=de*)! o ſieh! Eỳ=e (*ei*), Auge.

getrennt, wenn es zweyſylbig iſt, als: Bèyónd (*bijand*), jenſeits.

Ie,

wie *ih*, (iè= und iè) lang, mit und ohne Ton, als: Fiè-ld (*fih=ld*), Feld. Griè=f (*grih=f*), Traurigkeit. Chév-álièr (*ſchew=älihr*), Ritter.

— *ei*, (ìe=) lang. 1) Am Ende der einſylbigen Wörter, als: Tô dìe (*tu dei*), ſterben. Tô lìe (*tu lei*), liegen, lügen. — 2) Wenn es aus dem langen 'y entſtanden iſt, als: Flìes (*fleis*), Fliegen; von Flỳ (*flei*), eine Fliege. Hè flìes (*hih fleis*), er fliegt; von Tô flỳ (*tu flei*), fliegen.

wie *i*, (íe) kurz. 1) Wenn es aus dem kurzen *y* entſtanden iſt, als: Cít-íes (*ſit-is*), Städte; von Cít=tý (*ſit=ti*), Stadt. Thîr=tíeth (*thör=tith*), Dreyßigſte; von Thîr=tý (*thör=ti*), dreyßig. Hè fán-cíes (*hih fän-ſis*), er bildet ſich ein; von Tô fán=cý (*tu fän=ſi*), ſich einbilden. — 2) In Síev=e (*ſiw*), Sieb. Míſ=chíevòus (*miſ=tſchiwos*), Unfugs voll.

getrennt, wenn es zweyſylbig iſt, als: Dì=ét (*dei=et*), Reichstag, Diät. Pròprì=étý (*proprei=eti*), Eigenthum. 'A=ncíént (*eh=nſchjent*), alt. Spán=íél (*ſpän=jel*), Hühnerhund.

Ieu,

wie *iuh*, (ieù=) lang in Ádieù (*ädiuh*), Gott befohlen. Lieù (*liuh*), Ort.

— *job*, (ieu) in Cámà=ieu (*kämeh=joh*), ein Stein mit allerhand Figuren.

— *if*, (ieu) in Lieutén=ánt (*liften=änt*), Lieutenant.

Iew,

— *iuh*, (iew'=) lang, als: View' (*wiuh*), Ausſicht.

Oa,

— *oh*, (òa=) lang, mit dem Tone, als: Còa=t (*koh=t*), Rock. Sòa=p (*ſoh=p*), Seife.

— *ah*, (oâ=) lang und dumpf in Ábroâ=d (*ährah=d*), draußen. Broâ=d (*brah=d*). breit. Groâ=t (*grah=t*), ein vier Groſchen Stück.

getheilt, wenn es zwey Sylben macht, als: Tô còác=t (*tu coäk=t*), gemeinſchaftlich handeln. Còádjù=tòr (*koäddſchiuh=tor*), zugeordneter Mitgehülfe.

Oe,

Oe,

wie *ih*, (oè=) lang, mit dem Tone, als: Foè=tús, (*fih=tos*), ungebornes Kind. Diárrhoè=á (*deiärrih=ä*), Durchfall.

— *e*, (oé) kurz, in unbetonten Sylben, als: Oécón=òmist (*ekan=nomist*), Haushälter.

— *oh*, (òe=) lang, mit dem Tone am Ende der Wörter, als: Fòe (*foh*), Feind. Tòe (*toh*), Zehe. Slòe (*flob*), Schlehe.

— *o*, (òe) kurz, dem ö sich nähernd in hè dòes (*hib dos*), er thut.

— *uh*, (ôe=) lang in Shôe (*schuh*), Schuh. Cán=ôe (*kän=uh*), ein Indianischer Nache.

getrennt, wenn es zweysylbig ist, als: Pò=ét (*poh=et*), Dichter. Dô=ér (*duh=er*), Thäter. Whât=sòévér (*huwat=soewer*), was immer.

Oi,

wie *eu*, (oi=) lang, wie in dem deutschen Worte Leute, als: Coi=n (*keu=n*), Münze. Noi=se (*neu=s*), Geräusch. Foi=l (*feu=l*), Rappier.

— *ih*, (oí=) lang mit dem Tone in Túrkoí=s (*torkih=s*), Türkis.

— *i*, (oí) kurz, ohne den Ton, in Shám=oís (*schäm=i*), Gemse. Tó=rtoíse (*tah=rtis*), Schildkröte. Còn-noísseu=r (*konnissuh=r*), Kenner.

getrennt, wenn es zweysylbig ist, als: Stò=ick (*stoh=ik*), stoisch. Dô=íng (*duh=ing*), das Thun, thuend.

Oo,

wie *uh*, (ôo=) lang, wenn es den Ton hat, als: Tôo (*tuh*), auch, zu. Blôo=m (*bluh=m*), Blume. Fôo=l (*fuh=l*), Narr.

wie *u*, (ôo) kurz und geschärft, wenn es den Ton nicht hat, als: Wôod (*wud*), Wald. Gôod (*gud*), gut. Wôol (*wul*), Wolle. Chì-ldhôod (*tschei-ldhud*), Kindheit.

— *ob*, (òo=) lang, mit dem Tone, in Dòo=r (*dob=r*), Thür. Flòo=r (*flob=r*), Fußboden. Mòo=r, (*mob=r*), Morast.

— *o*, (ò) kurz, dem ö sich nähernd, in Blòod (*blod*), Blut. Flòod (*flod*), Fluth. Sòot (*sot*), Ruß.

getrennt, wenn es zwey Sylben sind, als: Tô còóp=éra-te (*ta koap=sreb-t*), mit wirken. Còó=rdínàte (*koab=rdinet*) von gleichem Range.

Ou,

wie *au*, (ou=) als Diphthong, lang, mit dem Ton, als: Thou (*dhau*), du. Sou=nd (*sau=nd*), Schall. Mou=se (*mau=s*), Maus.

— *ah*, (óu=) lang und dumpf, mit dem Tone, vor *ght*, als: Bróu=ght (*brah=t*), brachte, gebracht. Bóu=ght (*bah=t*), kaufte, gekauft. Fóu=ght (*fah=t*), focht, gefochten.

— *a*, (óu) kurz und dumpf, ohne den Ton, in Shóugh (*schak*), Budelhund. Hóugh (*hak*), Kniescheibe. Cóugh (*kaf*), Husten. Lóugh (*lak*), ein See.

— *uh*, (oû=) lang, mit dem Tone. 1) In Tô boû=se (*ta buh-s*), stark trinken. Boû=sý (*buh=si*), betrunken. Oû=sél (*uh=sel*), Amsel. Throû=gh (*thruh*), durch. Goû=rd (*guh=rd*), Kürbis. Woû=nd (*uwuh=nd*), Wunde, verwunden. Yoû (*juh*), ihr. Yoû=r (*juh=r*), euer. Yoû=th (*ju=th*), Jugend, Jüngling. Uncoû=th (*onkuh=th*), unbekannt. — 2) In den Französischen Wörtern, als: Groû=p (*gruh=p*), Gruppe. Goû=t (*guh*), Geschmack.

Geſchmack. Toû=r (*tuh=r*), Reiſe, falſches Haar. Coû=rièr (*kuh=ribr*), Eilbothe.

wie *u*, (oû) kurz, ohne den Ton, in Coûld (*cud*), konnte, Shoûld (*ſchud*), ſollte. Woûld (*wud*), wollte.

— *oh*, (òu=) lang, mit dem Tone in vielen Wörtern, als: Bòr=òugh (*bor-oh*), Marktflecken. Fòu=r (*foh=r*), vier. Sòu=l (*ſoh=l*), Seele.

— *o*, (òu) kurz, und dem ö ſich nähernd, ohne den Ton, in vielen Wörtern, beſonders in den tonloſen Endungen *òur*, *òus* und *òuth*, als: Còun=trý (*con=tri*), Land. Còur-àge (*kor=edſch*), Muth. Fà=vòur (*feh=wor*), Gunſt. Grà=cíòus (*greh=ſchjos*), gnädig. Mòn=mòuth (*mon=moth*).

Ow,

— *au*, (ow=) lang, mit dem Tone, als: Bow (*bau*), Bückling, bücken. Brow=n (*brau=n*), braun. Bow=ér (*bau=er*), Laube. Sow (*ſau*), Sau.

— *oh*, (òw=) lang, in vielen Wörtern mit dem Tone, als: Bòw (*boh*), Bogen. Snòw (*ſnoh*), Schnee. Tô mòw (*tu moh*), mähen. Mòw=ér (*moh=er*), Mäher.

— *o*, (òw) kurz und geſchärft in unbetonten Sylben, als: Nár=ròw (*när=ro*), enge. Él=bòw (*el=bo*), Elbogen.

— *a*, (ów) kurz und dumpf in Knówl=édge *nal=ledſch*), Kenntniß, und deſſen Abkömmlingen.

Oy,

— *eu*, (oy=) lang, wie das *eu* in dem deutſchen Worte Freude, als: Joy (*dſcheu*), Freude. Boy (*beu*), Knabe.

Ua,

getheilt, wenn nicht ein *g*, *q* oder *s* vorhergeht, als: Grád = ûál (*grăd = uăl*), ſtufenweiſe. Ác = tùáry (*ăk = tſchuări*), Actuarius. Tô éfféc = tûà - te (*tu effek = tſchueh - t*), bewerkſtelligen. Man ſehe *u*, *gu* und *qu*.

Ue,

wie *iuh*, (ùe) meiſten Theils am Ende der Wörter, als: Hùe (*hiuh*), Farbe. 'A = gùe (*eh = ghiuh*), kaltes Fieber. Tùe = sday (*tſchiuh = sde*), Dienſtag.

— *uh*, (ûe =) lang nach *r*, wenn es den Ton hat, als: Trûe = néſs (*truh = neſs*), Aufrichtigkeit. Rûe (*ruh*), Raute.

— *u*, (ûe) kurz, in tonloſen Sylben, als: Tô cón= ſtrûe (*tu kan = ſtru*), zuſammen fügen. Íſ = ſûe (*is = ſchu*), Ausgang, Abkömmling. Vîr = tûe (*wer = tſchu*), Tugend.

getrennt, wenn es zwey Sylben ſind, als: Crû = él (*kruh - el*), grauſam. Flù = ént (*fliuh = ent*), fließend.

Wenn es nach *g*, *q* oder *s*, ſteht, ſehe man *u*, *gu* und *qu*.

Ui,

wie *iuh*, (úi =) lang, mit dem Tone, in Cùi = ráſs (*kiuh = räs*), Küraß. Jùi = ce (*dſchiuh = s*), Saft. Sùi = t (*ſiuh = t*), Rechtshandel, Anzugkleider. Púrſùi = t (*porſiuh = t*), Verfolgung. Slùi = ce (*ſliuhs*), Schleuße. Nùi = ſánce (*niuh = ſäns*), Nachtheil. Pùi = sne (*piuh = ni*), jünger.

— *uh*, (ûi =) lang, mit dem Tone nach *r*, als: Brûi = t (*bruh = t*), Lerm. Brûi = ſe (*bruh = s*), Stoß, Quet= ſchung. Frûi = t (*fruh = t*) Frucht.

wie

wie *ei*, (uì =) lang, mit dem Tone, in Guì = de (*ghei = d*), Wegweiſer. Guì = le (*ghei = l*), Betrug. Guì = ſe (*ghei = s*), Art, Weiſe. Disguì = ſe (*disghei - s*), Verkleidung.

— *i*, (uí) kurz, ohne den Ton, in Tô buíld (*tu bild*), bauen. Bís = cuít (*bis = kit*), Zwieback. Cîr = cuít (*ſer = kit*), Bezirk. Guíld (*ghild*), Zoll, Gilde. Guílt (*ghilt*), Schuld. Guín = èa (*ghin = ni*), eine Guinee. Guítá = r (*ghitäh = r*), Zitter.

getrennt, wenn es zweyſylbig iſt, als: 'A = gûíſh (*eh = ghuiſch*), fieberhaft. Gén = ûíne (*dſchen = uin*), ächt. Frûít - íon (*fruiſch = jen*), Gemuß. Pù = íſſánt (*piuh = iſſänt*), mächtig. Ténù = íty (*teniuh = iti*), Dünne, Kleinheit.

Uoy,

wie *uweu*, (uoy =) lang, als: Buoy (*buweu*), ein Stück Kork oder Holz, das zum Zeichen da, wo der Anker liegt, auf dem Waſſer fließt, und an einem Gewicht auf dem Grund befeſtiget iſt. Tô buoy (*tu buweu*), flott oder ſchwimmend erhalten.

Uy,

— *ei*, (uy̓ =) lang, in Tô buy̓ (*tu bei*), kaufen.

— *i*, (uý) kurz, in Plà = guý (*pleb = ghi*), verderblich. Ób = lòquý (*ab = lokuwi*), Vorwurf, Tadel.

Ye,

— *ei*, (y̓e =) lang, am Ende der Sylbe mit dem Tone, als: Ry̓e (*rei*), Roggen. Ry̓e = gráſs (*rei = gräſs*), Riethgraß. Tô Ty̓e (*tu tei*), binden.

III. Die Consonanten.

B,

wie *b*, (b) als: Bì=ble (*bei=bl*), Bibel. Súb=til (*sob=til*), dünn, zart. Rhómb (*ramb*), Windlinie im Seecompasse. Tô áccúmb (*tu äkkomb*), bey Tische liegen, wie die Alten. Tô súccúmb (*tu sokkomb*), unterliegen.

nicht (b) vor *t* und nach *m* in allen Wörtern, außer den eben angeführten und ihren abgeleiteten, als: Débt (*det*), Schuld. Súbt=le (*sot='l*), arglistig. — Cò=mb (*koh=m*), Kamm. Lámb (*läm*), Lamm.

C,

wie *k*, (c) vor *a*, *o*, *u*, einem Consonant und am Ende der Sylbe, als: Cánál (*känäl*), Canal. Cóck (*kak*), Hahn. Cù=re (*kiuh=r*), Heilung einer Krankheit. Crì=me (*krei=m*), Verbrechen. Mù=síc (*miuh=sik*), Musik. Scà=le (*skeh='l*), Wage. Scò=rpion (*skoh=rpjen*), Scorpion. Scrip=túre (*skrip=tschör*), Schrift.

— *s*, (c) vor *ae*, *e*, *i*, *y* und einem Apostroph, als: Caè=sár (*sih=sör*), Cäsar. Cè=cítý (*sih=siti*), Blindheit. Cỳ=préss (*sei=pres*), Cypresse. Plà=c'd, (*pleh=s'd*), gesetzt.

— *sch*, (*c*) vor *e* und *i*, wenn noch ein Vocal folgt, als: 'O=cèán (*oh=schjän*), Weltmeer. Sò=ciál (*soh=schjäl*), gesellig. Grà=cióus (*greh=schjos*), gnädig. Súffíc-íent (*soffisch=jent*), hinreichend. Phýsíc=ían (*fisisch=jän*), Arzt.

— *tsch*, (c) in den Italienischen Wörtern: Vérmícéll=ý (*wermitschel-i*), Nudeln. Vìòlóncéll=ò (*wiolan=tschel=o*), Violoncell.

nicht

nicht (c) in Tô índìct (*tu indei=t*), anklagen. Índì=ctmént (*indei=tment*), Anklage. Czá=r ((*ſäh=r*), Czar. Czárì=ná (*ſärei=nä*) Czarin. Mús=cle (*mos=l*), Muskel. Víct=uál (*wit-'l*), Vorrath von Eßwaaren. Scè=ne (*ſih=n*), Auftritt. Scì-énce (*ſei=ens*), Wiſſenſchaft. Tô réſcínd (*tu reſind*), abſchneiden.

Ch,

wie *tſch*, (ch) als: Chúr=ch (*tſchor=tſch*), Kirche. Árchbíſh=òp (*ärtſchbiſch=op*), Erzbiſchoff. Mís=chief (*mis=tſchif*), Unheil.

— *k*, (ch) 1) in Árch, Erz=, wenn ein Vocal darauf folgt, als: Árchà=ngél (*ärkeh=ndſchel*), Erzen=gel. — 2) Vor *r* und nach *s* in einer Sylbe, als: Chrì=ſt (*krei=ſt*), Chriſtus. — Schôo=l, (*ſkuh=l*), Schule. 3) In den Wörtern, die aus dem Griechiſchen und Hebräiſchen ſtammen, als: Mòn=árch (*mon=närk*), Alleinherrſcher. Chà=ós (*keh=as*), Chaos.

— *ſch*, (*ch*) in einigen noch nicht völlig eingebürgerten Franzöſiſchen Wörtern, als: *Ch*ágrí=n (*ſchägrih=n*), Verdruß. *Ch*év=álièr (*ſchew=älihr*), Ritter. *Ch*ícà=ne (*ſchikeh=n*), Chicane.

— *kuw*, (ch) in Choir (*kuweir*), Chor. Chor=íſter (*kuwer=riſter*), Chorſänger.

nicht (ch) in Schéd=ûle (*ſed=ul*), Zettel. Schíſ=m (*ſi=m*) Kirchenſpaltung. Drách=m (*dräm*), Drach=ma. Yâcht (*jat*), Jachtſchiff.

Ck,

wie *k*, (ck) als: Stíck (*ſtik*), Stock. Blóck (*blak*), Klotz.

D,

wie *d*, (d) alß: Déaf (*def*) taub. Dóg (*dagh*), Hund.

— *dſch*, (*d*) vor *i* und *u* mit einem Vocale, wenn der Ton auf der vorher gehenden Sylbe liegt: als: Sò=ldiér (*ſoh=ldſchjer* oder *ſoh=ldſcher*), Soldat. Á=rdûòus (*á=rdſchuos*), ſchwer. Ín=dìá (*in=dſchjä* oder *in=dſchä*), Indien.

nicht (d) in Ríb=ánd (*rib=bän*), Band. Wédn=esdày (*uwew=sde*), Mittwoche. Ó=rdinárý (*ah=rnäri*), Garküche. Hánd=ſòme (*bän=ſom*), ſchön.

F,

wie *f*, (f) alß: Fà=ble (*feh=bl*), Fabel. Fáct (*fäct*), Thatſache.

— *w*, (f) in der Präpoſition óf (*aw*), von.

nicht (f) in Hà=lf-pénný (*heh=penni*), ein halber Stüber.

G,

wie *gh*, (g) hart, wie das Deutſche g in Gott, 1) vor *a*, *o*, *u*, einem Conſonant und am Ende der Sylbe, alß: Gâ=ll (*gah=l*), Galle. Gà=ge (*gheh=dſch*), Pfand. Gód (*gad*), Gott. Gún (*gon*), Schießgewehr. Grou=nd (*grau=nd*), Grund. Fróg (*fragh*), Froſch. Díg=nítý (*digh=niti*), Würde. — 2) Vor *e*, *i* und *y*, wenn es doppelt ſteht, alß: Dágg-ér (*dägh=er*), Dolch. Bíg=gín (*bigh=ghin*), Kinderhaube. Shág=gý (*ſchägh=ghi*), zottig. — 3) Vor *e* und *i* in vielen andern Wörtern, beſonders in ſolchen, die aus dem Deutſchen abſtammen, alß: Tô fórgét (*tu farghet*), vergeſſen. Gîrd=le (*gherd=l*), Gürtel. Gíd-dý (*ghid=di*), ſchwind=

schwindlicht. Gýv=es (*ghiw=s*), Fesseln, Fußeisen. Tô gív=e (*tu ghiw*), geben.

wie *g*, (g) gelinde, wie das *g* in dem Deutschen Worte: bange, nach dem *n*, als: Lóng (*lang*), lang. Kíng (*king*), König. Húng=ér (*hong=er*), Hunger. Fíng=ér (*fing=er*), Finger. Tô síng (*tu sing*), singen. Síng=íng (*sing=ing*), singend.

— *dsch*, (*g*) vor *e*, *i*, *y* und dem Apostroph in den Wörtern, die aus dem Griechischen, Lateinischen und Französischen stammen, als: Gér=man (*dscher=män*), Deutsch. Tô súg=gést (*tu sod=dschest*), eingeben. Tô síng=e (*tu sindsch*), sengen. Síng=íng (*sindsch=ing*), sengend. Gì=ánt (*dschei=änt*), Riese. Gỳ=re (*dschei=r*), Kreis. Brídge (*bridsch*), Brücke. Chà=ng'd (*tschehn=dsch'd*), verändert. Úmbrà=gèòus (*ombreh=dschjos* oder *ombreh=dsch'os*), schattig.

— *sch*, (g) in Roû=ge (*ruh=sch*), rothe Schminke.

— *j*, (g) in Chámpígn=òn (*schämpin=njon*), Erdschwamm.

nicht (g) 1) vor *m* in Á=pòphthégm (*ä=pothem*), Spruch eines Weisen. Phlégm (*flem*), zäher Schleim. — 2) Vor *n* im Anfange und am Ende der Wörter und in den meisten Abgeleiteten derselben, als: Gnát ((*nät*), Mücke. Défì=gn (*defei=n*), Vorhaben. Défì=gníng (*defei=ning*), vorhabend. Fór=éignér (*far=ener*), Fremder. Tô ímpù=gn (*tu impiuh=n*).

Gh,

wie *g*, (gh) hart, wie das *g* in dem Deutschen Worte Gott, 1) zu Anfange einer Sylbe, als: Ghò=st (*goh=st*), Geist. — 2) In Búr=ghér (*bor=gher*),

Bürger. Búr = ghérſhip (*bor = gherſchip*), Bürgerrecht.

wie *f*, (*gh*) in Chóugh (*tſchaf*), Krähe. Cóugh (*kaf*), Huſten. Dráugh (*dräf*), Spühlicht. Dráught (*dräft*), Zug. Énòugh (*enof*), genug. Tô láugh (*tu läf*), lachen. Ròugh (*rof*), rauh. Tòugh (*tof*), zähe, hart. Tròugh (*trof*) Trog.

— *ck*, (gh) in Hóugh (*hack*), Kniekehle. Lóugh, (*lack*), ein See. Shóugh (*ſchack*), Budel.

— *p*, (gh) in Híc = còugh (*hik = kop*), Schluchzen.

nicht (gh) in allen übrigen Wörtern, als: Hì = gh (*hei*), hoch. Dâu = ghtér (*dah = ter*), Tochter. Nì = ght (*nei = t*), Nacht. Néi = ghbòur (*neh = bor*), Nachbar.

Gu,

wie *guw*, (gu) vor *a* und *i* in Lán=guàge (*län=guwedſch*), Sprache. Án = guiſh (*än = guwiſch*), Angſt. Ín=guínál (*in = guwinäl*), zum Schooße gehörig. Lán=guíd (*län = guwid*), matt. Tô lán = guiſh (*tu län=guwiſch*), ſchmachten. Lín = guíſt (*lin = guwiſt*), Sprachkundiger. Pén = guín (*pen = guwin*), Fettgans, Penguin. Sán = guíne (*ſänguwin*), blutroth, ſanguiniſch. Tô díſtín = guiſh (*tu diſtin=guwiſch*), unterſcheiden. Tô éxtín = guiſh (*tu ekſtin = guwiſh*), auslöſchen.

— *gh*, (gu) hart, wie das Deutſche g in Gott, in allen übrigen Wörtern, als: Guá = rdián (*ghäb = rdjän*), Vormund. Guárántèe (*ghäräntih*), Gewährleiſtung. Guéſt (*gheſt*), Gaſt. Tô guì = de (*tu ghei=d*), den Weg weiſen. Dì = álógue (*dei=älagh*), Geſpräch. Rò = gue (*roh = gh*), Spitzbube.

H,

H,

wie *h*, (h) als: Hát (*hät*), Hut. His (*bis*), fein.
nicht (*h*) 1) nach *r* in derselben Sylbe und am Ende eines Wortes, als: Rhû bárb (*ruh=bärb*), Rhabarber. Sîr=ráh (*ſer=rä*), Flegel, Schlingel. — 2) In den meisten Wörtern, welche aus dem Lateinischen abstammen, als: *Hón=éſt* (*an=neſt*), ehrlich. *Hou=r* (*au=r*), Stunde. — 3) In *Hóſt=ier* (*aſt=ier*), Hausknecht. Shép *hérd* (*ſchep=perd*), Schäfer. Ípécácûán=*há* (*ipekäkuän=ä*), Ypecacuana.

J,

wie *dſch*, (j) als: Ján=ûáry (*dſchän=nuäri*), Jenner. Júſt (*dſchoſt*), gerecht.
— *j*, (j) in Hállélû=jáh (*bällelu=jä*).

K,

— *k*, (k) als: Fò=lk (*foh=k*), Volk. Kétl=le (*ket=l*), Kessel.
nicht (k) vor *n*, als: Knèe (*nih*), Knie. Knì=fe (*nei=f*), Messer.

L,

wie *l*, (l) als: Lì=bráry (*lei=bräri*), Bibliothek. Lánd (*länd*), Land.
nicht (l) 1) in den Endungen *alk*, *olk*, *alm*, *alf*, *alve*, als: Wâ=lk (*uwah=k*), Spaziergang. Yò=lk (*joh-k*), Dotter. Bâ=lm (*bah=m*), Balsam. Há=lf (*häh=f*), halb. Tô cá=lve (*tu käh=w*), kalben. — 2) In coûld (*cud*), konnte. Shoûld (*ſchud*), sollte. Woûld (*wud*), wollte. Á=lmònd (*äh=mond*), Mandel. Châ=ldron (*tſchah=dren*), ein

ein Kohlenmaß. Fâ = lcon (*fah = k'n*), Falke. Fù = síl (*fuh = si*), Flinte. Hâ = lsér (*hah = ser*), ein Schiffstrick. Má = lmsey' (*mäh = msi*), Malvasier= wein. Sálm = on (*säm = men*), Lachs. Vâu = lt, (*wah = t*), Gewölbe. Hà = lf - pénny' (*heh = penni*), ein halber Stüber.

M,

wie *m*, (m) als: Má = rble (*mäh = rbl*), Marmor. Mílk, (*milk*), Milch.

— *n*, (m) in Cómptrò = llér (*kantroh = ler*), Oberauf= seher.

N.

— *n*, (n) im Deutschen, und vor *k*, *q*, *x*, den harten *c*, *g* und *ch*, wie das *n* in frank, Rang, den= ken, dingen, als: Nò = se (*noh = s*), Nase. — Tô thánk (*tu thänk*), danken. Cónqu = éròr (*kank = eror*), Eroberer. Lýnx (*links*), Luchs. Únc = le (*onk - 'l*), Oheim. Ring (*ring*), Ring. Ánch = òr (*änk = or*), Anker.

nicht (n) in der Endung *mn*, als: Âu = túmn (*ah = tom*), Herbst. Hýmn (*him*), Lobgesang.

P,

wie *p*, (p) als: Pà = pér (*peh = per*), Papier. Pò = pe (*poh = p*), Papst.

nicht (p) in Ptís = án (*tis - säm*), Gerstentrank für Kranke. Psá = lm (*säh = m*), Psalm. Récèi = pt (*reſih = t*), Recept. Ráſp = bérry' (*räs = berri*), Himbeere. Co = rps (*koh = r*), eine Schaar Kriegsleute.

Ph,

Ph,

wie *f*, (ph) als: Phílós=òphér (*filas=ofer*), Philo=
ſoph. Sápph=íre (*ſäf=fir*), Saphir.
nicht (ph) in Phthís=ick (*tis=ſik*), Schwindſucht. Áp=
òphthégm (*äp=othem*), merkwürdiger Spruch.

Q, oder vielmehr Qu,

wie *kuw*, (qu) als: Quèe=n (*kuwih=n*), Königin. Tô
ínquì=re (*tu inkuwei=r*), nachforſchen.
— *k*, (*qu*) in einigen Wörtern, die meiſten Theils aus
dem Franzöſiſchen ſtammen, als: Tô cón*qu*=ér,
(*tu kank=er*), erobern. Grò=téſ*que* (*grob=teſk*),
poſſierlich. *Qu*ádrílle (*kädril*), Quadrilleſpiel.
*Qu*ò=tá (*koh=tä*), Antheil. Há=rlé*qu*ín (*häh=
rlekin*), Hanswurſt.

R,

— *r*, (r) als: Rát (*rät*), Ratte. Rív=ér (*riw-er*),
Fluß.
nicht (r) in Wôrs=téd (*wus=ted*), überwältiget, aus
Wolle geſponnen.

S,

wie *s*, (s) I. Scharf, wie das *s* in dem Deutſchen Worte
Weſpe, 1) zu Anfange eines Wortes, als:
Sì=de (*ſei=d*), Seite. Síl=vér (*ſil=wer*), Sil=
ber. — 2) In der Mitte der Wörter, beſonders
vor und nach einem Conſonanten, als: Sís=tér
(*ſis-ter*), Schweſter. Pá=rſon (*päh=rſen*), Pfar=
rer. — 3) In den Sylben der zuſammen geſetz=
ten Wörter, in denen es außer der Zuſammen=
ſetzung ſcharf ausgeſprochen wird, als: Tô
míslèa=d (*tu miſlih=d*), verleiten. Tô tránsáct

(*tu tränsäkt*), verhandeln. Tô bèsét (*tu biset*), beſetzen. — 4) In den Endungen *as*, *is*, *us*, *ous*, *fs*, *ks*, *ps*, *phs*, *ts*, *chs*, *ſs*, *ſts*, *kes*, *pes*, *phes*, *tes*, *ches*, *ſes*, *ſity*, *ſis*, *ſive*, *ſome*, *ſory*, als: Át=lás (*ät=läs*), ein Atlas. Thìs (*dhis*), dieſer. Míſcélla=néous (*miſſelleh=njos*), vermiſcht. Cáps (*käps*), Kappen. Cà=kes (*keh=ks*), Kuchen. Cûrîós•íty' (*kurios=iti*), Neugierde. Délû=ſòry' (*deliuh=ſori*), betrüglich. — 5) Zwiſchen zwey Vocalen in einigen Wörtern, als: Ca=ſe (*kei=s*), Fall.

II. Gelinde, wie in dem Deutſchen Worte ſehen, 1) am Ende eines Wortes nach *e* und nach einem Conſonanten, wenn kein *f*, *k*, *p*, *ph*, *s*, *t* oder *th* vorher gehet, als: Rích=és (*riſch:es*), Reichthum. Dáms (*däms*), Dämme. Béls (*bels*), Glocken. Béds (*beds*), Betten. — 2) In der Mitte der Wörter zwiſchen zwey Vocalen und vor *m*, als: Mù=ſic (*miuh=ſik*), Muſik. 'Ea=ſe (*ih=s*), leicht. Tô préſérv=e (*tu preſerw*), erhalten. Pris=m (*pris=m*), ein Priſma. — 3) In Ás (*äs*), als. Hás (*häs*), hat. Wâs (*uwas*), war. Ís (*is*), iſt. Hís (*his*), ſein. — 4) In einigen auf *ſe* ſich endenden Zeitwörtern zum Unterſchiede der Hauptwörter, die eben ſo geſchrieben, aber ſcharf ausgeſprochen werden, als: Tô ù=ſe (*tu iuh=s*), gebrauchen. Tô hou=ſe (*tu hau=s*), beherbergen. Tô grèa=ſe (*tu grih=s*), ſchmieren. Tô mou=ſe (*tu mau=s*), mauſen. Tô rì=ſe (*tu rei=s*), aufſtehen.

wie *ſch*, (*s*) I. Scharf wie das *ſch* in dem Deutſchen Worte waſchen, 1) vor *u* und vor *e* und *i* mit einem Vocal, wenn der Ton auf der vorher gehenden

den Sylbe liegt, als: Cén = súre (*ſen = ſchör*), Tadel, Urtheil. 'U = sûál (*iuh = ſchuäl*), gewöhnlich. Tô nâu = séà - te (*tu nah = ſchjeh - t*), ekeln, Nâu = séòus (*nah = ſchjos*), ekelhaft. Pér = síá (*per = ſchjä*), Perſien. Pér = síán (*per = ſchjän*), Perſer. Hò = síér (*hoh = ſchjer*), Strumpfhändler. Trán = siént (*trän = ſchjent*), vorübergehend. Pén = sion (*pen = ſchjen*), Gnadengeld. — 3) Ju Sù = re (*ſchuh = r*), ſicher. Sûg = ár (*ſchugh = är*), Zucker.

II. Gelinde, wie in dem Deutſchen Worte ſchaden in der Endung *ſion* nach einem Vocal mit dem Tone, als: Óccà = sion (*akkeh = ſchjen*), Gelegenheit. Cónfù = sion (*kanfiuh = ſchjen*), Verwirrung.

nicht (s) in Cò = rps (*koh = r*), Körper, Schaar. Démésne (*demeh = n*), Landgut. 'I = sland (*ei = länd*), Inſel. 'I = sle (*ei = l*), Inſel. Pâ = s (*pah*), Vortritt. Pùi = sne (*piuh = ni*), jung. Soû = s (*ſuh*), Stüber. Vì = scount (*wei = kaunt*), Burggraf.

Sh,

wie *ſch*, (ſh) als: Shà = me (*ſchheh = m*), Schande. Fish (*fiſch*), Fiſch.

T,

— *t*, (t) als Tà = ble (*teh = bl*), Tiſch. Tò = ne (*toh = n*), Ton. Mì = ghtiér (*mei = tier*), mächtiger. Pít = ied (*pit = tid*), bedauert.

— *ſch*, (*t*) vor *i* mit einem Vocal, wenn auf der vorhergehenden Sylbe der Ton liegt, als: Pá = rtiál (*päh = rſchjäl*), parteyiſch. Pà = tiént (*peh = ſchjent*), geduldig. Médità = tion (*mediteh = ſchjen*), Betrachtung. Pò = rtion (*poh = rſchjen*), Antheil.

wie *tſch*, (t) in den Endungen tiál, tián, tion, wenn ein *s* oder *x* vorhergeht, als: Bés = tiál (*bes = tſchjäl*), viehiſch. Fús = tián (*fos = tſchjän*), Barchent. Qués = tion (*kuwes = tſchjen*), Frage. Mix = tion (*miks = tſchjen*), Miſchung. — 2) Vor u, eous und eum, nach einer betonten Sylbe, als: Vîr= tûe (*wer = tſchu*), Tugend. Nà = túre (*neh = tſchör*), Natur. Rì = ghtèous (*rei = tſchjos* od. *rei = tſchos*), gerecht. Périos = tèúm (*perios = tſchjom*), Beinhäutchen. — 3) In der Endung tier, als: Còu = rtiér (*kob = rtſchjer* oder *kob = rtſcher*), Hofmann. Frón = tiér (*fran = tſchjer*), Grenze. — 4) In Còv = étous (*kow = etſchos*), geizig.

— *s*, (t) in Sáti = éty' (*ſäſei = eti*), Sättigung.

nicht (t) in Chést = nút (*tſches = not*), Kaſtanie. Chríst= más (*kris = mäs*), Weihnachten. Cúr = rant (*kor= rän*), Korinthe, Johannisbeere. Éclâ = t (*eklah*), Glanz. Goû = t (*guh*), Geſchmack. Haut = boy (*hoh = beu*), Hoboe. Hátch = el (*häk = l*), Hechel, hecheln. Míst = letòe (*mis = lto*), Eichenmiſtel. Mó = rtgàge (*mah = rghedſch*), ein liegendes Unterpfand. Rágoû = t (*rägub*), Appetiteſſen. Billét= doûx (*bille = dub*), Liebesbriefchen.

Th,

wie *dh*, (th) weich, ſo daß man nach Sheridan's Anweiſung zu Anfange einer Sylbe die Spitze der Zunge zwiſchen die Zähne ſtößt, ſie alsdann gegen die obern Zähne druckt, ohne die untern zu berühren, und ſie hierauf, indem man das *th* ausſpricht, hinter die Zähne zurück zieht. — Am Ende der Sylbe aber, nachdem man die vor demſelben hergehenden Buchſtaben ausgeſprochen, die

Spitze

Spitze der Zunge an die obern Zähne druckt, und wenn das *th* herausgebracht werden soll, den vorher gehenden Vocal bis ans Ende fort tönen läßt.

Diesen weichen Laut hat es 1) zu Anfange einiger Wörter, als: Thât (*dhät*), das, daß. Théy (*dheh*), sie. Thou (*dhau*), du. — 2) In der Mitte der Wörter, besonders zwischen zwey Vocalen in den meisten Wörtern, als: Bûr=thén (*bor=dhen*), Bürde. Wòr=thy' (*wor=dhi*), würdig. — Brò=thér (*bro=dher*), Bruder. Wéath=ér (*uwedh=er*), Wetter. — 3) Am Ende einiger wenigen Wörter, als: Smôo=th (*smuh=dh*), glatt, glätten. Bénèa=th (*benih=dh*), unter, niedriger. — 4) Immer vor dem stummen *e*, als: Blì=the (*blei=dh*), freudig, fröhlich. Tô bà=the (*tu beh=dh*), baden.

wie *th*, (*th*) hart und gelispelt, so daß man, zu Anfange der Sylbe, nachdem man die Zunge in dieselbe Lage, wie oben bey dem weichen gesetzt hat, das *th*, ehe man die Zunge zurück zieht, hauchet — und am Ende der Sylbe, statt den vorher gehenden Vocal fort tönen zu lassen, ihn gleich wieder unterdrückt, und das *th* durch den Hauch bildet.

Diesen harten Laut hat es meistens 1) zu Anfange und am Ende eines Wortes, als: *Th*ún=dér (*thon=der*), Donner, donnern. *Th*iè=f (*thih=f*), Dieb. — Bò=*th* (*boh=th*), beyde. Cló=*th* (*klah=th*), Tuch. — 2) Nach einem Consonanten, als: Pán=*th*ér (*pän=ther*), Panther. — 3) In With (*uwith*), mit, wenn das folgende Wort mit einem Consonanten anfängt, als: *With* mè (*uwith mih*), mit mir.

wie *t*, (th) in Phthís = ick (*tis = sik*), Auszehrung. Phthís = icál (*tis = sikäl*) schwindsüchtig. Thàmes (*tems*), Themse. Thò = más (*toh = mäs*), Thomas. Thỳ = me (*tei = m*), Thymian. Áth = má (*äsl = mä*), Engbrüstigkeit.

nicht (th) in Clò = ths (*klob = s*), Kleider. Còr = ínth (*kor = rin*), Corinthe.

V,

wie *w*, (v) als: Vì = ne (*wei = n*), Weinstock. Lòv - ér (*low = er*), Liebhaber.

nicht (v) in Séven = nìght (*sen = neit*), acht Tage. Fívep= énce (*fip = pens*), fünf Stüber.

W,

wie *uw*, (w) als Wì = ne (*uwei = n*), Wein. Wéll (*uwell*), wohl.

nicht, 1) vor *r*, als: Wróng (*rang*), Unrecht. Wrâ = th (*rah = th*), Zorn. — 2) Vor *ho* in Whô (*huh*), wer? welcher. Whò = le (*hoh = l*), ganz. Whôo=p (*huh = p*), Wiedehopf. Whò = re (*hoh = r*) Hure. — 3) In Án = swér (*än = ser*), Antwort, antworten. Âw = kwàrd (*ah = kerd*), tölpisch. Bòat = swain (*boh = s'n*), Bootsmann. Cóck = swain (*kak = sen*), der Führer eines Beyschiffes. Hús = wife (*hos = sif*), Wirthschafterin. Swò = rd (*soh = rd*), Schwert, Degen. Twô (*tuh*), zwey. Twòpénce (*toppens*), zwey Stüber. Sòuthwark (*soddrick*), die Stadt Southwark. Sewer (*schohr*), ein Canal. Lèe= wàrd (*lih = erd*), gegen den Wind. Tô bèwrày (*tu bireb*), verrathen. Bèwrày = ér (*bireb = er*), Verräther.

Wh,

wie *huw*, (wh) als: Which (*huwitſch*), welcher. Whip (*huwip*), Peitſche, peitſchen.

X,

— *ks*, (x) 1) vor einem Conſonanten, als: Éx=céſs (*eks=ſeſs*), Ausſchweifung. Éx=quíſite (*eks=kuwiſit*), auserleſen. — 2) Am Ende der Wörter, als: Tô véx (*tu weks*), quälen. — 3) Vor einer mit einem Vocal anfangenden unbetonten Sylbe, als: Éxécù=tion (*eksekiuh=ſchjen*), Vollziehung. Éxílít=ion (*eksiliſch=jen*), das in die Höhe Springen.

— *gs*, (x) Vor einer mit einem Vocale anfangenden betonten Sylbe und deren Ableitungen, ungeachtet der Ton verlegt worden, als: Tô éxâ=lt (*tu egsah=lt*), erhöhen. Éxâltà=tion (*egsalteh=ſchjen*), Erhöhung. Tô éxón=éràte (*tu egsan=nereh-t*), entladen. Éxónérà=tion (*egsanereh=ſchjen*), Entladung.

— *kſch*, (x) in den Endungen *xion*, *xious*, *xuous*, *xure*, nach einer betonten Sylbe, als: Cónnéx=ion (*kannekſch=jen*), Verknüpfung. Án=xiòus (*än=kſchjos*), ängſtlich. Fléx=ûòus (*flekſch=uos*), krumm laufend. Fléx=úre (*flekſch=ör*), Beugung, Krümme.

— *s*, (x) ſanft, 1) zu Anfange eines Wortes, als: Xén=òphòn (*ſen=ofon*), Xenophon. — 2) In Billét=doûx (*bille=dubs*), Liebesbriefe.

nicht (x) in Billét=doûx (*bille=dub*), ein Liebesbrief.

Z,

wie *s*, (z) ſehr ſanft, als: Zèa=l (*ſib=l*). Là=zy' (*leb=ſi*).

— *ſch*, (z) ſehr ſanft, vor den Endungen *ure* und *ier*, als 'A=zúre (*eh=ſchör*), Himmelblau. Glà=zíér (*gleh=ſchjer*), Glaſer.

— *z*, (z) in Mézzôtín=tò (*mezzotin=to*), ſchwarze Kunſt.

nicht (z) Ren=dézvoûs (*rang=dewu*), beſtimmter Ort der Zuſammenkunft.

Druckfehler.

Seite 18 Zeile 23 lies hundred. Seite 30 Zeile 3 lies tawny.
Seite 32 Zeile 23 l. ſickneſs. Seite 36 Zeile 24 l. Clariſſa.
S. 63. Z. 25 l. look for your. S. 81 Z. 6. l. ſoftly at a.
S. 82 Z. 10 l. darkneſs. S. 84 Z. 17 l. put her quite.
S. 96 Z. 1 lies averſion. S. 107 Z. 10 lies underſtand.
S. 158 Z. 20 l. note.

The
Flowers
of the
British Literature.

Oder
die ſchönſten und intereſſanteſten
proſaiſchen und poëtiſchen
Aufſätze
der berühmteſten
Schriftſteller der Engländer
mit
Bezeichnung der Ausſprache und Erklärung
der Wörter

zum
Selbſtunterricht
in der Engliſchen Sprache

von
Johann Heinrich Emmert,
Profeſſor zu Tübingen.

Zweyter Band.

Floriferis ut apes in ſaltibus omnia limant.
Omnia nos itidem depaſcimur aurea dicta.
Lucretius.

Leipzig und Gera,
bey Wilhelm Heinſius.
1798.

On the Beauties of Nature.

A Diſſertation.

That ſenſibility to beauty, which, when cultivated and improved, we term Taſte, is univerſally diffuſed through the human ſpecies: And it is moſt uniform with reſpect to thoſe objects, which, being out of power, are not liable to variation, from accident, caprice, or faſhion. The verdant lawn, the ſhady grove, the variegated landſcape, the boundleſs ocean, and the ſtarry firmament, are contemplated with pleaſure by every attentive beholder. But the emotions of different ſpectators, though ſimilar in kind, differ widely in degree: And to reliſh, with fu'l delight, the enchanting ſcenes of nature, the mird muſt be uncorrupted by avarice, ſenſuality, or ambition; quick in her ſenſibilities; elevated in her ſentiments; and devout in her affections. He, who poſſeſſes ſuch exalted powers of perception and enjoyment, may almoſt ſay, with the poet.

„I care not, Fortune! what you me deny;
You cannot rob me of free Nature's grace;
You cannot ſhut the windows of the ſky,
Thro which Aurora ſhows her brightening face;

You cannot bar my conſtant feet to trace
The woods and lawns, by living ſtream, at eve:
Let health my nerves and finer fibres brace,
And I their toys to the great children leave:
Of fancy, reaſon, virtue, nought can me bereave."
Thomſon.

Perhaps ſuch ardent enthuſiaſm may not be compatible with the neceſſary toils, and active offices, which providence has aſſigned to the generality of men. But there are none, to whom ſome portion of it may not prove advantageous; and if it were cheriſhed, by each individual, in that degree which is conſiſtent with the indiſpenſable duties of his ſtation, the felicity of human life would be conſiderably augmented. From this ſource, the refined and vivid pleaſures of the imagination are almoſt entirely derived: And the elegant arts owe their choiceſt beauties to a taſte for the contemplation of nature. Painting and ſculpture are expreſs imitations of viſible objects: And were would be the charms of poetry, if diveſted of the imagery and embelliſhments, which ſhe borrows from rural ſcenes? Painters, ſtatuaries, and poets, therefore, are always ambitious to acknowledge themſelves the pupils of nature; and as their ſkill increaſes, they grow more and more delighted with every view of the animal and vegetable world. But the pleaſure reſulting from admiration is tranſient; and to cultivate taſte, without regard to its influence on the paſſion and affections, „is," as Shenſtone, ſays, „to rear a tree for its bloſſoms, which is capable of yielding the richeſt, and moſt valuable fruit." Phyſical and moral beauty bear ſo intimate a relation to

each

each other, that they may be conſidered as different gradations in the ſcale of excellence; and the knowledge and reliſh of the former, ſhould be deemed only a ſtep to the nobler and more permanent enjoyments of the latter.

Whoever has viſited the Leaſowes, in Shropſhire, muſt have felt the force and propriety of an inſcription, which meets the eye, at the entrance into thoſe delightful grounds.

„*Would you then taſte the tranquil ſcene?*
Be ſure your boſoms be ſerene;
Devoid of hate, devoid of ſtrife,
Devoid of all that poiſons life:
And much it 'vails you, in their place
To graft the love of human race.“

Shenſtone.

Now ſuch ſcenes contribute powerfully to inſpire that ſerenity, which is neceſſary to enjoy, and to heighten their beauties. By a ſecret contagion, the ſoul catches the harmony, which ſhe contemplates; and the frame within, aſſimilates itſelf to that which is without. For,

„*Who can forbear to ſmile with Nature? Can*
The ſtormy paſſions in the boſom roll,
While every gale is peace, and every grove
Is melody?“

Thomſon.

In this ſtate of ſweet compoſure, we become ſuſceptible of virtuous impreſſions, from almoſt every ſurrounding object. The patient ox is viewed with

with generous complacency; the guileleſs ſheep, with pity; and the playful lamb raiſes emotions of tenderneſs and love. We rejoice with the horſe, in his liberty and exemption from toil, whilſt he ranges at large through enamelled paſtures; and the frolics of the colt would afford unmixed delight, did we not recollect the bondage, which he is ſoon to undergo. We are charmed with the ſongs of birds, ſoothed with the buzz of inſects, and pleaſed with the ſportive motions of fiſhes, becauſe theſe are expreſſions of enjoyment; and we exult in the felicity of the whole animated creation. Thus an equal and extenſive benevolence is called forth into exertion; and having *felt* a common intereſt in the gratifications of inferior beings, we ſhall be no longer indifferent to their ſufferings, or become wantonly inſtrumental in producing them.

It ſeems to be the intention of Providence, that the lower orders of animals ſhould be ſubſervient to the comfort, convenience, and ſuſtenance of man. But his right of dominion extends no farther; and if this right be exerciſed with mildneſs, humanity, and juſtice, the ſubjects of his power will be no leſs benefitted than himſelf. For various ſpecies of living creatures are annually multiplied by human art, improved in their perceptive powers by human culture, and plentifully fed by human induſtry. The relation therefore, is reciprocal, between ſuch animals and man; and he may ſupply his own wants by the uſe of their labour, the produce of their bodies, and even the ſacrifice of their lives; whilſt he co-operates with all-gracious Heaven, in promoting *Happineſs*, the great end of exiſtence.

But though it be true, that *partial evil*, with reſpect to different orders of ſenſitive beings, may be *univerſal good;* and that it is a wiſe and benevolent inſtitution of nature, to make deſtruction itſelf, within certain limitations, the cauſe of an increaſe of life and enjoyment; yet a generous perſon will extend his compaſſionate regards to every individual, that ſuffers for his ſake: And, whilſt he ſighs

„*Ev'n for the kid, or lamb, that pours its life*
Beneath the bloody Knife;“
Lord Littelton.

he will naturally be ſolicitous to mitigate pain, both in duration and degree, by the gentleſt modes of inflicting it.

I am inclined to believe, however, that this ſenſe of humanity would ſoon be obliterated, and that the heart would grow callous to every ſoft impreſſion, were it not for the benignant influence of the ſmiling face of nature. The Count de Lauzun, when impriſoned by Louis XIV. in the Caſtle of Pignerol, amuſed himſelf, during a long period of time, with catching flies, and delivering them to be devoured by a rapacious ſpider. Such an entertainment was equally ſingular and cruel; and inconſiſtent, I believe, with his former character, and ſubſequent turn of mind. But his cell had no window; and received only a glimmering light, from an aperture in the roof. In leſs unfavourable circumſtances, may we not preſume, that inſtead of ſporting with miſery, he would have releaſed the agoniſing flies; and bid them enjoy that freedom, of which he himſelf was bereaved?

But the taſte for natural beauty is ſubſervient to higher purpoſes, than thoſe which have been enumerated: And the cultivation of it not only refines and humaniſes, but dignifies and exalts the affections. It elevates them to the admiration and love of that Being, who is the Author of all that is fair, ſublime, and good in the creation. Scepticiſm and irreligion are hardly compatible with the ſenſibility of heart, which ariſes from a juſt and lively reliſh of the wisdom, harmony, and order ſubſiſting in the world around us: And emotions of piety muſt ſpring up ſpontaneously in the boſom, that is in uniſon with all animated nature. Actuated by this divine inſpiration, man finds a fane in every grove: And glowing with devout fervour, he joins his ſong to the univerſal chorus; or muſes the praiſe of the Almighty, in more expreſſive ſilence. Thus they

„*Whom Nature's works can charm, with God himſelf*
Hold converſe; grow familiar, day by day,
With his conceptions; act upon his plan;
And form to his, the reliſh of their ſouls.“

Akenſide.

Perceival.

On Sir Jſaac Newton.

An Epigram.

Nature, and nature's laws, lay hid in night;
God ſaid, „Let Newton be!“ and all was light.

Pope.

Harveſt - Scene.

Pour'd from the villages, a numerous train
Now ſpreads O'er all the fields. In form'd array
The reapers move, nor ſhrink for heat or toil,
By emulation urg'd. Others diſperſ'd
Or bind in ſheaves, or load or Guide the wain
That tinkles as it paſſes. Far behind,
Old age and infancy with careful hand
Pick up each ſtraggling ear.

J. Aikin.

Song.

Song.

The charms which blooming beauty ſhows
From faces heav'nly fair,
We to the lily and the roſe,
With ſemblance apt, compare.

With ſemblance apt, for ah! how ſoon,
How ſoon they all decay!
The lily droops, the roſe is gone,
And beauty fades away.

But when bright virtue ſhines confeſs'd,
With ſweet diſcretion join'd;
When mildneſs calms the peaceful breaſt,
And wisdom guides the mind:

When charms like theſe, dear maid conſpire
Thy perſon to approve,
They kindle generous chaſte deſire,
And everlaſting love.

Beyond the reach of time or fate
Theſe graces ſhall endure;
Still, like the paſſion they create,
Eternal, conſtant, pure.

Fitzgerald.

The Influence of the Progreſs of Science on the Manners and Characters of Men.

The progreſs of ſcience and the cultivation of literature, had conſiderable effect in changing the manners of the European nations, and introducing that civility and refinement by which they are now diſtinguiſhed. At the time when their empire was overturned, the Romans, though they had loſt that correct taſte which has rendered the productions of their anceſtors the ſtandards of excellence, and models for imitation to ſucceeding ages, ſtill preſerved their love of letters, and cultivated the arts with great ardour. But rude barbarians were ſo far from being ſtruck with any admiration of theſe unknown accompliſhments, that they deſpiſed them. They were not arrived at that ſtate of ſociety, in which thoſe faculties of the human mind that have beauty and elegance for their objects begin to unfold themſelves. They were ſtrangers to all thoſe wants and deſires which are the parents of ingenious invention; and as they did not comprehend either the merit as utility of the Roman arts, they deſtroyed the monuments of them, with induſtry not inferior to that with which their poſterity have ſince ſtudied to preſerve, or to recover them. The convulſions occaſioned by their ſettlement in the empire; the frequent as well as violent revolutions in every kingdom which they eſtabliſhed; together with the

inte-

interior defects in the form of government which they introduced, baniſhed ſecurity and leiſure; prevented the growth of taſte or the culture of ſcience; and Kept Europe, during ſeveral centuries, in a ſtate of ignorance. But as ſoon as liberty and independance began to be felt by every part of the community and communicated ſome taſte to the advantages ariſing from commerce, from public order, and from perſonal ſecurity, the human mind became conſcious of powers which it did not formerly perceive, and fond of occupations or purſuits of which it was formerly incapable. Towards the beginning of the twelfth century, we diſcern the firſt ſymptomo of its awakening from that lethargy in which it had long been ſunk, and obſerve it turning with curioſity and attention towards new objects.

The firſt literary efforts, however, of the European nations in the middle ages, were extremely il directed. Among nations, as well as individuals, the powers of imagination attain ſome degree of vigour before the intellectual faculties are much exerciſed in ſpeculative or abſtract diſquiſition. Men are poets before they are philoſophers. They feel with ſenſibility, and deſcribe with force, when they have made but little progreſs in inveſtigation or reaſoning. The age of Homer and of Heſiod long preceded that of Thales, or of Socrates. But unhappily for literature, our anceſtors deviating from this courſe which nature points out, plunged at once into the depths of abſtruſe and metaphyſical inquiry. They had been converted to the Chriſtian faith, ſoon after they ſettled in their new conqueſts. But they did not receive it pure. The preſumption

of

of men had added to the ſimple and inſtructive doctrines of Chriſtianity, the theories of a vain philoſophy, that attempted to penetrate into myſteries, and to decide queſtions which the limited faculties of the human mind are unable to comprehend, or to reſolve. Theſe overcurious ſpeculations were incorporated with the ſyſtem of religion, and came to be conſidered as the moſt eſſential part of it. As ſoon, then, as curioſity prompted men to enquire and to reaſon, theſe were the ſubjects which firſt preſented themſelves and engaged their attention. The ſcholaſtic theology. with its infinite train of bald diſquiſitions, and ſubtile diſtinctions concerning points which are not the object of human reaſon, was the firſt production of the ſpirit of enquiry after it began to reſume ſome degree of activity and vigour in Europe.

It was not this circumſtance alone that gave ſuch a wrong turn to the minds of men, when they began again to exerciſe talents which they had ſo long neglected. Moſt of the perſons who attempted to revive literature in the twelfth and thirtenth centuries, had received inſtruction, or derived their principles of ſcience from the Greeks in the eaſtern empire, or from the Arabians in ſpain and Africa. Both theſe people acute and inquiſitive to exceſs, corrupted thoſe ſciences which they cultivated. The former rendered Theology a ſtyſtem of ſpeculative refinement, or of endleſs controverſy. The latter communicated to philoſophy a ſpirit of metaphyſical and frivolous ſubtlety. Misled by theſe guides, the perſons who firſt applied to ſcience were invalved in a maze of intricate enquiries. Inſtead of allowing their fancy to take its natural

range,

range, and to produce ſuch works of invention as might have improved their taſte, and refined their ſentiments; inſtead of cultivating thoſe arts which embelliſh human life, and render it comfortable; they were fettered by authority; they were led aſtray by example, and waſted the whole force of their genius in ſpeculations as unawailing, as they were difficult.

But fruitleſs and ill-directed as theſe ſpeculations were. their novelty rouzed. and their boldneſs intereſted the human mind. The ardour with which men purſued theſe uninviting ſtudies, was aſtoniſhing. Genuine philoſophy was never cultivated, in any enlightened age, with greater Zeal. Schools upon the model of thoſe inſtituted by Charlemagne, were opened in every cathedral, and almoſt in every monaſtery of note. Colleges and Univerſities were erected and formed into communities or corporations, governed by their own laws, and inveſted with ſeparate and extenſive jurisdiction over their own members. A regular courſe of ſtudies was planned. Privilegies of great value were conferred on maſters and ſcholars. Academical titles and honours of various kinds were invented as a recompence for both. Nor was it in the ſchools alone that ſuperiority in ſcience led to reputation and authority; it became the object of reſpect in life, and advanced ſuch as acquired it to a rank of no inconſiderable eminence. Allured by all theſe advantages, an incredible number of ſtudents reſorted to theſe new ſeats of learning, and Crowded with eagerneſs into that new path which was open to fame and diſtinction.

But

But how conſiderable ſo ever theſe firſt efforts may appear, there was one circumſtance which prevented the effects of them from being as extenſive as they ought to have been. All the languages in Europe, during the period under review *), were barbarous. They were deſtitute of elegance, of force, and even of perſpicuity. No attempt had been hitherto made to improve or to poliſh them. The Latin tongue was conſecrated by the church to religion. Cuſtom, with authority ſcarce leſs ſacred, had appropriated it to literature. All the ſciences cultivated in the twelfth and thirteenth conturies, were taught in Latin. All books with reſpect to them, were written in that language. To have treated of any important ſubject in a modern language, would have been deemed a degratation of it. This confined ſcience within a very narrow circle. The learned alone were admitted into the temple of knowledge; the gate was ſhut againſt all others, who were allowed to remain involved in their former darkneſs and ignorance.

But though ſcience was thus prevented during ſeveral ages, from diffuſing itſelf through ſociety, and its influence was circumſcribed, the progreſs of it may be mentioned, nevertheleſs, among the great cauſes which contributed to introduce a change of manners into Europe. That ardent, though ill-judged ſpirit of enquiry which I have deſcribed, occaſioned a fermentation of mind, which put ingnuity and invention in motion. and gave them vigour. It led men to a new employment of their faculties, which they found to be agreable as well as

*) *From the ſubverſion of the Roman Empire to the beginning of the ſixteenth century.*

as intereſting. It accuſtomed them to exerciſes and occupations which tended to ſoften their manners, and to give them ſome reliſh for thoſe gentle virtues, which are peculiar to nations among whom ſcience has been cultivated with ſucceſs.

Dr. Robertſon.

A Cure for Poetry.

An Epigram.

Seven wealthy towns contend for Homer dead,
Thro' which the living Homer begg'd his bread.

Prior.

Song.

S o n g.

To hug yourſelf in perfect eaſe,
What would you wiſh for more than theſe?
A healthy, clean, paternal ſeat
Well ſhaded from the ſummer's heat

A little parlour ſtove, to hold
A conſtant fire from Winter's cold
Where you may ſit, and think and ſing,
Far off from court, God bleſs the king!

Safe from the harpies of the law,
From party-rage, and great man's paw;
Have choice few friends of your own taſte,
A wife agreeable and chaſte

An open, but yet cautious mind,
Where guilty cares no entrance find;
Nor miſer's fears, nor envy's ſpite,
To break the ſabbath of the night.

Plain equipage, and temp'rate meals,
Few taylors', and no doctors' bills;
Content to take, as Heaven ſhall pleaſe,
A longer or a ſhorter leaſe.

Bedingfield.

Conſcious Freedom the trueſt Dignity.

Believe me, the providence of God has eſtabliſhed ſuch an order in the world, that of all which belongs to us the leaſt valuable parts can alone fall under the will of others. Whatever is beſt is ſafeſt; lies out of the reach of human power; can neither be given nor taken away. Such is this great and beautiful work of nature, the world. Such is the mind of man, which contemplates and admires the world whereof it makes the nobleſt part. Theſe are inſeparably ours, and as long as we remain in one we ſhall enjoy the other. Let us march therefore intrepidly wherever we are led by the courſe of human accidents. Wherever they lead us, on what coaſt ſoever we are thrown by them, we ſhall not find ourſelves abſolutely ſtrangers. We ſhall meet with men and women, creatures of the ſame figure, endowed with the ſame faculties, and born under the ſame laws of nature. We ſhall ſee the ſame virtues and vices, flowing from the ſame general principles, but varied in a thonſand different and contrary modes, according to that infinite variety of laws and coſtoms which is eſtabliſhed for the ſame univerſal end, the preſervation of ſociety. We ſhall feel the ſame revolution of ſeaſons, and the ſame ſun and moon will guide the courſe of our year. The ſame azure vault, beſpangled with ſtars, will be every where ſpread over our heads.

There

There is no part of the world from whence we may not admire thoſe planets which roll, like ours, in different orbits round the ſame central ſun; from whence we may not diſcover an object ſtill more ſtupendous, that army of fixed ſtars hung up in the immenſe ſpace of the univerſe, innumerable ſuns Whoſe beams enlighten and cheriſh the unknown worlds which roll around them: and whilſt I am raviſhed by ſuch contemplations as theſe, whilſt my ſoul is thus raiſed up to heaven, it imports me little what ground I tread upon.

Bolingbroke.

Deluſive Nature of human Expectations.

This is the ſtate of man; to-day he puts forth
The tender leaves of hope, to-morrow bloſſoms,
And bears his bluſhing honours thick upon him,
The third day comes a froſt, a killing froſt.

Shakeſpeare.

On Time.

A Riddle.

Ever eating, never cloying,
All devouring, all diſtroying,
Never finding full repaſt,
Till I eat the world at laſt.

Swift.

The ſick Man.

An Epigram.

On his cleath-bed poor Simon lies,
His ſpouſe is in deſpair:
With frequent ſobs, and mutual cries,
They both expreſs their care.
A diff'rent cauſe, ſays Varſon Sly,
The ſame effect may give;
Poor Simon fears that he ſhall die,
His wife — that he may live.

Prior.

True pleaſure defined.

We are affected with delightful ſenſations, when we ſee the inanimate parts of the creation, the meadows, flowers, and trees, in a flouriſhing ſtate. There muſt be ſome rooted melancholy at the heart, when all nature appears ſmiling about us, to hinder us from correſponding with the reſt of the creation, and joining in the univerſal chorus of joy. But if meadows and trees in their chearful verdure, if flowers in their bloom, and all the vegetable parts of the creation in their moſt advantageous dreſs, can inſpire gladneſs into the heart, and drive away all ſadneſs but deſpair, to ſee the rational creation happy and flouriſhing, ought to give us a pleaſure as much, ſuperior, as the latter is to the former in the ſcale of beings. But the pleaſure is ſtill heightened, if we ourſelves have been inſtrumental in contributing to the happineſs of our fellows creatures, if we have helped to raiſe an heart drooping beneath the weight of grief, and revived that barren and dry land, where no water was, with refreſhing ſhowers of love and kindneſs.

Seed.

On Mr. Butler's Monument in Weſtminſter Abbey.

Whilſt Butler, needy wretch! was yet alive,
No gen'rous patron wou'd a dinner give:
See him, when ſtarv'd to death, and turn'd to duſt,
Preſented with a monumental buſt!
The poet's fate is here an emblem ſhown;
He aſk'd for bread, and he receiv'd a ſtone.

S. Wesley.

Ploughing and Sowing.

Joyous, th' impatient husbandman perceives
Relenting Nature, and his luſty ſteers
Drives from their ſtalls, to where the well-uſ'd plough
Lies in the furrow, looſen'd from the froſt.
There, unrefuſing, to the harneſs'd yoke
They lend their ſhoulder, and begin their toil,
Cheer'd by the ſimple ſong and ſoaring lark.
Meanwhile incumbent o'er the ſhining ſhare
The maſter leans, removes th' obſtructing clay,
Winds the whole work, and ſidelong lays the glebe.

White

White thro' the neighbouring fields the ſower
ſtalks,
With meaſur'd ſtep; and liberal throws the grain
Into the faithful boſom of the ground:
The harrow follows harſh, and ſhuts the ſcene.

Be gracious, Heaven! for now laborious Man
Has done his part. Ye foſtering breezes, blow!
Ye ſoftening dews, ye tender ſhowers, deſcend!
And temper all, thou world-reviving ſun,
Into the perfect year!

Thomſon.

S o n g.

I envy not the proud their wealth,
Their equipage and ſtate:
Give me but innocence and health
I aſk not to be great.

I in this ſweet retirement find
A joy unknown to kings,
For ſceptres to a virtuous mind
Seem vain and empty things.

Great Cincinatus at his plough
With brighter luſtre ſhone,
Than guilty Caeſar e'er could ſhon
Though ſeated on a throne.

Tumul-

Tumultuous days, and reſtleſs nights,
Ambition ever knows
A ſtranger to the calm delights
Of ſtudy and repoſe.

Then free from envy, care, and ſtrife,
Keep me, ye powers divine!
And pleaſ'd, when ye demand my life,
May I that life reſign!

Mrs. Pilkington.

Sheep-Shearing.

If verdant elder ſpreads
Her ſilver flowers; if humble daiſies yield
To yellow crowfoot and luxuriant graſs,
Gay ſhearing-time approaches.
— — — — — — — — Upon the brim
Of a clear river, gently drive the flock,
And plunge them one by one into the flood:
Plung'd in the flood, not long the ſtruggler ſinks,
With his white flakes, that gliſten thro' the tide;
The ſturdy ruſtic, in the middle wave,
Awaits to ſeize him riſing; one arm bears
His lifted head above the limpid ſtream,
While the full clammy fleece the other laves
Around, laborious, with repeated toil;
And then reſigns him to the ſunny bank,
Where, bleating loud, he ſhakes his dripping locks.

At

At laſt, of ſnowy white, the gathered flocks
Are in the wattled pen innomerous preſs'd,
Head above head: and, rang'd in luſty rows
The ſhepherds ſit, and whet the ſounding ſhears.
The houſe wife waits to roll her fleecy ſtores,
With all her gay-dreſt maids attending round.
One, chief, in gracious dignity enthron'd,
Shines o'er the reſt, the paſtoral queen, and rays
Her ſmiles, ſweet-beaming, on her ſhepherd-king.
A ſimple ſcene! yet hence *Britannia* ſees
Her ſolid grandeur riſe: hence ſhe commands
Th' exalted ſtores of every brighter clime,
The treaſures of the ſun without his rage.

Dyer and Thomſon.

On Study.

Studies ſerve for delight, for ornament, and for ability. Their chief uſe for delight, is in privateneſs and retiring; for ornament, is in diſcourſe; and for ability, is in the judgment and diſpoſition of buſineſs. For expart men can execute, and perhaps judge of particulars one by one; but the general counſels, and the plots, and marſhalling of affairs, come beſt from thoſe that are learned. To ſpend too much time in ſtudies, is ſloth, to uſe them too much for ornament, is affectation; to make judgment wholly by their rules, is the humour of a ſcholar. They perfect nature, and

are

are perfected by experience; for natural abilities are like natural plants, that need pruning by ſtudy, and ſtudies themſelves do give forth directions too much at large, unleſs they be bounded in by experience. Crafty men contemn ſtudies, ſimple men admire them, and wiſe men uſe them; for they teach not their own uſe; but that is wiſdom without them, and above them, won by obſervation. Read not to contradict and confute, nor to believe and take for granted, nor to find talk and diſcourſe, but to weigh and conſider. Some books are to be taſted, others to be ſwallowed, and ſome few to be chewed and digeſted; that is, ſome books are to be read only in parts; others to be read, but not curiously; and ſome few to be read wholly, and with diligence and attention. Some books alſo may be read by deputy, and extracts made of them by others: but that ſhould be only in the leſs important arguments, and the meaner ſort of books; elſe diſtilled books are like common diſtilled waters, flaſhy things. Reading makes a full man; conference a ready man; and writing an exact man. And therefore, if a man write little, he had need have a great memory; if he confer little, he had need have a preſent wit; and if he read little, he had need have much cunning to ſeem to know that he does not.

Bacon.

Pride.

An Epigram.

Jack his own merit ſees. This gives him pride,
That he ſees more than all the world beſide.

Sedley.

Pleaſure.

The youth, who bathes in pleaſure's limpid ſtream
At well judg'd intervals, feels all his ſoul
Nerv'd with recruited ſtrength; but if too oft
He ſwims in ſportive mazes thro' the flood,
It chills his languid virtue.

Maſon.

Hay-

Hay-Making.

Now ſwarms the village o'er the jovial mead:
The ruſtic youth, brown with meridian toil,
Healthful and ſtrong; full as the ſummer-roſe
Blown by prevailing ſuns, the ruddy maid,
Half naked, ſwelling on the ſight, and all
Her kindled graces burning o'er her cheek.
Even ſtooping age is here; and infant-hands
Trail the long rake, or, with the fragrant load
O'ercharg'd, amid the kind oppreſſion roll.
Wide flies the tedded grain; all in a row
Advancing broad, or wheeling round the field
They ſpread the breathing harveſt to the ſun,
That throws refreſhful round a rural ſmell:
Or, as they rake the green-appearing ground,
And drive the duſky wave along the mead,
The ruſſet hay-cock riſes thick behind,
In order gay. While heard from dale to dale,
Waking the breeze, reſounds the blended voice
Of happy labour, love, and ſocial glee.

Thomſon.

A Love Elegy.

Let others boaſt their heaps of ſhining Gold,
And view their fields with waving plenty crown'd;
Whom neighbouring foes in conſtant terror hold,
And trumpets break their ſlumbers, never ſound.

While calmly poor, I trifle life away,
Enjoy ſweet leiſure by my chearful fire,
No wanton hope my quiet ſhall betray,
But, cheaply bleſs'd, I'll ſcorn each vain deſire.

With timely care I'll ſow my little field,
And plant my Orchard with it's maſter's hand
Nor bluſh to ſpread the hay, the hook to wield,
Or range the ſheaves along the ſunny land.

If late at duſk, while careleſsly I roam,
I meet a ſtrolling kid, or bleating lamb,
Under my arm I'll bring the wand'rer home,
And not a little chide it's thoughtleſs dam.

What joy, to hear the tempeſt howl in vain,
And claſp a fearful miſtreſs to my breaſt!
Or, lull'd to ſlumber by the beating rain,
Secure and happy ſink at laſt to reſt!

Or if the ſun in flaming Leo ride
By ſhady rivers indolently ſtray
And with my Delia, walking ſide by ſide,
Hear how they murmur as they glide away!

What joy to wind along the cool retreat,
To ſtop, and gaze on Delia as I go!
To mingle ſweet diſcourſe with kiſſes ſweet,
And teach my lovely ſcholar all I know?

Thus pleas'd at heart, and not with fancy's dream,
In ſilent happineſs I reſt unknown;
Content with what I am, not what I ſeem
I live for Delia, and myſelf alone.

Ah, fooliſh man! who thus, of her poſſeſt,
Could float and wander with ambition's wind,
And if his outward trappings ſpoke him bleſt,
Not heed the ſickneſs of his conſcious mind.

With her I ſcorn the idle breath of praiſe.
Nor truſt to happineſs that's not our own;
The ſmile of fortune might ſuſpicion raiſe,
But here. I know that I am lov'd alone.

Stanhope, in wisdom, as in wit, divine,
May riſe, and plead Britannia's glorious cauſe,
With ſteady rein his eager wit confine,
While manly ſenſe the deep attention draws.

Let ſtanhope ſpeak his liſt'ning country's wrong,
My humble voice ſhall pleaſe one partial maid,
For her alone I pen my tender ſong,
Securely ſitting in his friendly ſhade.

Stan-

Stanhope ſhall come, and grace his rural friend,
Delia ſhall wonder at her noble gueſt,
With bluſhing awe the riper fruit commend,
And for her husband's Patron cull the beſt.

Her's be the care of all my little train,
While I with tender indolence am bleſt,
The favourite ſubject of her gentle reign
By love alone diſtinguiſh'd from the reſt.

For her I'll yoke my oxen to the plough,
In gloomy foreſts tend my lonely flock,
For her a goat-herd climb the mountain's brow,
And ſleep extended on the naked rock.

Ah! what avails to preſs the ſtately bed,
And far from her 'midſt taſteleſs grandeur weeſt,
By marble fountains lay the penſive head,
And, while the murmur, ſtrive in vain to ſleep?

Delia alone can pleaſe, and never tire,
Exceed the paint of thought in true delight,
With her enjoyment wakens new deſire,
And equal rapture glows thro' every night.

Beauty and worth alone in her contend
To charm the fancy, and to fix the mind:
In her, my wife, my miſtreſs, and my friend,
I taſte the joys of ſenſe and reaſon join'd.

On her I'll gaze when others loves are o'er,
And, dying, preſs her with my clay-cold hand —
Thou weep'ſt already, as I were no more,
Nor can that gentle breaſt the thought withſtand.

Oh!

Oh! When I die, my lateſt moments ſpare,
Nor let thy grief with ſharper torments kill,
Wound not thy cheeks, nor hurt thy flowing hair,
Tho' I am dead, my ſoul ſhall love thee ſtill.

Oh! quit the room, oh quit the deathful bed,
Or thou wilt die, ſo tender is thy heart!
Oh leave me, Delia! ere thou ſee me dead,
Theſe weeping friends will do thy mournful part.

Let them, extended on the decent bier,
Convey the corſe in melancholy ſtate,
Thro' all the village ſpread the tender tear,
While pitying maids our wond'rous loves relate.

Hammond.

The

The Hiſtory of Arts.

The natural progreſs of the works of men is from rudeneſs to convenience, from convenience to elegance, and from elegance to nicety. The firſt labour is enforced by neceſſity. The ſavage finds himſelf incomoded by heat and cold, by rain and wind, he ſhelters himſelf in the hollow of a rock, and learns to dig a cave where there was none before. He finds the ſun and the wind excluded by the thicket, and when the accidents of the chace, or the convenience of paſturage leads him into more open places, he forms a thicket for himſelf, by planting ſtakes at proper diſtances, and laying branches from one to another. The next gradation of ſkill and induſtry produces a houſe, cloſed with doors, and divided by partitions; and apartments are multiplied and diſpoſed according to the various degrees of power or invention; improvement ſucceeds improvement, as he that is freed from greater evil grows impatient of a leſs, 'till eaſe in time is advanced to pleaſure.

The mind, ſet free from the importunities of natural want, gains leiſure to go in ſearch of ſuperfluous gratifications, and adds to the uſes of habitation the delights of proſpect. Then begins the reign of ſymmetry; orders of architecture are invent, and one part of the edifice is conformed to

another, without any other reaſon, than that the eye may not be offended.

The paſſage is very ſhort from elegance to luxury. Ionic and Corinthian columns are ſoon ſucceeded by gilt cornices, inlaid floors, and petty ornaments, which ſhow rather the wealth than the taſte of the poſſeſſor.

Ferguſon.

Reaping.

Soon as the morning trembles o'er the ſky,
And, unperceiv'd unfolds the ſpreading day;
Before the ripened field the reapers ſtand,
In fair array; each by the laſs he loves,
To bear the rougher part, and mitigate
By nameleſs gentle offices her toil.
At once they ſtoop and ſwell the luſty ſheaves;
While thro' their cheerful band the rural talk,
The rural ſcandal, and the rural jeſt,
Fly harmleſs, to deceive the tedious time,
And ſteal unfelt the ſultry hours away.
Behind the maſter walks, builds up the ſhocks;
And, conſcious, glancing oft on every ſide
His ſated eye, feels his heart heave with joy.
The gleaners ſpread around, and here and there,
Spike after ſpike, their ſcanty harveſt pick.
Be not too narrow, husbandmen! but fling
From the full ſheaf, with charitable ſtealth,

The

The liberal handful. Think, oh grateful think!
How good the *God* of Harveſt is to you,
Who pours abundance o'er your flowing fields;
While theſe unhappy partners of your kind
Wide-hover round you like the fowls of heaven,
And aſk their humble dole. The various turns
Of fortune ponder; that your ſons may want
What now, with hard reluctance, faint ye give.

Thomſon.

Comal and Galvina.

Comal was a ſon of Albion, the chief of an hundred hills. His deer drunk of a thouſand ſtreams. A thouſand rocks replied to the voice of his dogs: His face was the mildneſs of youth. His hand the death of herves. One was his love, and fair was ſhe! the daughter of mighty *Conloch*. She appeared like a ſun-beam among Women. And her hair was like the wing of the raven. Her dogs were taught to the chare. Her bow-ſtring ſounded on the winds of the foreſt. Her ſoul was fixed on *Comal*. Often met their eyes of love. Their courſe in the chace was one, and happy were their words in ſecret. — But *Grumal* loved the maid, the dark chief of the gloomy *Ardven*. He watched her lone ſteps in the heath; the foe of unhappy *Comal*.

One day, fired of the chace, when mis had concealed their friends, *Comal* and the daughter of *Conloch* met in the cave of *Ronan*.

It was the wonted haunt of *Comal*. Its ſides were hung with his arms. A hundred ſhields of thongs were there; a hundred helms of ſounding ſteel.

Reſt here, he ſaid, my love *Galvina*; thou light of the cave of *Ronan*. A deer appears on *Mora's* brow. I go; but I will ſoon return. I fear, ſhe ſaid, dark *Grumal*, my foe, he haunts the cave of *Ronan*. I will reſt among the arms, but ſoon return, my love.

He went to the deer of *Mora*. The daughter of *Conloch* would try his love. She cloathed her White ſides with his armour, and ſtrode from the cave of *Ronan*. He thought it was his foe. His heart beat high. His colour changed, and darkneſs dimmed his eyes. He drew the bow. The arrow flew. *Galvina* fell in blood.

He run with wildneſs in his ſteps and called the daughter of *Conloch*. No anſwer in the lonely rock. Where art thou oh my love! He ſaw at length her heaving heart beating around the feathered dart. Oh *Conloch's* daughter is it thou? He ſunk upon her breaſt.

The hunters found the hapleſs pair; he afterwards walked the hill. But many and ſilent were his ſteps round the dark dwelling of his love. The fleet of the ocean came. He fought; the ſtrangers fled. He ſearched for his death over the field. But who could kill the mighty *Comal*.

He drew away his dark-brown ſhield. An arrow found his manly breaſt. He ſleeps with his

loved

loved *Galvina* at the noiſe of the ſounding ſurge.
Their green tombs are ſeen by the mariner, when
he bounds on the waves of the north.

Oſſian.

First Age.

The antique world, in his firſt flowing youth,
Found no defect in his Creator's grace;
But with glad thanks, and unreproved truth,
The gifts of ſoveraigne bounty did embrace:
Like angels life was then man's happy caſe;
But later ages pride (like corne-fed ſteed)
Abus'd her plenty, and fat ſwoln encreaſe,
To all licentious luſt, and gan exceed
The meaſure of her meane, and natural firſt need.
Then gan a curſed hand the quiet wombe
Of his great grand mother with ſteel to wound,
And the hid treaſures in her ſacred tombe
With ſacriledge to dig. Therein he found
Fountaines of gold and ſilber to abound,
Of which the matter of his huge deſire
And pompous pride eftſoones he did compound,
Then avarice gan through his veines to inſpire
His greedy flames, and kendle life-devouring fire.

Spenſer.

Health.

O bleſſed health! thou art above all gold and treaſure; 'tis thou who enlargeſt the ſoul-and openeſt all its powers to receive inſtruction, and to reliſh virtue. — He that has thee, has little more to wiſh for! and the that is ſo wretched as to want thee, — wants every thing with thee.

Sterne.

A Prayer, in the Proſpect of Death.

O Thou unknown, Almighty Cauſe
Of all my hope and fear!
In whoſe dread Preſence, ere an hour,
Perhaps I muſt appear!

If I have wander'd in thoſe paths
Of life I ought to ſhun;
As Something, loudly, in my breaſt,
Remonſtrates I have done;

Thou

Thou know'ſt that Thou haſt formed me
With paſſions wild and ſtrong;
And liſt'ning to their witching voice
Has often led me wrong.

Where human weakneſs has come ſhort
Or frailty ſtept aſide,
Do Thou, All-Good! for ſuch Thou art,
In ſhades of darkneſs hide.

Where with intention I have err'd,
No other plea I have,
But, Thou art good; and Goodneſs ſtill
Delighteth to forgive.

Bruns.

Philoſophy and Chriſtianity.

Philoſophy makes us wiſer, but Chriſtianity makes us better. Philoſophy elevates and ſteels the mind, Chriſtianity ſoftens and ſweetens it. The former makes us the objects of human admiration, the latter of divine love — that inſures us a temporal but this an eternal happi neſs.

Fielding.

Love.

L o v e.

Love the moſt generous paſſion of the mind,
The ſofteſt refuge innocence can find;
The ſafe director of unguided youth,
Fraught with kind wiſhes, and ſecur'd by truth;
The cordial drop heaven in our cup has thrown,
To make the nauſeous draught of life go down.

Rocheſter.

T h e F a n.

An Epigram.

Flavia the leaſt and ſlighteſt toy
Can with reſiſtleſs art employ:
This Fan in meaner hands would prove
An engine of ſmall force in love;
Yet ſhe, with graceful air and mien,
Not to be told, or ſafely ſeen,
Directs its wanton motion ſo,
That it wounds more than Cupid's bow;
Gives coolneſs to the matchleſs dame,
To ev'ry other breaſt a flame.

Atterbury.

An Epigram.

Jack, eating rotten cheeſe, did ſay,
Like Samſon, I my thouſands ſlay;
I vow, quoth Roger, ſo you do,
And with the ſelf-ſame weapon too.

Gnierſon.

Sympathy a Source of the Sublime.

It is by the paſſion of Sympathy that we enter into the concerns of others; that we are moved as they are moved, and are never ſuffered to be indifferent ſpectators of almoſt any thing which men can do or ſuffer. For ſympathy muſt be conſidered as a ſort of ſubſtitution, by which we are put into the place of an other man, and affected in a good meaſure as he is affected; ſo that this paſſion may either partake of the nature of thoſe which regard ſelf-preſervation, and turning upon pain may be a ſource of the ſublime; or it may turn upon ideas of pleaſure, and then, whatever has been ſaid of the ſocial affections, whether they regard ſociety in general, or only

ſome

ſome particular modes of it, may be applicable here.

It is by this principle chiefly that poetry, painting, and other affecting arts, transfuſe their paſſions from one breaſt to another, and are often capable of crafting a delight on wretchedneſs, miſery and death itſelf. It is a common obſervation, that objects, which in reality would ſhock, are, in tragical and ſuch-like repreſentations, the ſource of a very high ſpecies of pleaſure. This, taken as a fact, has been the cauſe of much reaſoning. This ſatisfaction has been commonly attributed, firſt, to the comport we receive in conſidering that ſo melancholy a ſtory is no More than a fiction; and next, to the contemplation of our own freedom from the evils we ſee repreſented. I am afraid it is a practice much too common, in enquiries of this nature, to attribute the cauſe of feelings which merely arriſe from the mechanical ſtructure of our bodies, or from the natural frame and conſtitution of our minds, to certain concluſions of the reaſoning faculty on the objects preſented to us; for I have ſome reaſon to apprehend, that the influence of reaſon in producing our paſſions is nothing near ſo extenſive as is commonly believed.

Burke.

Wit.

The rays of Wit gild whereſoever they ſtrike,
But are not therefore fit for all alike,
They charm the lively, but the grave offend,
And raiſe a foe as often as a friend.

Stillingfleet.

Virtue.

Be this thy guard, and this thy ſtrong defence,
A virtuous heart, and unſtain'd innocence:
Not to be conſcious of a ſhameful ſin,
Nor yet look pale for ſcarlet crimes within.

Creech.

Forgetfulneſs.

An Epigram.

When Jack was poor, the lad was frank and free;
Of late he's grown brimful of pride and pelf;
You wonder that he don't remember me,
Why ſo? You ſee he has forgot himſelf.

Hacket.

Adam and Eve's Morning-Hymn.

These are thy glorious works, Parent of good,
Almighty, thine this univerſal frame,
Thus wond'rous fair; thyſelf how wond'rous
Unſpeakable, who ſitt'ſt above theſe Heavens
To us inviſible, or dimly ſeen
In theſe thy loweſt works; yet theſe declare
Thy goodneſs beyond thought, and pow'r divine.
Speak ye who beſt can tell, ye ſons of light,
Angels; for ye behold him, and with ſongs
And choral ſymphonies, day without night,
Circle his throne rejoicing; ye in Heaven,
On Earth, join all ye creatures to extol

Him

Him firſt, him laſt, him midſt, and without end.
Faireſt of ſtars, laſt in the train of night,
If better thou belong not to the dawn,
Sure pledge of day, that crown'ſt the ſmiling morn
With thy bright circlet, praiſe him in thy ſphere,
While day ariſes, that ſweet hour of prime.
Thou ſun, of this great world both eye and ſoul,
Acknowledge him thy greater, ſound his praiſe
In thy eternal courſe, both when thou climb'ſt,
And when high noon haſt gain'd and when thou fall'ſt
Moon, that now meet'ſt the orient ſun now fly'ſt
With the fix'd ſtars, fix'd in their orb that flies,
And ye five other wand'ring fires that move
In myſtic dance, not without ſong, reſound
His praiſe, who out of darkneſs call'd up light.
Air, and ye Elements, the eld eſt birth
Of Nature's womb, that in quaternion run
Perpetual circle, multiform; and mix
And nouriſh all things; let your ceaſeleſs change
Vary to our great Maker ſtill new praiſe.
Ye Miſts and Exhalations that now riſe
From hill or ſteaming lake, duſky or grey,
Till the ſun paint your fleecy ſkirts with gold,
In honour to the world's great Author riſe!
Whether to deck with clouds th' uncolour'd ſky,
Or wet the thirſty earth with falling ſhowers
Riſing or falling ſtill advance his praiſe.
His praiſe ye Winds, that from four quarters blow,
Breathe ſoft or loud; and wave your tops ye Pines,
With every plant in ſign of worſhip wave.
Fountains, and ye that warble as ye flow.
Melodious murmurs, warbling tune his praiſe.
Join voices, all ye living Souls; ye Birds,

That

That ſinging up to Heaven's gate aſcend,
Bear on your wings, and in your notes his praiſe.
Ye that in waters glide, and ye that walk
The earth, and ſtately tread, or lowly creep;
Witneſs if I be ſilent, morn or even,
To hill or valley, fountain, or freſh ſhade
Made vocal by my ſong, and taught his praiſe.
Hail univerſal Lord! be bounteous ſtill
To give us only good; and if the night
Have gather'd aught of evil or conceal'd,
Diſperſe it, as now light diſpels the dark.

Milton.

Deſcription of the Amphitheatre of Titus.

Poſterity admires, and will long admire, the awful remains of the amphitheatre of Titus, which ſo well deſerved the epithet of Coloſſal. It was a building of an elliptic figure, five hundred and ſixty-four feet in length, and four hundred and ſixty-ſeven in breadth, founded on four-ſcore arches; and riſing, with four ſucceſſive orders of architecture, to the height of one hundred and forty feet. The outſide of the edifice was encruſted with marble, and decorated with ſtatues.

The ſlopes of the vaſt concave, which formed the inſide, were filled and ſurrounded with ſixty or eighty rows of ſeats of marble, covered with cu-

cuſhions, and capable of receiving with eaſe above fourſcore thouſand ſpectators. Sixty-four vomitories (for by that name the doors were very aptly diſtingniſhed) poured forth the immenſe multitude; and the entrances, paſſages, and ſtair-caſes, were contrived with ſuch exquiſite ſkill, that each perſon, whether of the ſenatorial, the ſequeſtrian, or the plebeian order, arrived at his deſtined place, without trouble or confuſion.

Nothing was omitted which in any reſpect could be ſubſervient to the convenience and pleaſure of the ſpectators. They were protected from the ſun and rain by an ample canopy, occaſionally drawn over their heads. The air was continually refreſhed by the playing of fountains, and profuſely impregnated by the grateful ſcent of aromatics. In the centre of the edifice, the arena or ſtage was ſtrewed with the fineſt ſand, and ſucceſſively aſſumed the moſt different forms. At one moment, it ſeemed to riſe out of the earth like the garden of Heſperides; at another, it exhibited the rugged rocks and caverns of Thrace. The ſubterraneous pipes conveyed an inexhauſtible ſupply of water; and what had juſt before appreared a level plain, might be ſuddenly converted into a wide lake, covered with armed veſſels, and repleniſhed with the monſters of the deep.

In the decorations of theſe ſcenes, the Roman emperors diſplayed their wealth and liberality; and we read, that, on various occaſions, the whole furniture of the amphitheatre conſiſted either of ſilver, or of gold, or of amber.

The poet who deſcribes the games of Carinus, in the character of a ſhepherd attracted to the

capi-

capital by the fame of their magnificence, affirms, that the nets deſigned as a defence againſt the Wild beaſts were of gold-wire; that the porticoes were gilded and that the belt or circle which divided the ſeveral ranks of ſpectators from each other, was ſtudded with a precious moſaic of beautiful ſtones.

Gibbon.

F a m e.

I courted fame but as a ſpur to brave
And honeſt deeds: who deſpiſes fame
Will ſoon renounce the virtues that deſerve it.

Mallet.

Juſtice.

J u ſt i c e.

Of all the virtues juſtice is the beſt,
Valour without it is a common peſt:
Pyrates and thieves, too oft with courage grac'd,
Shew us how ill that virtue may be plac'd:
'Tis our complexion makes us chaſte and brave:
Juſtice from reaſon and from heaven we have:
All our virtues dwell but in the blood;
That's in the ſoul, and gives the name of good.

Waller.

Ode to Childhood.

Childhood! happieſt ſtage of life,
Free from care and free from ſtrife;
Free from Memory's ruthleſs reign,
Fraught with ſcenes of former pain;
Free from Fancy's cruel ſkill,
Fabricating future ill;
Time, when all that meets the view,
All can charm, for all is new;
How thy long-loſt hours I mourn,
Never, never, to return!

Then to toſs the circling ball,
Caught rebounding from the wall;
Then the mimic ſhip to guide
Down the kennel's dirty tide;
Then the hoop's revolving pace
Thro' the duſty ſtreet to chace;
O what joy! — it once was mine,
Childhood, matchleſs boon of thine! —
How the long-loſt hours I mourn,
Never, never, to return.

John Scott, Eſq.

Deſcription of a Hag.

In a cloſe lane, as I purſued my journey,
I ſpy'd a wither'd hag, with age grown double,
Picking dry ſticks, and mumbling to herſelf;
Her eyes with ſcalding rheum were gall'd and red,
Cold palſy ſhook her head, her hands ſeem'd wither'd
And on her crooked ſhoulders had ſhe wrapp'd
The tatter'd remnants of an old ſtrip'd hanging,
Which ſerv'd to keep her carcaſe from the cold:
So there was nothing of a piece about her.
Her lower weeds were all o'er coarſely patch'd
With different-colour'd rags, black, red, white, yellow,
And ſeem'd to ſpeak variety of wretchedneſs.

Otway.

The

The female Character assumed new Conſequence, upon the ſettlement of the Northern Nations in the Roman Empire.

Women, among the ancient Greeks and Romans, ſeem to have been conſidered merely as objects of ſenſuality, or of domeſtic conveniency. They were devoted to a ſtate of ſecluſion and obſcurity. They had few attentions paid them, and were permitted to take as little ſhare in the converſation, as in the general commerce of life.

But the nothern nations, who paid a kind of devotion to the ſofter ſex, even in their native foreſts, had no ſooner ſettled themſelves in the provinces of the Roman empire, than the female character began to aſſume new conſequence. Thoſe fierce barbariaus, who ſeemed to thirſt only for blood, who involved in one undiſtinguiſhed ruin the monuments of ancient grandeur and ancient ingenuity, and who devoted to the fames the knowledge of ages, always forbore to offer any violence to the women. They brought along with them the reſpectful gallantry of the North, which had power to reſtrain even their ſavage ferocity, and they introduced into the Weſt of Europe, a generoſity of ſentiment, and a complaiſance toward the ladies, to which the moſt poliſhed nations of antiquity were ſtrangers.

Theſe ſentiments of generous gallantry were foſtered by the inſtitution of chivalry, which lifted woman yet higher in the ſcale of life. Inſtead of being nobody in ſociety, ſhe became its *primum Mobile.* Every knight devoting himſelf to danger, declared himſelf the humble ſervant of ſome lady, and that lady was often the object of his love. Her honour was ſuppoſed to be intimately connected with his, and her ſmile was the reward of his valour.

For her he attacked, for her he defended, and for her he ſhed his blood. Courage, animated by ſo powerful a motive, loſt ſight of every thing but enterprize. Incredible toils were chearfully endured; incredible actions were performed; and adventures, ſeemingly fabulous, were more than realized.

The effect was reciprocal. Women, proud of their influence, became worthy of the heroiſm, which they had inſpired. They were not to be approached, but by the high-minded and the brave; and men then could only be admitted to the boſom of the chaſte fair, after proving their fidelity and affection by years of perſeverance and of peril.

Adams.

Happineſs.

If ſolid happineſs we prize,
Within our breaſt this jewel lies,
And they are fools who roam,
The world has nothing to beſtow,
From our own ſelves our joys muſt flow,
And that dear hut our home.

Dr. Cotton.

Benevolence and Humanity.

Youth is the proper ſeaſon of cultivating the benevolent and humane affections. As a great part of your happineſs is to depend on the connections which you form with others, it is of high importance that you acquire betimes the temper of the manners which will render ſuch connections comfortable. Let a ſenſe of juſtice be the foundation of all your ſocial qualities. In your moſt early intercourſe with the world, and even in your youthful amuſements, let no unfairneſs be found. Engrave in your mind that ſacred rule, of „in

doing

doing in all things to others according as you wish that they should do unto you." For this end impress yourselves with a deep sense of the original and natural, equality of men. Whatever advantages of birth or fortune you possess, never display them with an ostentatious superiority. Leave the subordinations of rank, to regulate the intercourse of more advanced years. At present it becomes you to act among your companious as man with man. Remember how unknown to you are the vicissitudes of the world; and how often they, on whom ignorant and contemptuous young men once looked down with scorn, have risen to be their superiors in future years.

Compassion is an emotion of which you ought never to be ashamed. Graceful in youth is the tear of sympathy, and the heart that melts at the tale of woe. Let not ease and indulgence contract your affections, and wrap you up in selfish enjoyment. Accustom yourselves to think of the distresses of human life; of the solitary cottage, the dying parent, and the weeping orphan. Never sport with pain and distress in any of your amusements, nor treat even the meanest insect with wanton cruelty.

Blair.

Song.

S o n g.

Nor on beds of fading flowers,
Shedding ſoon their gaudy pride,
Nor with ſwains in ſyren bowers,
Will true pleaſure long reſide

On awful Virtue's hill ſublime
Enthroned ſits th' immortal fair;
Who wins her height muſt patient climb,
The ſteps are peril, toil, and care

So from the firſt did Jove ordain
Eternal bliſs for tranſient pain.

Dr. Dalton.

The

The Hermit.

Far in a wild, unknown to public view,
From youth to age a reverend Hermit grew;
The moſs his bed, the cave his humble cell,
His food the fruits, his drink the Cryſtal well:
Remote from man, with God he paſs'd his days,
Pray'r all his buſineſs, all his pleaſure praiſe.

A life ſo ſacred, ſuch ſerene repoſe,
Seem'd heav'n itſelf, till one ſuggeſtion roſe —
That vice ſhould triumphe, virtue vice obey;
This ſprung ſome doubt of Providence's ſway:
His hopes no more a certain proſpect boaſt,
And all the tenour of his ſoul is loſt.
So when a ſmooth expanſe receives impreſt
Calm nature's image on its wat'ry breaſt,
Down bend the banks, the trees depending grow,
And ſkies beneath with anſwering colours glow:
But if a ſtone the gentle ſea devide,
Swift rufflig circles curl on every ſide,
And glimm'ring fragments of a broken ſun;
Banks, trees, and ſkies, in thick diſorder run

To clear this doubt, to know the world by ſight,
To find if books or ſwains report it right.
(For yet by ſwains alone the world he knew,
Whoſe feet came wand'ring o'er the nightly dew)
He quits his cell; the pilgrim-ſtaff he bore,
And fix'd the ſcallop in his hat before;

Then

Then with the ſun a riſing journey went,
Sedate to think, and watching each event.
The morn was waſted in the pathleſs graſs,
And long and loneſome was the wild to paſs;
But when the ſouthern ſun had warm'd the day,
A youth came poſting o'er a croſſing way;
His raiment decent, his complexion fair,
And ſoft in graceful ringlets wav'd his hair:
Then near approaching, Father, hail! he cried;
And hail, my ſon! the rev'rend ſire replied;
Words follow'd words, from queſtion anſwer flow'd,
And talk of various kind deceiv'd the road;
Till each with other pleas'd, and loth to part,
While in their age they differ, join in heart.
Thus ſtand an aged elm in ivy bound,
Thus youthful ivy claſps an elm around.
Now ſunk the ſun; the cloſing hour of day
Came onward, mantled o'er with ſober grey;
Nature in ſilence bid the world repoſe:
When near the road a ſtately palace roſe.
There by the noon through ranks of trees they
paſs,
Whoſe verdure crown'd their ſloping ſides of graſs.
It chanc'd the noble maſter of the dome
Still made his houſe the wand'ring ſtranger's home;
Yet ſtill the kindneſs, from a thirſt of praiſe,
Prov'd the vain flouriſh of expenſive eaſe.
The pair arrive: the liveried ſervants wait;
Their lord receives them at the pompous gate.
The table groans with coſtly piles of food,
And all is more than hoſpitably good.
Then, led to reſt, the day's long toil they drown,
Deep ſunk in ſteep, and ſilk, and heaps of down.

At length 'tis morn, and at the dawn of day
Along the wide canals the Zephirs play;
Freſh o'er the gay parterres the breezes creep,
And ſhake the neighbouring wood to baniſh ſleep
Up riſe the gueſts obedient to the call;
An early banquet deck'd the ſplendid hall;
Rich Inſcious wine a golden goblet grac'd,
Which the kind maſter forc'd the gueſts to taſte
Then gleaſed and thankful from the porch they go,
And, but the landlord, none had cauſe of woe:
His cup was vaniſh'd; for in ſecret guiſe
The younger gueſt purloin'd the glitt'ring prize.
As one who ſpies a ſerpent in his way,
Gliſt'ning and baſking in the ſummer ray,
Diſorder'd ſtops to ſhun the danger near,
Then walks with faintneſs on, and looks with fear:
So ſeem'd the ſire, when far upon the road,
The ſhining ſpoil his wiley partner ſhow'd.
He ſtopp'd with ſilence, walk'd with trembling heart,
And much he wiſh'd, but durſt not aſk, to part:
Murm'ring he lifts his eyes, and thinks it hard
That gen'rous actions meet a baſe reward.
While thus they paſs, the ſun his glory ſhrouds,
The changing ſkies hang out their ſable clouds;
A ſound in air preſag'd approaching rain,
And beaſts to covert ſcud acroſs the plain.
Warn'd by the ſigns, the wand'ring pair retreat
To ſeek for ſhelter at a neighb'ring ſeat:
'Twas built with turrets on a riſing ground,
And ſtrong, and large, and unimprov'd around;
Its owner's temper, tim'rous and ſevere,

Unkind

Unkind and griping, caus'd a defert there.
As near the Mifer's heavy doors they drew,
Fierce rifing guſts with ſudden fury blew
The nimble lightning mix'd with ſhow'rs began,
And o'er their heads loud rolling thunder ran.
Here long they knock, but knock or call in vain,
Driv'n by the wind, and batter'd by the rain.
At length ſome pity warm'd the maſter's breaſt
(Twas then his threſhold firſt receiv'd a gueſt):
Slow creaking turns the door with jealous care,
And half he welcomes in the ſhiv'ring pair;
One frugal faggot lights the naked walls
And nature's fervour through their limbs recalls:
Bread of the coarſeſt ſort, with meagre Wine,
(Each hardly granted) ſerv'd them both to dine;
And, when the tempeſt firſt appear'd to ceaſe,
A ready warning bid them part in peace.
With ſtill remark the pond'ring Hermit view'd,
In one ſo rich, a life ſo poor and rude;
And why ſhould ſuch, (within himſelf he cry'd,)
Lock the loſt wealth a thouſand want beſide?
But what new marks of wonder ſoon took place
In ev'ry ſettling feature in his face;
When from his veſt the young companion bore
That cup, the gen'rous landlord own'd before,
And paid, profuſely, with the precious bowl,
The ſtinted kindneſs of his churliſh ſoul.
But now the clouds in airy tumult fly,
The ſun emerging opes in azure ſky;
A freſher green the ſmelling leaves diſplay,
And, glitt'ring as they tremble, chear the day:
The weather courts them from the poor retreat,
And the glad maſter bolts the wary gate.

While

While hence they walk, the pilgrim's boſom
wrought
With all the travel of uncertain thought;
His partner's acts without their cauſe appear;
'Twas there a vice, and ſeem'd a madneſs here;
Deteſting that, and pitying this, he goes,
Loſt and confounded with the various ſhows.

Now night's dim ſhades again involve the ſky
Again the wand'rers want a place to lie,
Again they ſearch, and find a lodging nigh.
The ſoil improv'd around, the manſion neat,
And neither poorly low, nor idly great:
I ſeem'd to ſpeak its maſter's turn of mind,
Content, and, not for praiſe, but virtue, kind.
Hither the walkers turn, with weary feet,
Then bleſs the manſion, and the maſter greet:
Their greeting fair, beſtow'd with modeſt guiſe,
The courteous maſter hears, and thus replies,
Without a vain, without a grudging heart,
To him who gives us all, I yield a part;
From him you come, for him accept it here,
A frank and ſober, more than coſtly cheer.
He ſpoke, and bid the welcome table ſpread,
Then talk'd of virtue till the time of bed,
When the grave houſhold round his hall repair,
Warn'd by a bell, and cloſe the hours with pray'r.

At length the world renew'd by calm repoſe
Was ſtrong for toil, the dappled morn aroſe;
Before the pilgrims part, the younger crept
Near the clos'd cradle, where an infant ſlept
And writh'd his neck: the landlord's little pride
O ſtrange return! grew black, and gaſp'd and died
Horror of horrors! what! his only ſon;
How look'd our Hermit when the fact was done?

Not

Not hell, tho' hell's black jaws in ſunder part,
And breathe blue fire, could more aſſault his heart.
Confus'd and ſtruck with ſilence at the deed,
He flies, but trembling faits to fly with ſpeed.
His ſteps the youth purſues, the country lay
Perplex'd with roads, a ſervant ſhow'd the way:
A river croſs'd the path; the paſſage o'er
Was nice to find; the ſervant trod before;
Long arms of oaks an open bridge ſupplied,
And deep the waves beneath the bending glide.
The youth, who ſeem'd to watch a time to ſin,
Approach'd the careleſs guide, and thruſt him in;
Plumging he falls, and riſing lifts his head,
Then flaſhing turns, and ſinks among the dead.
Wild ſparkling rage inflames the father's eyes,
He burſts the bands of fear, and madly cries,
Deteſted wretch! — But ſcarce his ſpeech began,
When the ſtrange partner ſeem'd no longer man:
His youthful face grew more ſerenely ſweet;
His robe turn'd white, and flow'd upon his feet;
Fair rounds of radiant points inveſt his hair;
Celeſtial ordours breathe through purpled air;
And wings, whoſe colours glitter'd on the day,
Wide at his back their gradual plumes diſplay.
The form ethereal burſts upon his ſight,
And moves in all the majeſty of light.
Tho' loud at firſt the Pilgrim's paſſion grew,
Sudden he gaz'd, and wiſt not what to do;
Surprize in ſecret chains his words ſuſpends,
And in a calm his ſettling temper ends.
But ſilence here the beauteous angel broke
(The voice of muſic raviſh'd as he ſpoke).
Thy pray'r, thy praiſe, thy life to vice unknown,
In ſweet memorial riſe before the throne:

These charms ſucceſs in our bright region find,
And force an angel down to calm thy mind;
For this commiſſion'd, I forſook the ſky;
Nay, ceaſe to kneel - thy fellow - ſervant I.
Then know the truth of goverment divine,
And let theſe ſcruples be no longer thine.
The Maker juſtly claims that world he made,
In this the right of Providence is laid;
Its ſacred majeſty through all depends
On uſing ſecond means to work his ends;
'Tis thus, with drawn in ſtate from human eye,
The pow'r exerts his attributes on high,
Your actions uſes, nor controuls your will,
And bids the doubting ſons of men be ſtill.
What ſtrange events can ſtrike with more ſurprize,
Than thoſe which lately ſtruck thy wond'ring eyes?
Yet, taught by theſe, confeſs th' Almighty juſt,
And where you can't unriddle, learn to truſt.
The great, vain man, who far'd on coſtly food,
Whoſe life was too luxurious to be good,
Who made his iv'ry ſtands with goblets ſhine,
And forc'd his gueſts to morning draughts of wine;
Has, with the cup, the graceleſs cuſtom loſt,
And ſtill he welcomes, but with leſs of coſt.
The mean ſuſpicious wretch, whoſe bolted door
Ne'er mov'd in pity to the wand'ring poor,
With him I left the cup, to teach his mind
That heav'n can bleſs, if mortal will be kind.
Conſcious of wanting worth, he views the bowl,
And feels compaſſion touch his grateful ſoul.
Thus artiſts melt the ſullen ore of lead,
With heaping coals of fire upon its head;

In the kind warmth the metal learns to glow,
And, looſe from droſs, the ſilver runs below.
Long had our pious friend in virtue trod,
But now the child half wean'd his heart from God;
(Child of his age) for him he liv'd in pain,
And meaſur'd back his ſteps to earth again.
To what exceſſes had his dotage run!
But God, to ſave the father, took the ſon.
To all but thee in fits he ſeem'd to go;
And 'twas my miniſtry to deal the blow.
The poor fond parent, humbled in the duſt,
Now owns in tears the puniſhment was juſt.
But how had all his fortunes felt a wrack,
Had that falſe ſervant ſped in ſafety back!
This night his treaſur'd heaps he meant to ſteal,
And what a fund of charity would fail!
Thus heav'n inſtructs thy mind: this trial o'er,
Depart in peace, reſign, and ſin no more
On ſounding pinions here the youth with drew,
The ſage ſtood wond'ring as the ſeraph flew.
Thus look'd Eliſha, when to mount on high
His maſter took the chariſt of the ſky:
The fiery pomp aſcending left the view;
The prophet gaz'd, and wiſh'd to follow too.
The bending Hermit here a pray'r begun:
Lord! as in heav'n, on earth thy will be done.
Then gladly turning, ſought his ancient place,
And paſs'd a life of piety and peace.

Parnel.

The perfect Speaker.

Imagine to yourſelves a Demoſthenes addreſſing the moſt illuſtrious aſſembly in the world, upon a point whereon the fate of the moſt illuſtrious of nations depended. — How awful ſuch a meeting! how vaſt the ſubject! — Is man poſſeſſed of talents adequate to the great occaſion? Adequate! — yes, ſuperior. By the power of his eloquence, the auguſtneſs of the aſſembly is loſt in the dignity of the orator; and the importance of the ſubject, for a while, ſuperſeded by the admiration of his talents. — With what ſtrength of argument, with what power of the fancy, with what emotions of the heart, does he aſſault and ſubjugate the whole man, and at once captivate his reaſon, his imagination, and his paſſions! — To effect this, muſt be the utmoſt effort of the moſt improved ſtate of human nature. — Not a faculty that he poſſeſſes, is here unemployed, not a faculty that he poſſeſſes, but is here exerted to its higheſt pitch. All his internal powers are at work; all his external teſtify their energies. Within, the memory, the fancy, the judgment, the paſſions, are all buſy: without every muſcle, every nerve, is exerted: not a feature, not a limb, but ſpeaks. The organs of the body, attuned to the exertions of the mind, through the kindred organs of the hearers, inſtantaneously, and as it were with an electrical ſpirit, vibrate

thoſe energies from ſoul to ſoul. — Notwithſtanding the diverſity of minds in ſuch a multitude; by the lightening of eloquence, they are melted into one maſs - the whole aſſembly, actuated in one and the ſame way, become as it were but one man, and have but one voice. — The univerſal cry is — *Let us march againſt Philip — Let us fight for our liberties — Let us conquer — or die.*

Sheridan.

Good Muſic and bad Dancers.

An Epigram.

How ill the motion with the muſic ſuits,
So Orpheus play'd, and like them danc'd the brutes.

Hill.

S o n g.

The ſhape alone let others prize,
The features of the fair;
I look for ſpirit in her eyes,
And meaning in her air.

A damaſk cheek, and ivory arm
Shall ne'er my wiſhes win:
Give me an animated form,
That ſpeaks a mind within.

A face where awful honour ſhines,
Where ſenſe and ſweetneſs move,
And angel innocence refines
The tenderneſs of love.

Theſe are the ſoul of beauty's frame,
Without whoſe vital aid
Unfiniſh'd all her features ſeem,
And all her roſes dead.

But ah! where both their charms unite,
How perfect is the view,
With every image of delight,
With graces ever new!

Of power to charm the greateſt woe,
The wildeſt rage controul;
Diffuſing mildneſs o'er the brow,
And rapture through the ſoul.

Their power but faintly to expreſs
All language muſt deſpair;
But go, behold Arſpalia's face
And read it perfect there.

Akenſide.

A Mother abandonned by her Lover to her Infant.

A Song.

Enjoy, my child, the balmy ſleep,
Which o'er thy form new beauties throws,
And long thy tranquil ſpirit keep
A ſtranger to thy mother's woes!
Tho' in diſtreſs
I feel it leſs,
While gazing on thy ſweet repoſe,

Condemn'd to pangs like inward fire,
That thro' my injur'd boſom roll,
How would my heart in death deſire
Relief from fortune's hard controul,
Did not thy arms
And infant charms
To earth enchain my anxious ſoul!

Flow faſt my tears! — by you reliev'd
I vent my angniſh thus unknown;
But ceaſe, e're ye can be perceiv'd
By this dear child to pity prone,
Whoſe tender heart
Would ſeize a part
In grief, that ſhould be all my own.

Our cup of woe, which angels fill,
Perchance it is my lot to drain;
While that of joy, unmix'd with ill,
May thus my Child, for thee remain:
If thou art free
(So Heaven decree!)
I bleſs my doom of double pain.

Hayley.

A Geographical Deſcription of. England.

England the principal part of the iſland of Great Britain is ſurrounded on all ſides by the ſea, except where Scotland lies, to the North. It is 400 miles in lenght, from Berwick to Chicheſter; and 370 in breath, from Dover in Kent to Senan in Cornwall. It is happily ſituated with regard to trade, there being many towns and harbours on the ſea-coaſt. The air is generally very good and wholeſome, except in the hundreds of Eſſex and Kent, the Xenns in Lincolnſhire and Cambridgeſhire, and ſome other low marſhes near the ſea. The winters indeed are ſometimes rainy and foggy, and the weather is ſubject to great variations, which, however, does not much impair the health of the inhabitants who are accuſtomed thereto, for they generally live as long as in any other countries, and we have frequent inſtances of people who have lived to a very great age. The frequent rains, though they may ſometimes damage hay and corn, have yet their peculiar advantages; for upon that account they have generally good paſtures throughout the year. There are thunder-ſtorms, hurricanes, and earth quakes, as in other countries, but they are in general, leſs violent, and do leſs damage. The principal rivers are the Thames, the Severn, the Trent, and the Ouſe; beſides a great number of

others. England is a level and open country; for what hills there are, of any note, are chiefly towards the North: for this reaſon, it is extremely proper for the diverſion of hunting. There are ſome remarkable foreſts; as Windſor-Foreſt, the Foreſt of Dean, and the New-Foreſt; which laſt was made by William the Conqueror, who demoliſhed ſeveral towns and villages, and thirty ſix pariſh-charches, in order to make it. The ſoil is different in different parts, but in general very fruitful. There are indeed many heaths, downs, and barren places, which, however, generally produce graſs enough to feed flocks of ſheep: beſides it is thought, that the care and diligence of good huſbandmen might turn many of them to great advantage. It produces all ſorts of fruits, trees, and herbs which are proper to the climate: It muſt be acknowledged there are no vines that are ſo fit to produce good Wine, as in warmer countries, but then there are variety enough which yield good grapes that are made uſe of as other fruits. However there are great quantities of cyder, perry, mead, and ſeveral kinds of made wines; but the principal drink of the generality is beer or ale. The Engliſh wool is famons all over the world, as well as the manufactures made there from; particularly broad cloth, which is not to be equalled in any country. There might be alſo excellent linen-manufactures, if it was worth while, but as they are come to a great perfection in all kinds of linen in Scotland and Ireland, where they can be made cheaper, we are now chiefly ſupplied from thence; what linen we have made amongſt us, is generally the coarſer ſort,

known

known by the name dowlaſs. Here are all ſorts of meterials for building; and there are excellent ſtone-quarries in ſeveral parts. The firing is pit coal, wood and turf, which laſt is uſed where coals are dear; but in moſt counties there is plenty of pit-coal. No country in the world is better provided with horſes of all ſorts, and for every uſe; and particularly with regard to race-horſes, they are ſeldom equalled by thoſe of other countriers.

There are dogs of every kind, except Wolf-dogs, which, ſince the wolves were deſtroyed in England, have been generally neglected; however, the race of theſe animals is ſtill maintained in Ireland. But there is one ſort that is not to be equalled in any part of the world, which is the bull-dogs; for theſe will not only attack the fierceſt bull, but any kind of wild beaſt; nor can any thing, when they have once faſtened upon the animal, oblige them to let go their hold. But what is more ſtrange, when any of them are tranſported beyond ſea, they loſe their courage; and the ſame is ſaid of the Engliſh cocks. With regard to minerals, there are mines of iron, tin, lead, copper, and in ſome places ſilver, beſides others of leſs note. The government of England is Monarchical, mixed with Ariſtodemocratical. The King has the executive power; the legiſlative is ſhared by him and the Parliament. The Parliament is compoſed of the Peers and Commons, and divided into two aſſemblies, called the Houſe of Lords and the Houſe of Commons. The Religion by law eſtabliſhed is the epiſcopal proteſtant governed by biſhops under the King who is the

head

head of it. England is divided into ſeven provinces, and each province into ſeveral ſhires or counties. The Chief city is London, the head and aſtract of the whole Kingdom. It is reckoned the largeſt city this day in Europe, and the moſt celebrated emporium in the world, and deſerves the name of a world rather than of a city. The cities next to this for ſize and number of inhabitants are Briſtol, Norwich, and York. The univerſities in England are at Oxford and Cambridge.

Wales, which has long been governed by Britiſh Sovereigns, is now part of the kingdom of England. From this country the eldeſt ſons of the kings of England are called Princes of Wales.

Brookes.

Suicide.

An Epigram.

When all the blandiſhments of life are gone,
The coward ſneaks to death, the brave live on.

Dr. Sewel.

Com-

Competence.

If any aſk me what would ſatisfy,
To mak life eaſy, I would thus reply;
As much as keeps our hunger, thirſt, and cold,
Or what contented *Socrates* of old;
As much as made wife *Epicurus* bleſt,
Who in ſmall gardens ſpacious realms poſſeſt.
This is what nature's wants may well ſuffice,
He that would more is coveteous not wiſe.

Dryden.

The Choice of a Wife.

Let the girl that kind heav'n allots to be mine,
Her actions to virtue and prudence incline,
Let her perſon be ſlender, complexion too ſhow
The white of the lilly, and roſe's fair glow;
Her eye ſpeaking love I would have, and her mind.
In proſperity gay, in misfortune reſign'd;
Good humour at all times ſhould ſmile on her face,
For that gives to beauty ineffable grace.

The

The faults of her sex may she know to despise,
And virtue revere, as a guest from the skies;
Wit too may she have, for that can supply
The flame of our loves, which without it would die;
For angels alone can the happiness prove,
Of e'er-flourishing beauty, and endless pure love.
Nor should I repine if some learning was join'd,
To improve, with its culture, the seeds in her mind;
For learning to beauty adds lustre and grace,
As the sun's beaming influence chears nature's fair face.
Thus bless'd with my fair one, no trouble I'd know,
But my life, crown'd with halcy on, quiet should flow:
Content in some cottage I'd spend all my days,
Not ambitious of riches, nor envious of praise.

Mason.

Faith

Faith and Reaſon.

Fond as we are, and juſtly fond, of faith,
Reaſon we grant, demands our firſt regard,
The mother honour'd, as the daughter dear.
Reaſon the root, fair faith is but the flower;
The fading flower ſhall die; but reaſon lives
Immortal, as her Father in the ſkies.
When faith is virtue, reaſon makes it ſo.
Wrong not the Chriſtian; think not reaſon yours:
'Tis reaſon our great Maſter holds ſo dear;
'Tis reaſon's injur'd rights His wrath reſents;
'Tis reaſon's voice obey'd His glories crown;
To give loſt reaſon life, He pour'd his own:
Believe, and ſhow the reaſon of a man;
Believe, and taſte the pleaſure of a God;
Believe, and look with triumph on the tomb;
Thro' reaſon's wounds alone thy faith can die;
Which dying, tenfold terror gives to death,
And dips in venom his twice-mortal ſting.

Young.

Cha-

Character, Cuſtoms, Manners, Diverſions etc. of the People of South Britain.

The people of England in general are of a good ſize and well made; they have regular features, fair ſkin and florid complexions. The women in perticular are deemed the moſt beautiful in Europe. The faſhionable dreſs of the Engliſh is uſually copied from the French, but the former generally add decency and cleanlineſs to the decorations of the latter. The moſt common perſonal defect is decayed teeth, from the ſcorbutic humour common to the country. The manners of the Engliſh people vary in the different claſſes of which they are compoſed, according to the difference of education and intercourſe. Perſons of faſhion, after having ſtudied at the univerſity, commonly travel for improvement. They are magnificent in their dreſs, equipage, dwelling, and manner of living; generally polite, hoſpitable, good-natured, humane, charitable, and forgiving; but not very remarkable for their liberality to the profeſſors of the poliſhed arts, even to thoſe who have exhibited proofs of excellence and ingenuity.

On the reverſe of their character, we likewiſe obſerve a diſpoſition to gaming, riot and exceſſive inſolence of pride, and a ſtrong propenſity to contemptuous ridicule, diffuſed through the whole

whole nation, from the higheſt peer to the loweſt chimney-ſweeper.

Perhaps this is the genuine characteriſtic of the Engliſh people: for it ſtrikes every foreigner at his firſt arrival in England, and appears remarkably conſpicuous in the writing of the Engliſh authors. This contempt ſeems to ariſe from a compariſon of their own affluence with the poverty of their neighbours; and were we allowed to fix the natural criterion of the Engliſh Character, we ſhould call it bluntneſs: a diſpoſition, which when inſpired by ſentiment and education, produces an aſtoniſhing contempt of danger, and an admirable ſpirit of independence.

Among the people of the middle rank, it makes its appearance in a diſagreeable indifference, or more diſagreeable freedoms, and with the vulgar, it often degenerates into meer brutality. The Engliſh merchants are, beyond all others, famous for their honourable dealings, as well as for their knowledge of trade and their extenſive commerce.

The people, in general, are maſters of the different profeſſions they exerciſe; their workmanſhip is nealy and elegantly finiſhed, far above any thing of the ſame ſort in other countries; and tho' they are not the moſt remarkable for their diſcoveries in the arts of handicrafsmen, they never fail to make improvements on the inventions of their neighbours. The Engliſh have been always equally famed for courage and ingenuity. Their ſoldiers are fearleſs in the day of battle, and who have obtained a great number of ſignal victories, over the moſt powerful and warlike

like nations on the continent; and their ſailors are confeſſedly ſupirior to all the mariners upon earth, in activity, ſkill, and intrepidity. The diverſions and paſtimes of the Engliſh people may be divided into thoſe of the town, and thoſe of the country; and again ſubdivided into ſuch as are peculiar to the higher ranks of life, ſuch as are practiſed by the lower claſs of people, and ſuch as are common to both. The diverſions of the town are operas, ridottos, masquerades, concerts of muſic, theatrical performances and card aſſemblies, for Perſons of faſhion. The paſtimes of the country, peculiar to the ſame degree, are horſe-races, ſtag, fox and hare hunting. A ſpirit of gaming prevails with ſuch violence at a horſe-race, that one would imagine all the ſpectators were actually poſſeſſed.

Hunting is the ſport of country gentlemen; and thoſe whom the world diſtinguiſh by the appellation of fox-hunters, ſeem to be infatuated with the diverſion. The common people have likewiſe their town and country paſtimes, which they enjoy with great eagerneſs.

Among theſe we number cock-fighting, cudgeling, wreſtling, boking, duck-hunting, bowls, ſkittles or nine-pins, archery, priſon-bars, cricket, ſhovel board, quoits, divers games of chance, and ſpectacles of various kinds, ſuch as tumbling, ballancing, vaulting, feats and legerdemain, bear and bull-baiting, aſs-races, collections of wild beaſts, muſic, dancing, drolls, puppet-ſhows, and ringing bells, a Gothic diverſion, which cannot be enjoyed without diſturbing ſeveral pariſhes.

Many

Many of the houſes, belonging to perſons of faſhion, are built of ſtone, large, magnificent, and well provided with offices. The apartments are ſpacious, adorned with carvings and paintings, and the furniture rich and ſplendid. The middling ſort of people live in brick houſes, roomy, convenient, well finiſhed. The habitations of the lower claſs are built of the ſame materials, though not ſo large and well finiſhed; and, perhaps, ſeveral families are crowded into one houſe. The Engliſh in general, are fond of good cheer, and perhaps live more luxuriously than any other people. Diſtempers ariſing from intemperance are rife in England, eſpecially in great towns; fevers of all kinds, continual, remitting and intermitting, inflamation, malignant, and eruptive; pleuriſies, coughs, catarrhs, diarrhoeas, dyſenteries, and conſumptions; gout, gravel, dropſy, jaundice, and the lues venerea.

But the endemial diſeaſes of this climate, are the ſcurvy, the hypochondriacy, madneſs; and among the fair ſex, hyſterics:

The nobility of England are numerous and wealthy, and no country in Europe can produce ſuch a number of noblemen living in all the pomp of affluence, and all the joys of independence. The are diſtinguiſhed by the different titles of duke, marquis, earl, viſcount and baron. The ſons of nobility enjoy certain titles by courteſy, according to the rank of their fathers; but the law ranks them among the commons of England. Thus the eldeſt ſon of a duke is denominated marquis or earl, and the younger ſons are ſaluted by the appellation of my lord. The firſt

ſon

ſon of a marquis or earl is denominated lord of ſome barony belonging to his father, and his brothers are likewiſe addreſſed by the title of lord John or lord William: the ſiſters enjoy the honourable title of lady in the ſame manner. But this courteſy is not extended to the younger children of viſcounts and barons. The next claſs or order of perſons, after the barons, are the baronets of England, ſo called as an inferior kind of barons. The title of baronet is conferred by patent under the great ſeal, and deſcends to heirs male: like other knights, he is diſtinguiſhed by the appellative Sir prefixed to his chriſtian name, in ſpeaking and writing. Excluſive of baronets, there are three orders of knightshood, viz. Garter, Bath and Thiſtle. All the gentlemen of South Britain, not diſtinguiſhed by nobility or knighthood, have the general denomination of Eſquires. The higheſt order of plebeians are freeholders or yeomen; then follow copyholders, merchants, traders, mechanics, hired ſervants, and day-labourers. But it is to be obſerved, that opulent merchants are conſidered as of greater importance than the degree wherein the are placed in the above ſcale, and frequently by means of large portions, wed their daughters to nobility.

A woman in England, as ſoon as married, is with all her moveables, at the will and diſpoſition of their huſband; nor can ſhe alienate, any thing without his conſent: her neceſſary apparel is not her own property, nay, at the death of her huſband, all the perſonal chattels ſhe poſſeſſed at marriage, deſcend to his executor or adminiſtrator. She can make no contract without

her

her huſband's conſent, nor reply without him, in matters of law.

On the other hand, he muſt pay the debts which ſhe has contracted; and if ſhe ſhould injure any Perſon by her tongue or traſpaſs, he will be obliged to make ſatisfaction.

The authority of fathers is ſo abſolute in England, that they may give away their unentailed eſtates from their own children, or bequeath their fortunes to any one child, in preference to all the reſt. A youth of 14 may chooſe his guardian, and conſent to marriage; at is he is at age to make any contract, deed, or will, and to ſit in parliament. The eldeſt ſon commonly inherits the landed eſtate, and the younger children are portioned from the goods and chattels.

With reſpect to the inhabitants of that part of South Britain, called Wales, they are in general brave, hardy, and hoſpitable; jelous of affronts, haſty malicious, conceited, proud, and litigious. The nobility and gentry ſpeak the Engliſh language, affect the Engliſh faſhions, and endeavour to civilize the lower orders of their countrymen; in particular, they have done their utmoſt to break them of the ſavage and inhuman cuſtom of plundering wrecks, and have, in ſome meaſure, ſucceeded. The common people (though ſome of them ſpeak Engliſh indifferently) commonly uſe the Welch language, a dialect of the Celtic.

Middleton.

Fortune.

Fortune's the wretch's wiſh, the rogue's pretence,
The ſluggard's eaſe, the coxcomb's providence:
Souls heav'n born, her faithleſs boons defy;
The brave is to himſelf a deity.

Garth.

Epitaph on Laurence Sterne.

Shall pride a heap of ſculptur'd marble raiſe,
Some worthleſs, unmourn'd titled fool to praiſe;
And ſhall we not by one poor grave ſtone learn
Where genius, wit, and humour ſleep with Sterne.

Garrick.

Rural charms.

Sweet Auburn! loveliest village of the plain!
Where health and plenty cheer'd the labouring
swain;
Where smiling spring its earliest visit paid,
And parting summer's ling'ring blooms delay'd:
Dear lovely bow'rs of innocence and ease!
Seats of my youth, when ev'ry sport could please!
How often have I loiter'd o'er thy green,
Where humble happiness endear'd each scene!
How often have I paus'd on ev'ry charm!
The shelter'd cot, the cultivated farm
The never failing brook, the busy mill,
The decent church that tept the neighbouring hill;
The hawthorn bush, with seats beneath the shade,
For talking age and whispering lovers made
How often have I bless'd the coming day,
When toil, remitting, lent its turn to play,
And all the village-train, from labour free,
Led up their sports beneath the spreading tree!
While many a pastime circled in the shade,
The young contending as they old survey'd;
And many a gambol frolik'd o'er the ground,
And slights of art, and feats of strength, went
round,
And still, as each repeated pleasure tir'd,
Succeeding sports the mirthful band inspir'd
The dancing pair, that simply sought renown

By holding out to tire each other down;
The ſwain miſtraſtleſs of his ſmutted face,
While ſecret laughter titter'd round the place;
The baſhful virgin's ſide-long looks of love;
The matron's glance, that would thoſe looks re-
proce,
Sweet was the ſound, when oft, at ev'ning's cloſe,
Up yonder hill, the village-murmur roſe.
There, as I paſs'd with careleſs ſteps, and ſlow,
The mingling notes came ſoften'd from below
The ſwain, reſponſive as the milk maid ſung;
The ſober herd, that low'd to meet their young;
The noiſy geeſe, that gabbled o'er the pool;
The playful children, juſt let looſe from ſchool;
The watch-dog's voice that bay'd the whiſp'ring
wind;
And the loud laugh, that ſpoke the vacand mind:
Theſe all, in ſoft infuſion, ſought the ſhade,
And fill'd each pauſe the nightingale had made.

Goldſmith.

The king of Pruſſia's Addreſs to his Soldiers before the battle of Roſsbach.

My dear friends, the hour is come, in which all that is, and all that ought to be dear to us, depends upon the ſwords which are now drawn for the battle. Time permits me to ſay but little; nor is there occaſion to ſay much. You know that there is no labour, no hunger, no cold, no watching, no danger, that I have not ſhared with you hitherto; and you now ſee me ready to lay down my life with you and for you. All I aſk is the ſame pledge of fidelity and affection that I give. And let me add, not as an incitement to your courage, but as a teſtimony of my own gratitude, that from this hour, until you go into quarters, your pay ſhall be doubled. Acquit yourſelves like men, and put your confidence in God.

The annual Regiſter of the year 1758.

Character of the virtuous Man.

He who, in his *Youth*, improves his intelectual powers in the ſearch of truth ad uſeful knowledge; and reſines and ſtrengthens his moral and active powers, by the love of virtue, for the ſervice of his friends, his country and mankind; who is animated by true glory, exalted by ſacred friendſhip for ſocial, and ſoftened by virtuous love for domeſtic life; who lays his heart open to every other mild and generous affection, and who, to all theſe adds a ſober maſculine piety, equally remote from ſuperſtition and enthuſiaſm; that man enjoys the moſt agreeable youth; and lays in the richeſt fund for the honourable action, and happy enjoyment of the ſucceeding periods of life.

He who in *Manhood*, keeps the defenſive and private paſſions under the wiſeſt reſtraint; who forms the moſt ſelect and virtuous friendſhips; who ſeeks after fame, wealth and power in the road of truth and virtue, and, if he cannot find them in that road, generously deſpiſes them; who in his private character and conections gives fulleſt ſcope to the tender and manly paſſions, and in his public character and connections ſerves his country and mankind, in the moſt upright and diſintereſted manner: Who, in fine, enjoys the goods of life with the greateſt moderation, bears its ills with the greateſt fortitude; and in thoſe various cir-

cum-

cumſtances of duty and trial maintains and expreſſes an habitual ſupreme reverence and love of God; that man is the worthieſt. Character in this ſtage of life; paſſes through it with the higheſt ſatisfaction and dignity; and paves the way to the moſt eaſy and honourable old age.

Finally, he who, in the *Decline of Life* preſerves himſelf moſt exempt from the chagrins incident to that period, cheriſhes the moſt equal and kind affections, uſes his experience, wisdom and authority in the moſt fatherly and venerable manner, acts under a ſenſe of the inſpection, and with a view to the approbation of his Maker; is daily aſpiring after immortality, and ripening apace for it; and having ſuſtained his part with integrity and conſiſtency to the laſt, quits the ſtage with modeſt and graceful triumph; this is the happieſt old man.

Therefore that whole life of youth, manhood and old age which is ſpent after this manner, is the beſt and happieſt life.

Fordyce.

Epi-

Epitaph.

Here lies the great — Falſe marble, tell me where?
Nothing but poor and ſordid duſt lies here.

Cowley.

A moral Thought.

A Song.

Thro' groves ſequeſter'd, dark, and ſtill,
Low vales, and moſſy cells among,
In ſilent paths the careleſs rill,
Which languid murmurs, ſteals along.

A while it plays with circling ſweep,
And lingering leaves its native plain;
Then pours impetuous down the ſteep,
And mingles with the boundleſs main.

O let my years thus devious glide,
Through ſilent ſcenes obſcurely calm;
Nor wealth nor ſtrife pollule the tide
Nor honour's ſanguinary palm.

When

When labour tires, and pleaſure palls,
Still let the ſtream untroubled be,
As down the ſteep of age it falls
And mingles with eternity.

Dr. Hawkesworth.

Song.

Away, let nought to love diſpleaſing,
My Winifreda, move thy fear,
Let nought delay the heavenly bleſſing,
Nor ſqueamiſh pride, nor gloomy care.

What tho' no grants of royal donors
With pompous titles grace our blood,
We'll ſhine in more ſubſtantial honours,
And ſo be noble, we'll be good.

What tho' from fortune's laviſh bounty
No mighty treaſures we poſſeſs,
We'll find within our pittance plenty
And be content without exceſs.

Still ſhall each kind returning ſeaſon
Sufficient for our wiſhes give,
For we will live a life of reaſon,
And that's the only life to live.

Our

Our name, while virtue thus we tender,
Shall ſweetly ſound where'er 'tis ſpoke,
And all the great ones much ſhall wonder
How they admire ſuch little folk.

Thro' youth and age, in love excelling,
We'll hand in hand together tread;
Sweet ſmiling peace ſhall crown our dwelling,
And babes, ſweet ſmiling babes, our bed.

How ſhould I love the pretty creatures,
Whilſt round my knees they fondly clung,
To ſee them look their mother's features,
To hear 'em liſp their mother's tongue!

And when with envy time tranſported,
Shall think to rob us of our joys,
You 'll in your girls again be courted,
And I'll go wooing in my boys.

Gilbert Cooper.

On

On Retirement.

Sweet Auburn! parent of the blifsful hour!
Thy fhades, forlorn, confefs the tyrant's pow'r
Here, as I take my folitary rounds,
Amidft thy tangling walks, and ruin'd grounds;
And, many a year elaps'd, return to view
Where, once, the cottage ftood, the hawthorn grew;
Here, as with doubtful penfive fteps I range,
Trace every fcene, and wonder at the change;
Remembrance wakes, with all her bufy train,
Swells at my breaft, and turns the paft to pain.

In all my wand'rings round this world of care,
In all my griefs — and God has given my fhare —
I ftill had hopes, my lateft hours to crown,
Amidft thefe humble bowers to lay me down;
My anxious day to husband near the clofe,
And keep life's flame from wafting, by repofe:
I ftill had hopes (for pride attends us ftill)
Amidft the fwains, to fhow my book-learn'd fkill;
Around my fire, an ev'ning group to draw,
And tell of all I felt, and all I faw:
And, as a hare, whom hounds and horns purfue,
Pants to the place from whence at firft fhe flew
I ftill had hopes, my long vexations paft,
Here to reture — and die at home at laft.

Oh

Oh bleſt retirement! friend to life's decline!
Retreats from care that never muſt be mine!
How bleſt is he, who crowns, in ſhades like
theſe,
A youth of labour, with an age of eaſe;
Who quits a world where ſtrong temptations try
And, ſince 'tis hard to combat, learns to fly.
For him, no wretches, born, to work and weep,
Explore the mine, or tempt the dang'rous deep;
No ſurly porter ſtands, in guilty ſtate,
To ſpurn imploring famine from his gate:
But on he moves to meet his latter end,
Angels around befriending virtues friend;
Sinks to the grave, with unperceiv'd decay,
While reſignation gently ſlopes the way;
And all his proſpects bright'ning to the laſt,
His heaven commences ere the world be paſt!

Goldſmith.

On the knowledge of the world.

Nothing has ſo much expoſed men of learning to contempt and ridicule, as their ignorance of things which are known to all but themſelves. Thoſe who have been taught to conſider the inſtitutions of the ſchools, as giving the laſt perfection to human abilities, are ſurpiſed to ſee men wrinkled with ſtudy, yet wanting to be inſtructed

in

in the minute circumſtances of propriety, or the neceſſary forms of daily transaction; and quickly ſhake off their reverence for modes of education, which they find to produce no ability above the reſt of mankind.

Books, ſays Bacon, can never teach the uſe of books. The ſtudent muſt learn by commerce with mankind to reduce his ſpeculations to practice, and accomodate his knowledge to the purpoſes of life. It is too common for thoſe who have been bred to ſcholaſtic profeſſions, and paſſed much of their time in academies, where nothing but learning confers honours, to diſregard every other qualification, and to imagine that they ſhall find mankind ready to pay homage to their knowledge, and to crowd about them for inſtruction. They thereefore ſtep out from their cells into the open world, with all the confidence of authority and dignity of importance; they look round about them, at once with ignorance and ſcorn, on a race of beings to whom they are equally unknown and equally contemptible, but whoſe manners they muſt imitate, and with whoſe opinions they muſt comply, if they deſire to paſs their time happily among them. To leſſen that diſdain with which ſcholars are inclined to look on the common buſineſs of the world, and the unwillingneſs with which they condeſcend to learn what is not to be found in any ſyſtem of philoſophy it may be neceſſary to conſider, that though admiration is excited by abſtruſe reſearches and remote diſcoveries, yet pleaſure is not given, nor affection conciliated, but by ſofter accompiſhments, and qualities more eaſily communicable to thoſe about

us.

us. He that can only converſe upon queſtions, about which only a ſmall part of mankind has knowledge ſufficient to make them curious, muſt loſe his days in unſocial ſilence, and live in the crowd of life without a companion.

He that can only be uſeful on great occaſions, may die without exerting his abilities, and ſtand a helpleſs ſpectator of a thouſand vexations which fret away happineſs, and which nothing is required to move but a little dexterity of conduct and readineſs of expedients. No degrees of knowledge attainable by man is able to ſet him above the want of hourly aſſiſtance, or to extinguiſh the deſire of fond endearments, and tender officiouſneſs; and therefore no one ſhould think it neceſſary to learn thoſe arts by which friendſhip may be gained. Kindneſs is preſerved by a conſtant reciprocation of benefits, or interchange of pleaſures; but ſuch benefits only can be beſtowed, as others are capable of receiving, and ſuch pleaſures only imparted, as others are qualified to enjoy.

By this deſcend from the pinnacles of art no honour will be loſt; for the condeſcenſions of learning are always overpaid by gratitude. An elevated genius employed in little things, appears, to uſe the ſimile of. Longinus, like the ſun in his evening declination, he remits his ſplendor but retains his magnitude, and pleaſes more though he dazzles leſs.

Rambler.

The

The Prayer of a wife Heathen.

Great Jove, this one petition grant;
(Thou knoweſt beſt what mortals want:)
Aſk'd or unaſk'd, what's good ſupply;
What's evil — to our pray'rs deny.

Gray.

The Character of a happy Life.

A Song.

How happy is he born and taught,
That ſerves not another's will;
Whoſe armour is his honeſt thought,
And ſimple truth his utmoſt ſkill!

Whoſe paſſions not his maſters are,
Whoſe ſoul is ſtill prepar'd for death;
Untied unto the world by care
Of public fame, or private breat'

Who envies none that chance does raiſe
Nor vice has ever underſtood;
How deepeſt wounds are given by praiſe,
Nor rules of ſtate, but rules of good!

Who has his life from rumours freed,
Whoſe conſcience is his ſtrong retreat:
Whoſe ſtate can neither flatterers feed,
Nor ruin make oppreſſors great.

Who God does late and early pray,
More of his grace than Gifts to lend:
And entertains the harmleſs day
With a religious book or friend!

This man is freed from ſervile hands,
Of hope to riſe, or fear to fall:
Lord of himſelf, though not of lands
And having nothing, yet has all.

Wotton.

To

To the Cuckoo.

Hail beauteous ſtranger of the wood,
Attendant on the Spring!
Now heaven repairs thy rural ſeat,
And woods thy welcome ſing.

Soon as the daiſy decks the green,
Thy certain voice we hear:
Haſt thou a ſtar to guid thy path,
Or mark the rolling year?

Delightful viſitant! with thee
I hail the time of flowers,
When heaven is fill'd with muſic ſweet
Of birds among the bowers.

The ſchool-boy, wand'ring in the wood
To pull the flowers ſo gay,
Starts, thy curious voice to hear,
And imitates thy lay.

Soon as the pea puts on the bloom,
Thou fly'ſt thy vocal vale,
An annual gueſt, in other lands,
Another ſpring to hail.

Sweet bird! thy bower is ever green,
Thy ſky is ever clear;
Thou haſt no ſorrow in thy ſong,
No winter in thy year!

O could I fly, I'd fly with thee:
We'd make, with ſocial wing,
Our annual viſit o'er the globe,
Companions of the ſpring.

Logan.

The

The true End of Education.

And therefore wert thou bred to virtuous knowledge,
And wisdom early planted in thy ſoul,
That thou might'ſt know to rule thy fiery paſſions;
To bind their rage, and ſtay their headlong courſe;
To bear with accidents, and every change
Of various life; to ſtruggle with adverſity;
To wait the leiſure of the righteous Gods,
Till they; in their own good appointed hour,
Shall bid thy better days come forth at once;
A long and ſhining train; till thou, well pleas'd
Shalt bow, and bleſs thy fate, and ſay the Gods are juſt.

Rowe.

The Way to Wealth.

Courteous Reader,

I have heard, that nothing gives an author ſo much pleaſure, as to find his works reſpectfully quoted by others. Judge, then, how much I muſt have been gratified by an incident I am going to relate to you. I ſtopped my horſe, lately, where a great number of people were collected at an aution of marchants goods. The hour of the ſale not being come, they were converſing, on the badneſs of the times; and one of the company called to a plain, clean old man, with white locks, „Pray, father Abraham, what think you of the times? Will not thoſe heavy taxes quite ruin the country? how ſhall we be ever able to pay them? What would you adviſe us to? — Father Abraham ſtood up, and replied, „If you would have my advice, I will give it you in ſhort; for a word to the wiſe is enough, as Poor Richard ſays.“ They joined in deſiring him to ſpeak his mind, and gathering round him; he proceeded as follows:

„Friends, ſays he, the taxes are, indeed, very heavy; and, if thoſe laid on by the government were the only ones we had to pay, we might more eaſily discharge them, but we have many

many others, and much more grievous to ſome of us. We are taxed twice as much by our folly; and from theſe taxes the commiſſioners cannot eaſe or deliver us, by allowing a abatement. However let us hearken to good advice, and ſomething may be done for us; „God helps them that help themſelves“ as Poor Richard ſays.

I.) „It would be thought a hard government that ſhould tax its people one tenth part of their time, to be employed in its ſervice: but idleneſs taxes many of us much more; ſloth, by bringing on diſeaſes, abſolutely ſhortens life. Sloth, like ruſt, conſumes faſter than labour wears, while the uſed key is always bright, as Poor Richard ſays. — But doſt thou love life, then do not ſquander time, for that is the ſtuff life is made of, as Poor Richard ſays. — How much more than is neceſſary do we ſpend in ſleep! forgetting that „The ſleeping fox catches no poultry, and there will be ſleeping enough in the grave“ as Poor Richard ſays.

If time be of all things the moſt precious, waſting time muſt be, as Poor Richard ſays, the greateſt prodigality; ſince, as he elſewhere tells us, „Loſt time is never found again; and what we call time enough always proves little enough;“ Let us then up and be doing, and doing to the purpoſe: ſo by diligence ſhall we do more with leſs perplexity. „Sloth makes all things difficult, but induſtry all eaſy; and, he that riſeth late, muſt trot all day, and ſhall ſcarce overtake his buſineſs at night; while lazineſs travels ſo ſlowly, that poverty ſoon overtakes him. Drive thy buſineſs, let not that drive thee; and early to bed,

and

and early to rise, makes a man healthy, wealthy and wise“ as Poor Richard says.

So what signifies wishing and hoping for better times? We may make these times better, if we bestir ourselves. „Industry need not wish, and he that lives upon hope will die fasting. There are no gains without pains; then help hands, for I have no lands, or if I have they are smartly taxed. He that has a trade, has an estate; and he that has a calling, has an office of profit and honour, as Poor Richard says; but then the trade must be worked at, and the calling well followed, or neither the estate nor the office will enable us to pay our taxes. — If we are industrious we shall never starve; for at the working man's house hunger lookes in, but dares not enter. Nor will the bailiff or the constable enter, for industry pays debts, while despair encreases them. What though you have found no treasure, nor has any rich relation left you a legacy, Diligence is the mother of good luck, and God gives all things to industry. Then plow deep, while sluggards sleep, and you shall have corn to sell and to keep. Work while it is called to day, for you know not how much you may be hindered to morrow. One to day is worth two to morrow, as Poor Richard says; and farther, Never leave that till to morrow, which you can do to day. — If you were a servant, would you not be ashamed that a good master should catch you idle? Are you then your own master? be ashamed to catch yourself idle, when there is so much to be done for yourself, your family, your country, and your king. Handle your tools without

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mittens, remember, that the cat in gloves catches no mice, as Poor Richard ſays. It is true, there is much to be done, and perhaps, you are weak handed; but ſtick to it ſteadily, and you will ſee great effects; for Conſtant dropping wears away ſtones: and by diligence and patience the mouſe ate in two the cable, and little ſtrokes fell great oaks.

Methinks I hear ſome of you ſay, muſt a man afford himſelf no leiſure? I will tell thee, my friend, what Poor Richard ſays; Emplay thy time well, if thou meaneſt to gain leiſure; and ſince thou art not ſure of a minute, throw not away an hour. Leiſure is time for doing ſomething uſeful; this leiſure the diligent man will obtain, but the lazy man never; for, A life of leiſure and a life of lazineſs are two things. Many without labour, would live by their wits only, but they break for want of ſtock; whereas induſtry gives comfort, and plenty and reſpect. Fly pleaſures and they will follow you. The diligent ſpinner has a large ſhift; and now I have a ſheep and a cow, every body bids me good morrow.

II.) But with our induſtry we muſt likewiſe be ſteady, ſettled, and careful, and overſee our own affairs with our own eyes, and not truſt too much to others; for, as Poor Richard ſays.

I never ſaw an oft-removed tree,
Nor yet an oft-removed family,
That throve ſo well as thoſe that ſettled be.

And

And again, Three removes is as bad as a fire: and again, keep thy ſhop, and thy ſhop will keep thee: and again, If you would have your buſineſs done, go; if not, ſend. And again,

He that by the plough would thrive,
Himſelf muſt either hold or drive.

And again, The eye of the maſter will do more work than both his hands: and again, Want of care does us more damage than want of knowledge: and again, Not to overſee workmen, is to leave them your purſe open. Truſting too much to others care is the ruin of many; for, In the affairs of this world, men are ſaved, not by faith, but by the want of it: but a man's own care is profitable; for, If you would have a faithful ſervant, and one that you like, — ſerve yourſelf. A little neglect may breed great miſchief; for want of a nail the ſhoe was loſt; for want of a ſhoe the horſe was loſt; and for want of a horſe the rider was loſt, being overtaken and ſlain by the enemy; all for want of a little care about a horſe-ſhoe nail.

III.) So much for induſtry, my friends, and attention to one's own buſineſs; but to theſe we muſt add frugality, if we would make our induſtry more certainly ſucceſsful. A man may, if he know not how to ſave as he gets, keep his noſe all his life to the grindſtone, and die not worth a groat at laſt. A fat kitchen makes a lean will; and

Many

Many eſtates are ſpent in the getting,
Since women for tea forſook ſpinning and knitting
And men for punch forſook hewing and ſplitting.

If you would be healthy, think of ſaving, as well as of getting. The Indies have not made Spain rich, becauſe her outgoes are greater than her incomes.

Away, then, with your expenſive follies, and you will not then have ſo much cauſe to complain of hard times, heavy taxes, and chargeable families; for

Women and wine, game and deceit,
Make the wealth ſmall, and want great.

And farther, What maintains one vice, would bring up two children. You may think, perhaps, that a little tea, or a little punch now and then, diet a little more coſtly, cloaths a little finer, and a little entertainment now and then, can be no geat matter; but remember, Many a little makes a mickle. Beware of little expences; A ſmall leak will ſink a great ſhip, as Poor Richard ſays; and again, Who dainties love, ſhall beggars prove; and moreover, Fools make feaſts, and wiſe men eat them. Here you are all got together to this ſale of fineries and nicknacks. You call them goods; but, if you do not take care, they will prove evils to ſome of you. You expect the will be ſold cheap, and, perhaps, they may for leſs than they coſt; but, if you have no occaſion for them, they muſt be dear to you. Remember what Poor Richard ſays, Buy what thou haſt no need

of,

of, and ere long thou ſhalt ſell thy neceſſaries. And again, At a great penny worth pauſe a while: he means, that perhaps the cheapneſs is apparent only; and not real; or the bergain, by ſtraitening thee in thy buſineſs, may do thee more harm than good. For in another place he ſays, Many have been ruined by buying good penny worths. Again, It is fooliſh to lay out money in a purchaſe of repentance; and yet this folly is practiſed every day at auctions, for want of minding the Almanack. Many a one, for the ſake of finery on the back, have gone with a hungry belly, and half ſtarved their families; Silks and ſattins, ſcarlet and velvets, put out the kitchen-fire, as Poor Richard ſays.

Theſe are not the neceſſaries of life; they can ſcarcely be called the conveniences: and yet only becauſe they look pretty, how many want to have them? — By theſe and other extravagancies, the genteel are reduced to poverty, and forced to borrow of thoſe whoria they formerly deſpiſed, but who, through induſtry and frugality, have maintained their ſtanding; in which caſe it appears plainly, that A ploughman on his legs is higher than a gentleman on his knees, as Poor Richard ſays. Perhaps they have had a ſmall eſtate left them, which they knew not the getting of; they think: It is day and will never be night: that a little to be ſpent out of ſo much is not worth minding; but Always taking out of the meal-tub, and never putting in, ſoon cames to the bottom, as Poor Richard ſays; and then, When the well isdry, they know the worth of water. But this they might have known before, if they had taken

his

his advice. If you would know the value of money, go and try to borrow ſome; for he that goes a borrowing, goes a ſorrowing, as Poor Richard ſays; and, indeed, ſo does he that lends to ſuch people, when he goes to get in again. Poor Dick farther adviſes, and ſays.

Fond pride of dreſs is ſure a very curſe;
Ere fancy you conſult, conſult your purſe.

And again, „Pride is as loud a beggar as Want, and a great deal more ſaucy. When you have bought one fine thing, you muſt buy ten more, that your appearance may be all of a piece; but Poor Dick ſays, it is eaſier to ſuppreſs the firſt deſire, than to ſatisfy all that follow it: And it is as truly, folly for the poor to ape the rich, as for the frog to ſwell, in order to equal the ox.

Veſſels large may venture more,
But little boats ſhould keep near ſhore.

It is however, a folly ſoon puniſhed; for, as Poor Richard ſays. Pride that dines on vanity, ſups on contempt; — Pride breakfaſted with plenty, dined with poverty, and ſupped with Infamy. And, after all, of what uſe is this pride of appearance, for which ſo much is riſked, ſo much is ſuffered? It cannot promote health, nor eaſe pain; it makes no increaſe of merit in the perſon, it creates envy, it haſtens misfortune.

But what madneſs it muſt be to run in debt for theſe ſuperfluities? We are offered, by the terms of this ſale, ſix months credit; and that,

per-

perhaps, has induced ſome of us to attend it, becauſe we cannot ſpare the ready money, and hope now to be fine without it. But, ah! think what you do when you run in debt; you give to another power over your liberty. If you cannot pay at the time, you will be aſhamed to ſee your creditor; you will be in fear when you ſpeak to him; you will make poor pitiful ſneaking excuſes, and, by degrees, come to loſe your veracity, and ſink into baſe, downright lying; for, The ſecond vice is lying, the firſt is running in debt, as Poor Richard ſays; and again to the ſame purpoſe, Lying rides upon Debt's back: Where as a free-born Engliſh man ought not to be aſhamed nor afraid to ſee or ſpeak to any man living. But poverty often deprives a man of all ſpirit and virtue. It is hard for an empty bag to ſtand upright. — What would you think of that prince, or of that goverment, who ſhould iſſue an edict forbidding you to dreſs like a gentleman or gentlewoman on pain of impriſonment or ſervitude? Would you not ſay that you were free, have a right to dreſs as you pleaſe, and that ſuch an edict would be a breach of your privileges, and ſuch a government tyrannical? and yet you are about to put yourſelf under that tyranny, when you run in debt for ſuch dreſs! Your creditor has authority, at his pleaſure, to deprive you of your liberty, by confining you in goal for life, or by ſelling you for a ſervant, if you ſhould not be able to pay him. When you have got your bargain, you may, perhaps, think little of payment; but, as Poor Richard ſays; Creditors have better memories than debtors; Creditors are a ſuperſti-

tious

tious ſect, great obſervers of ſet days and times. The day comes round before you are aware, and the demand is made before you are prepared to ſatisfy it, or, if you bear your debt in mind, the term, which at firſt ſeemed ſo long, will, as it leſſens, appear extremely ſhort: Time will ſeem to have added wings to his heels as well as his ſhoulders. Thoſe have a ſhort Lent, who owe money to be paid at Eaſter. At preſent, perhaps, you may think yourſelves in thriving circumſtances, and that you can bear a little extravagance without injury; but

For age and want ſave while you may,
No morning-ſun laſts a whole day.

Gain may be temporary and uncertain, but ever, while you live, expence is conſtant and certain; and, It is eaſier to build two chimneys, than to keep one in fuel, as Poor Richard ſays: So: Rather go to bed ſupperleſs, than riſe in debt.

Get what you can, and what you get hold,
'Tis the ſtone that will turn all your lead into gold.

And when you have got the philoſopher's ſtone, ſure you will no longer complain of bad times, or the difficulty of paying taxes.

IV.) This doctrine, my friends, is reaſon and wiſdom: but after all, do not depend too much upon your own induſtry, and frugality, and prudence, though excellent things; for they may all be blaſted without the bleſſing of Heaven; and there-

therefore, aſk that bleſſing humbly, and be not uncharitable to thoſe that at preſent ſeem to want it, but comfort and help them. Remember, Job ſuffered, and was afterwards proſperous.

And now to conclude, Experience keeps a dear ſchool, but fools will learn in no other, as Poor Richard ſays, and ſcarce in that; for it is true, We may give advice, but we cannot give conduct. However remember this.

They that will not be counſelled, cannot be helped; and farther, that If you will not hear Reaſon, ſhe will ſurely rap your knuckles, as Poor Richard ſays.

Thus the old gentleman ended his harangue. The people heard it, approved the doctrine, and immediately practiſed the contrary, juſt as if it had been a common ſermon; for the auction opened, and they began to bay extravagantly. — I found the good man had thoroughly ſtudied my Almanacks, and digeſted all I had dropt on thoſe topics during the courſe of twenty-five years. The frequent mention he made of me muſt have tired any one elſe; but my vanity was wonderfully delighted with it, though I was conſcious, that not a tenth part of the wisdom was my own, which he aſcribed to me; but rather the gleanings that I had made of the ſenſe of all ages and nations.

However, I reſolved to be the better for the echo of it; and though I had at firſt determined

to bay ſtuff for a new coat, I went away, reſolved to wear my old one a little longer. Reader if thou wilt do the ſame, thy profit will be as great as mine. — I am, as ever, thine to ſerve thee,

Richard Sounders.

Dr. Franklin in a Preface of an old Penſylvanian Almanack, intitled, Poor Richard improved.

Deſpair never to be indulged.

Tho' plung'd in ills, and exercis'd in care,
Yet never let the noble mind deſpair:
When preſt by dangers, and beſet with foes,
The Gods their timely ſuccour interpoſe;
And when our virtue ſinks, o'erwhelm'd with grief,
By unforſeen expedients bring relief.

Philips.

The

The Jugglers.

A Fable.

A Juggler long through all the town
Had rais'd his fortune and renown;
You'd think (ſo far his art tranſcends)
The devil at his fingers ends.

Vice heard his fame, ſhe read his bill;
Convinc'd of his inferior ſkill,
She ſought his booth, and from the crowd
Defy'd the man of art aloud:

Is this then he ſo fam'd for ſlight?
Can this ſlow bungler cheat your ſight?
Dares he with me diſpute the prize?
I leave it to impartial eyes.

Provok'd, the Juggler cry'd. 'Tis done;
In ſcience I ſubmit to none.

Thus ſaid. The cups and balls he play'd;
By turns this here, that there, convey'd.
The cards, obedient to his words,
Are by a fillip turn'd to birds.
His little boxes change the grain:
Trick after trick deludes the train.
He ſhakes his bag, he ſhews all fair;

His fingers ſpread, and nothing there;
Then bids it rain with ſhow'rs of gold:
And now his iv'ry eggs are told;
But when from thence the hen he draws,
Amaz'd ſpectators hum applauſe.

Vice now ſtept forth, and took the place
With all the forms of his grimace.

This magic looking-glaſs, ſhe cries,
(There, hand it round) will charm your eyes.
Each eager eye the ſight deſir'd,
And ev'ry man himſelf admir'd.

Next, to a ſenator addreſſing,
See this bank-note; obſerve the bleſſing,
Breathe on the bill. Heigh, paſs! 'Tis gone.
Upon his lips a padlock ſhone.
A ſecond puff the magic broke;
The padlock vaniſh'd, and he ſpoke.

Twelve bottles rang'd upon the board,
All full, with heady liquor ſtor'd,
By clean conveyance diſappear,
And now two bloody ſwords are there.

A purſe ſhe to a thief expos'd;
At once his ready fingers clos'd.
He opes his fiſt, the traſure's fled;
He ſees a halter in its ſtead

She bids ambition hold a wand:
He graſps a hatchet in his hand

A box of charity ſhe ſhows:
Blow here; and a church-warden blows.
'Tis vaniſh'd with conveyance neat,
And on the table ſmoaks a treat

She ſhakes the dice, the board ſhe knocks,
And from all pockets fills her box.

She next a meagre rake addreſt:
This picture ſee; her ſhape, her breaſt!
What youth, and what inviting eyes!
Hold her, and have her. With ſurpriſe
His hand expos'd a box of pills,
And a loud laugh proclaim'd his ills.

A counter, in a miſer's hand
Grew twenty guineas at command.
She bids his heir the ſum retain,
And 'tis a counter now again

A guinea with her touch you ſee
Take ev'ry ſhape, but Charity;
And not one thing you ſaw or drew,
But chang'd from what was firſt in view.

The Juggler now, in grief of heart,
With this ſubmiſſion own'd her art:
Can I ſuch matchleſs ſlight withſtand!
How practice hath improv'd your hand!
But now and then I cheat the throng;
You ev'ry day, and all day long.

Gay.

Care and Generosity.

An Allegory.

Old *Care* with Industry and Art,
At lenght so well had play'd his part
He heap'd up such an ample store,
That av'rice cou'd not sigh for more:
'Ten thousand flocks his shepherd told,
His coffers overflow'd with gold;
The land all round him was his own,
With corn his crouded granaries groan.
In short, so vast his charge and gain,
That to possess them was a pain;
With happiness oppress'd he lies,
And much too prudent to be wise
Near him there liv'd a beauteous maid,
With all the charms of youth array'd;
Good, amiable, sincere and free,
Her name was *Generosity*.
'Twas hers the largess to bestow
On rich and poor, and friend and foe.
Her doors to all were open'd wide,
The pilgrim there might safe abide;
For th' hungry and the thirsty crew,
The bread she broke, the drink she drew;
There sickness laid her aching head,
And there distress cou'd find a bed.
Each hour with an all-bounteous hand,
Diffus'd she blessings round the land;

Her gifts and glory laſted long,
And numerous was th' accepting throng.
At lenght pale penury ſeiz'd the dame,
And fortune fled, and ruin came;
She found her riches at an end,
And that ſhe had not made one friend.
All curs'd her for not giving more,
Nor thought on what ſhe'd done before;
She wept, ſhe rav'd, ſhe tore her hair,
When lo! to comfort her came *Care*.
And cry'd, my dear, if you will join
Your hand in nuptial bands with mine,
All will be well — You ſhall have ſtore,
And I be plagu'd with wealth no more.
Tho' I reſtrain your bounteous heart,
You ſtill ſhall act the generous part.
The bridal came; great was the feaſt
And good the pudding and the prieſt.
The bride in nine months brought him forth,
A little maid of matchleſs worth;
Her face was mixt with *care* and *glee*
The chriſten'd her *Oeconomy;*
And ſtyl'd her fair diſcretion's queen,
The miſtreſs of the *golden mien*
Now generolity confin'd
Is perfect eaſy in her mind
She loves to give, yet knows to ſpare,
Nor wiſhes to be free from *care*.

Smart.

The

The Court of Death.

A Fable.

Death, the king of terrors, was determined to chooſe a prime miniſter; and his pale courtiers, the ghaſtly train of diſeaſes, were all ſummoned to attend; when each preferred his claim to the honour of this illuſtrious office.

Fever urged the numbers he deſtroyed; cold Palſy ſet forth his pretenſions by ſhaking all his limbs; and Dropſy, by his ſwelled unwieldy carcaſe. Gout hobbled up, and alleged his great power in racking every joint; and Aſthma's inability to ſpeak, was a ſtrong, though ſilent, argument in favour of his claim. Stone and Colic pleaded their violence; Plague, his rapid progreſs in deſtruction; and Conſumption, tho' ſlow, inſiſted that he was ſure. In the midſt of this contention, the court was diſturbed with the noiſe of muſic, dancing, feaſting, and revelry; when immediately entered a lady, with a bold laſcivious air, and a flu∫hed and jovial countenance: ſhe was attended on one hand by a troop of cooks and Bacchanals; and on the other, by a train of wanton youths, and damſels, who danced half-naked to the ſofteſt muſical inſtruments: her name was *Intemperance*. She waved her hand, and thus addreſſed the Crowd of Diſeaſes; Give way, ye ſickly band of pretenders,

ders, nor dare to vie with my ſuperior merits in the ſervice of this great Monarch. Am not I your parent? the author of your beings?

Do ye not derive the power of ſhortening human life almoſt wholly from me? Who then ſo fit as myſelf for this important office?

The griſly Monarch grinned a ſmile of approbation, placed her at his right hand, and ſhe immediately became his prime favourite and principal miniſter.

Dodſley.

A Deſcription of the Morning.

From amber ſhrouds I ſee the morning riſe;
Her roſy hands begin to paint the ſkies:
And now the city emmets leave their hive,
And rouzing hinds to cheerful labour drive;
High cliffs and rocks are pleaſing objects now,
And nature ſmiles upon the mountain brow;
The joyful birds ſalute the ſun's approach:
The ſun too laughs, and mounts his gaudy coach,
While from his car the dropping gems diſtil,
And all the earth, and all the heavens do ſmile.

Lee.

The Love of our Country the greateſt of Virtues.

Learn hence, ye Romans, on how ſure a baſe
The patriot builds his happineſs; no ſtroke,
No keeneſt deadlieſt, ſhaft and adverſe fate,
Can make his generous boſom quite deſpair,
But that alone by which his country falls.
Grief may to grief in endleſs round ſucceed,
And nature ſuffer when our children bleed:
Yet ſtill ſupirior muſt that hero prove,
Whoſe firſt, beſt paſſion, is his country's love.

W. Whitehead.

The Hiſtory of Dido.

Dido was daughter of Belus; king of Tyre, and was married to Sicheus, whom ſhe dearly loved. But as Sicheus had immenſe riches, Pigmalion, Dido's brother, had him put to death, and ſeized his treaſures. Dido, fearful leſt her brother might kill her too, fled to Africa, where ſhe built the fine city of Carthage. Now it happened that, juſt

juſt about the ſame time Eneas alſo fled from the city of Troy, which had been taken and burnt by the Greeks; and as he was going, with many other Trojans in his ſhip to Italy, he was thrown by a ſtorm upon the coaſt of Africa, and landed at Carthage.

Dido received him very kindly, and gave him leave to ſtay till he had refitted his fleet: but unfortunately for her, ſhe became in love with him. Eneas (as you may eaſily believe) was not cruel; ſo that matters were ſoon ſettled. When the ſhips were ready, Eneas wanted to ſet ſail for Italy, to which the Gods had ordered him, that he might be the founder of Rome; but Dido oppoſed his departure, and reproached him with ingratitude, and the favours he had received. However he left her, ran off in the night, and put to ſea.

Poor Dido in deſpair at being abondoned by the man ſhe loved, had a great pile of wood ſet on fire, threw herſelf into the flames, and was burnt to death.

Cheſterfield.

Soli-

Solitude.

O ſacred ſolitude! divine retreat!
Choice of the Prudent! envy of the Great!
By thy pure ſtream, or in thy waving ſhade,
We court fair wisdom, that celeſtial maid:
The genuine offsprings of her lov'd embrace,
(Strangers on earth!) are innocence and peace:
There, from the ways of men laid ſafe aſhore;
We ſmile to hear the diſtant tempeſt roar;
There, bleſs'd with health, with buſineſs unper-
plex'd,
This life we reliſh, and enſure the next.

Young.

Hymen and Death.

A Fable.

Sixteen, d'ye ſay? Nay then 'tis time,
Another year deſtroys your prime.
But ſtay — the ſettlement! „That's made.“
Why then's my ſimple girl afraid?
Yet hold a moment, if you can,
And heedfully the fable ſcan.

The

The ſhades were fled, the morning bluſh'd,
The winds were in their caverns huſh'd,
When Hymen penſive and ſedate,
Held o'er the fields his muſing gait.
Behind him, through the green-wood ſhade,
Death's meagre form the god ſurvey'd;
Who quickly, with gigantic ſtride,
Out-went his pace, and join'd his ſide.
The chat on various ſubjects ran,
Till angry Hymen thus began:

Relentleſs Death, whoſe iron ſway
Mortal reluctant muſt obey,
Still of thy pow'r ſhall I complain,
And thy too partial hand arraign?
When Cupid brings a pair of hearts,
All over ſtuck with equal darts,
Thy cruel ſhafts my hope deride,
And cut the knot that Hymen ty'd.

Shall not the bloody and the bold,
The miſer, hoarding up his gold,
The harlot reeking from the ſtew,
Alone thy fell revenge purſue?
But muſt the gentle and the kind
Thy fury, undiſtinguiſh'd find?

The monarch calmly thus reply'd:
Weigh well the cauſe, and then decide.
That friend of yours you lately nam'd,
Cupid, alone is to be blam'd;
Then let the charge be juſtly laid:
That idle boy neglects his trade,
And hardly once in twenty years

A cougle to your temple bears.
The wretches, whom your office blends,
Silenus now, or Plutus ſends;
Hence care, and bitterneſs, and ſtrife,
Are common to the nuptial life.

Believe me; more than all mankind
Your vot'ries my compaſſion find;
Yet cruel am I call'd, and baſe,
Who ſeek the wretched to releaſe,
The captive from his bonds to free,
Indiſſoluble but for me.

'Tis I intice him to the yoke;
By me your crowded altars ſmoke:
For mortals boldly dare the nooſe,
Secure that Death will ſet them looſe.

Moore.

Colin and Lucy.

Of Leinſter, fam'd for maidens fair,
Bright *Lucy* was the grace;
Nor e'er did *Lyffy's* limpid ſtream
Reflect ſo ſweet a face,
Till luckleſs love, and pining care,
Impair'd her roſy hue,
Her coral lips, and damaſk cheeks,
And eyes of gloſſy blue

Oh!

Oh! have you ſeen a lily pale,
When beating rains deſcend?
So droop'd the ſlow conſuming maid,
Her life now near its end.
By *Lucy* warn'd, of flatt'ring ſwains
Take heed, ye eaſy fair:
Of vengeance due to broken vows,
Ye perjur'd ſwains, beware.
Three times, all in the dead of night,
A bell was heard to ring;
And, ſhrieking at her window thrice,
The raven flapp'd his wing:
Too well the love-lorn maiden knew
The ſolemn boding ſound;
And thus, in dying words, beſpoke,
The virgins weeping round;
„I hear a voice you cannot hear,
Which ſays, I muſt not ſtay;
I ſee a hand you cannot ſee,
Which beckons me away.
By a falſe heart, and broken vows,
In early youth I die:
Was I to blame becauſe his bride
Was thrice as rich as I?
„Ah *Colin!* give not her thy vows,
Vows due to me alone:
Nor thou fond maid, receive his kiſs,
Nor think him all thy own.
To-morrow, in the church to wed,
Impatient, both prepare!
But know, fond maid; and know falſe man,
That *Lucy* will be there!
„Then bear my corſe, my comrades bear,
This bridegroom blith to meet;

He in his wedding trim ſo gay,
I in my winding ſheet."
She ſpoke, ſhe dy'd; her corſe was borne,
The bridegroom blith to meet,
He in his wedding-trim ſo gay,
She in her winding ſheet.
Then what were perjur'd *Colin's* thoughts?
How were theſe nuptials kept?
The bridesmen flock'd round *Lucy* dead,
And all the village wept.
Confuſion, ſhame, remorſe, deſpair,
At once his boſom ſwell;
The damps of death bedew'd his brow;
He ſhook, he groan'd, he fell,
From the vain bride, ah bride no more!
The varying crimſon fled,
When ſtretch'd before her rival's corſe,
She ſaw her husband dead.
Then to his *Lucy's* new made grave,
Convey'd by trembling ſwains,
One mould with her, beneath one ſod,
For ever he remains.
Oft, at his grave, the conſtant hind,
And plighted maid, are ſeen;
With garlands gay, and true-love knots,
They deck the ſacred green;
But, ſwain forsworn, whoe'er thou art,
This hallow'd ſpot forbear;
Remember *Colin*'s dreadful fate,
And fear to meet him there.

Tickel.

Pathetic Farewel of Leonidas to his Wife and Family.

I ſee, I feel thy angniſh, nor my ſoul
Has ever known the prevalence of love,
E'er prov'd a father's fondneſs, as this hour;
Nor, when moſt ardent to aſſert my fame,
Was once my heart inſenſible to thee
How had I ſtain'd the honours of my name
To heſitate a moment, and ſuſpend
My country's fate, till ſhameful life preferr'd
By my inglorious coleague left no choice,
But what in me were infamy to ſhun,
Not virtue to accept! Then deem no more,
That of my love regardleſs, or thy tears,
I haſte uncall'd to death. The voice of fate,
The Gods, my fame, my country bid me bleed.
Oh! thou dear mourner, wherefore ſtreams afreſh
That flood of woe? Why heaves with ſighs renew'd
That tender breaſt? Leonidas muſt fall.
Alas! far heavier miſery impends
O'er thee and theſe, if ſoften'd by thy tears
I ſhamefully refuſe to yield that breath,
Which juſtice, glory, liberty, and Heaven
Claim for my country, for my ſons, and thee.
Think on my long unalter'd love. Reflect
On my paternal fondneſs. Has my heart
E'er known a pauſe of love, or pious care?

Now

Now ſhall that care, that tenderneſs be prov'd
Moſt warm and faithful. When thy husband dies
For Lacedaemon's ſafety, thou wilt ſhare,
Thou and thy children, the diffuſive good.
Should I, thus ſingled from the reſt of men,
Alone intruſted by th' immortal Gods
With pow'r to ſave a people, ſhould my ſoul
Deſert that ſacred cauſe, thee too I yield
To ſorrow and to ſhame; for thou muſt weep
With Lacedaemon, muſt with her ſuſtain
Thy painful portion of oppreſſion's weight.
Thy ſons now behold worthy of their names,
And Spartan birth. Their glowing bloom muſt pine
In ſhame and bondage, and their youthful hearts
Beat at the ſound of liberty no more.
On their own virtue, and their father's fame,
When he the Spartan freedom hath confirm'd,
Before the world illuſtrious ſhall they riſe,
Their country's bulwark, and their mother's joy.

Here paus'd the patriot. With religious awe
Grief heard the voice of virtue. No complaint
The ſolemn ſilence broke. Tears ceas'd to flow:
Ceas'd for a moment; ſoon again to ſtream.
For now in arms before the palace rang'd,
His brave companions of the war demand
Their leader's preſence; then her griefs renew'd,
Too great for utt'rance, intercept her ſighs,
And freeze each accent on her fault'ring tongue.
In ſpeechleſs anguiſh on the hero's breaſt
She ſinks. On ev'ry ſide his children preſs,
Hang on his knees, and kiſs his honour'd hand.
His ſoul no longer ſtruggles to confine

Its ſtrong compunction. Down the hero's cheek,
Down flows the manly ſorrow. Great in woe,
Amid his children, who incloſe him round,
He ſtands indulging tenderneſs and love
In graceful tears, when thus, with lifted eyes,
Addreſs'd to Heav'n: Thou ever-living power,
Look down propitious, ſire of gods and men!
And to this faithful woman, whoſe deſert
May claim thy favour, grant the hours of peace.
And thou, my great forefather, ſon of Jove,
O Hercules, neglect not theſe thy race!
But ſince that ſpirit I from thee derive,
Now bears me from them to reſiſtleſs fate,
Do thou ſupport their virtue! Be they taught,
Like thee, with glorious labour life to grace,
And from their father let them learn to die!

Glover's Leonidas.

R a g e.

How raſh, how inconſiderate is rage:
How wretched, oh, how fatal is our error,
When to revenge precipitate we run!
Revenge, that ſtill with double force recoils
Back on itſelf, and is its own revenge.
While to the ſhort-lived momentary joy
Succeeds a train of woes, an age of torments.

Frowde.

A Dirge.

Sleep, ſleep, poor youth, ſleep, ſleep in peace,
Receiv'd from love, and mortal care,
Whilſt we, that pine in life's diſeaſe,
Uncertain bleſt leſs happy are.

Couch'd in the dark and ſilent grave,
No ills of fate thou now canſt fear,
In vain would tyrant power enſlave,
Or ſcornful beauty be ſevere.

Wars that do fatal ſtorms diſperſe,
Far from thy happy manſion keep;
Earthquakes that ſhake the univerſe,
Can't rock thee into ſounder ſleep.

With all the charms of peace poſſeſt,
Secure from life's tormentor, pain,
Sleep, and indulge thyſelf with reſt
Nor dream thou e'er ſhalt riſe again.

Chorus.

Paſt is the fear of future doubt,
The ſun is from the dial gone,
The ſands are ſunk, the glaſs is out,
The folly of the farce is done.

D'urfey.

The Miſtake.

A canon-ball, one bloody day,
Took a poor ſailor's leg away;
And, as on his comrade's back he made off,
A ſecond fairly took his head off.
The fellow, on this odd emergence,
Carries him pick-back to the ſurgeons.

Zounds! cries the doctor, are you drunk,
To bring me here a headleſs trunk?
A lying dog! cries Jack-he ſaid
His leg was off, and not he head.

Taylor.

Ode to Leven Water.

On Leven's banks, while free to rove,
And tune the rural pipe to love,
I envied not the happieſt ſwain
That ever trod th' Arcadian plain.

Pure ſtream! in whoſe tranſparent wave
My youthful limbs I wont to lave;

No

No torrents ſtain thy limpid ſource,
No rocks impede thy dimpling courſe,
That ſweetly warbles o'er its bed,
With white, round, poliſh'd pebbles ſpread;
While lightly pois'd the ſcaly brood
In myriads cleave thy cryſtal flood.
The ſpringing trout, in ſpeckled pride;
The ſalmon, monarch of the tide;
The ruthleſs pike, intent on war;
The ſilver eel, and mottled par,
Devolving from thy parent lake,
A charming maze thy waters make,
By bowers of birch, and groves of pine,
And hedges, flower'd with eglantine.

Still on thy banks, ſo gaily green,
May num'rous herds and flocks be ſeen;
And laſſes, chanting o'er the pail;
And ſhepherds, piping in the dale;
And ancient faith, that knows no guile,
And induſtry, imbrown'd with toil;
And hearts reſolv'd, and hands prepar'd,
The bleſſings they enjoy, to guard.

Smollet.

Example.

Example, that imperious dictator
Of all that's good, or bad to human nature,
By which the world's corrupted or reclaim'd,
Hopes to be ſav'd, or ſtudies to be damn'd;
That reconciles all contrarieties
Makes wisdom fooliſhneſs, and folly wiſe.

Butler.

Song.

When Delia on the plain appears,
Aw'd by a thouſand tender fears,
I would approach, but dare not move;
Tell me, my heart, if this be love?

Whene'er ſhe ſpeaks, my raviſh'd ear
No other voice but her's can hear,
No other wit but her's approve;
Tell me, my heart, if this be love?

If ſhe ſome other ſwain commend,
Tho' I was once his fondeſt friend,
His inſtant enemy I prove;
Tell me, my heart, if this be love?

When ſhe is abſent, I no more
Delight in all that pleas'd before,
The cleareſt ſpring, the ſhadieſt grove;
Tell me, my heart, if this be love?

When fond of power, of beauty vain,
Her nets ſhe ſpread for every ſwain,
I ſtrove to hate, but vainly ſtrove;
Tell me, my heart, if this be love?

Lyttelton.

Epitaph on William Hogarth.

Farewell, great painter of mankind,
Who reach'd the nobleſt point of art;
Whoſe pictur'd morals charm the mind,
And thro' the eye correct the heart!

If genius fire thee, reader ſtay;
If nature touch thee, drop a tear;
If neither move thee, turn away,
For Hogarth's honour'd duſt lies here.

Garrick.

Leſſons of Wisdom.

How to live happieſt; how avoid the pains,
The diſapointments, and diſguſts of thoſe
Who would in pleaſure all their hours employ;
The precepts here of a divine old man
I could recite. Tho' old, he ſtill retain'd
His manly ſenſe, and energy of mind.
Virtuous and wiſe he was, but not ſevere;
He ſtill remember'd that he once was young;
His eaſy preſence check'd no decent joy.
Him even the diſſolute admir'd; for he
A graceful looſeneſs when he pleas'd put on,
And laughing could inſtruct. Much had he read
Much more had ſeen; he ſtudied from the life,
And in th' original perus'd mankind
Vers'd in the woes and vanities of life
He pitied man: and much he pitied thoſe
Whom falſely-ſmiling fate has curs'd with means
To diſſipate their days in queſt of joy.
Our aim is happineſs; 'tis yours, 'tis mine,
He ſaid, 'tis the purſuit of all that live;
Yet few attain it, if 'twas e'er attain'd.
But they the wideſt wander from the mark,
Who thro' the flow'ry paths of ſaunt'ring Joy
Seek this coy Goddeſs; that from ſtage to ſtage
Invites us ſtill, but ſhifts as we purſue.
For, not to name the pains that pleaſure brings
To counterpoiſe itſelf, relentleſs Fate
Forbids that we thro' gay voluptuous wilds

Should

Should ever roam: and were the Fates more kind,
Our narrow luxuries would ſoon be ſtale.
Were theſe exhauſtleſs, Nature would grow ſick,
And cloy'd with pleaſure, ſqueamiſhly complain
That all was vanity, and life a dream.
Let nature reſt: Be buſy for yourſelf,
And for your friend; be buſy even in vain,
Rather than teize her ſated appetites.
Who never faſts no banquet e'er enjoys;
Who never toils or watches, never ſleeps.
Let nature reſt: and when the taſte of joy
Grows keen, indulge; but ſhun ſatiety.

'Tis not for mortals always to be bleſt:
But him the leaſt the dull or painful hours
Of life oppreſs, whom ſober Senſe conducts,
And Virtue thro' the labyrinth we tread.
Virtue and Senſe I mean not to disjoin;
Virtue and Senſe are one: and truſt me, he
Who has not virtue is not truly wiſe.
Virtue (for mere good-nature is a fool)
Is ſenſe and ſpirit, with humanity:
'Tis ſometimes angry, and its frown confounds;
'Tis even vindictive, but in vengeance juſt.
Knaves fain would laugh at it; ſome great ones dare;
But at his heart the moſt undaunted ſon
Of fortune dreads its name and awful charms.
To nobleſt uſes this determines wealth:
This is the ſolid pomp of proſperous days;
The peace and ſhelter of adverſity.
And if you pant for glory, build your fame
On this foundation, which the ſecret ſhock
Defies of Enoy and all-ſapping Time

The gaudy gloſs of Fortune only ſtrikes
The vulgar eye: the ſuffrage of the wiſe,
The praiſe that's worth ambition, is attain'd
By ſenſe alone, and dignity of mind.

Virtue, the ſtrength and beauty of the ſoul,
Is the beſt gift of Heaven: a happineſs
That even above the ſmiles and frowns of fate
Exalts great Nature's favourites: a wealth
That ne'er encumbers, nor to baſer hands
Can be transferr'd: it is the only good
Man juſtly boaſts of, or can call his own.
Riches are oft by guilt and baſeneſs earn'd;
Or dealt by chance, to ſhield a lucky knave,
Or throw a cruel ſun-ſhine on a fool.
But for one end, one much neglected uſe,
Are riches worth your care (for Nature's wants
Are few, and without opulence ſupplied)
This noble end is, to produce the Soul:
To ſhow the virtues in their faireſt light;
To make Humanity the Miniſter
Of bounteous Providence; and teach the breaſt
That generous luxury the Gods enjoy.
Thus, in his graver vein, the friendly Sage
Sometimes declaim'd. Of Right and Wrong he taught
Truths as refin'd as ever Athens heard;
And (ſtrange to tell!) he practis'd what he preach'd.

Armſtrong.

Song.

S o n g.

Adieu, ye jovial youths, who join
To plunge old Care in floods of wine;
And, as your dazzled eye-balls roll,
Diſcern him ſtruggling in the bowl.

Not yet is hope ſo wholly flown
Not yet is thought ſo tedious grown,
But limpid ſtream and ſhady tree
Retain, as yet, ſome ſweets for me.

And ſee, through yonder ſilent grove,
See yonder does my Daphne rove:
With pride her footſteps I purſue,
And bid your frantic joys adieu.

The ſole confuſion I admire,
Is that my Daphne's eyes inſpire:
I ſcorn the madneſs you approve,
And value reaſon next to love.

Shenſtone.

The Shepherd's Invitation.

Come live with me, and be my love,
And we will all the pleaſures prove,
That valleys, groves, or hills, or fields,
And all the ſteepy mountain yields.

There will we ſit upon the rocks,
And ſee the ſhepherds feed their flocks,
By ſhallow rivers, to whoſe falls
Melodious birds ſing madrigals.

There will I make thee beds of roſes,
With a thouſand fragrant poſies,
A cap of flowers, and a kirtle
Embroider'd all with leaves of myrtle.

A gown, made of the fineſt wool
Which from our pretty lambs we pull,
Slippers lin'd choicely for the cold,
With buckles of the pureſt Gold.

A belt of ſtraw, and ivy buds,
With coral claſps, and amber ſtuds;
And if theſe pleaſures may thee move,
Come live with me and be my love.

The ſhepherd ſwains ſhall dance and ſing
For thy delight each May-morning:
If theſe delights thy mind may move,
Then live with me, and be my love.

Marlowe.

Ode to Health.

Daughter of Exerciſe! at whoſe command
Mirth ſpreads a ſmile upon the cheek of care:
At whoſe rekindling breath
Sickneſs looks up, and lives:
Say! where (for much thy haunts I long to woo)
Shall I thy joy-infuſing preſence hail,
Amidſt what ſylvan ſcenes,
Or unfrequented plains?
Say! when the roſeate finger of the morn
Points out the glories of her ſhort-liv'd reign,
Shall I thy ſteps purſue,
Climbing the mountain's ſide,
From whoſe tall brow, in eminence ſuperb,
Fair Nature views her fruitful vales below,
While Phoebus darts around
His oriental eye?
Or ſhall I trace thy veſtige o'er the heath,
Where in deriſion of the floriſt's aid
Shoots up untaught by art,
The voluntary flower?

For well, 'tis known, that oft upon the heath
In contemplation, devious art thou ſeen,
Or panting up the ſteep
Of un-imprinted hill.
Or, when cool evening, in her floating veſt
Sweeps o'er the lawns, diffuſing ſhadowy pomp
And bids the ſun recline
On Amphitrite's breaſt,
I will attend thee to the ſolemn grove,
Where love ſtands regiſter'd on every tree,
Where the rook rocks his young
And Eccho learns to caw.
Or, ſtanding on the margent of the ſtream,
I will ſurvey thee on the paſſive wave,
Then preſs the liquid bed,
To meet thy naiad kiſs.
O tell me, nymph, thy choſen reſidence,
Be it on mountain top, or foreſt wild,
And I will conſecrate
A temple to thee there.

Warton.

What

What good Taſte is.

Good Taſte is the inward light or intelligence of univerſal beauty. In Greece, where it firſt ſhone, Poetry, Architecture, Painting, Sculpture, and Muſic ſprung up together, the beautiful children of one birth. At the ſame time the men were remarkable for elevated ſentiments, and the women for that elegance, which gives the laſt luſtre to beauty. The ſame revolution happened in Rome; and now again the ſciences revive in concert in Europe, and elegance awakes with the arts. In the ages of ignorance they all languiſhed and fell together. The heavy, confuſed and groſs ornaments of the old Gothic buildings, placed without elegance or proportion (ſays Rollin) were the image of the writings of the ſame age.

From the joint appearance and receſs of the engaging arts, it is obvious that they are related, and depend upon the ſame principle; accordingly you find a ſtriking conformity in the moſt diſtant productions of genius. Muſic inſpires us like a glowing deſcription; the ſtatue and picture breathe the fire and paſſion of poetry; and you will diſcover the ſame ſtile and image of grandeur in Corregio that you ſee in Homer.

Uſher.

The truly great Man.

The great, good man, whom Fortune will diſplace,
May into ſcarceneſs fall, but not diſgrace.
His ſacred perſon none will dare profane;
He may be poor, but never can be mean.
He holds his value with the wife and good,
And proſtrate ſeems as great as when he ſtood
So ruin'd temples holy awe diſpenſe,
They loſe their height, but keep their reverence;
The pious crowd the piles tho' fall'n deplore,
And what they fail to raiſe they ſtill adore.

Dr. Kenrick.

S o n g.

The happieſt Mortals once were we,
I loved Mira, Mira me;
Each deſirous of the bleſſing,
Nothing wanting, but poſſeſſing.
I loved Mira, Mira me;
The happieſt Mortals once were we.

But ſince cruel Fates diſſever,
Torn from love, and torn for ever,
Tortures end me,
Death befriend me:
Of all pains the greateſt pain
Is to love, and love in vain.

Lord Landsdown.

Ode to Peace.

Come, peace of mind, delightful gueſt!
Return, and make thy downy neſt
Once more in this ſad heart:
Nor riches I, nor pow'r purſue,
Nor hold forbidden joys in view,
We therefore need not part.

Where with thou dwell, if not with me,
From av'rice and ambition free,
And pleaſure's fatal wiles
From whom, alas! doſt thou prepare
The ſweets that I was wont to ſhare,
The banquet of thy ſmiles?

The great, the gay, ſhall they partake
The heav'n that thou alone canſt make,
And wilt thou quit the ſtream

That murmurs through the dewy mead,
The grove and the ſequeſter'd ſhed
To be a gueſt with them?

For thee I panted, thee I priz'd,
For the I gladly ſacrific'd
Whate'er I lov'd before;
And ſhall I ſee thee ſtart away,
And helpleſs, hopeleſs, hear thee ſay
Farewell! we meet no more?

Cowper.

The Monkies.

A Tale.

Whoe'er, with curious eye, has rang'd
Through Ovid's tales, has ſeen
How Jove, incens'd, to Monkies chang'd
A tribe of worthleſs men.

Repentant ſoon th' offending race
Intreat the injur'd pow'r,
To give them back the human face,
And reaſon's aid reſtore.

Jove,

Jove, ſooth'd at length, his ear inclin'd,
And granted half their pray'r!
But th' other half he bade the wind
Diſperſe in empty air.

Scarce had the thund'rer giv'n the nod
That ſhook the vaulted ſkies,
With haughtier air the creatures ſtrode,
And ſtretch'd their dwindled ſize.

The hair in curls luxuriant now
Around their temples ſpread;
The tail, that whilom hung below,
Now dangled from the head.

The head remains unchang'd within,
Nor alter'd much the face;
It ſtill retains its native grin,
And all its old grimace.

Thus half transform'd, and half the ſame,
Jove bade them take their place,
(Reſtoring them their ancient claim)
Among the human race.

Man with contempt the brute ſurvey'd,
Nor would a name beſtow
But woman lik'd the motley breed,
And call'd the thing a beau.

Merrick.

S o n g.

One night, when all the village ſlept,
Myrtillo's ſad deſpair
The wretched ſhepherd waking kept,
To tell the woods his care;
Begone (ſaid he) fond thoughts, begone!
Eyes, give your ſorrows o'er!
Why ſhould you waſte your tears for one
Who thinks on you no more?

Yet, oh! ye birds, ye flocks, ye pow'rs,
That dwell within this grove,
Can tell how many tender hours
We here have paſs'd in love!
Yon ſtars above (my cruel foes!)
Have heard how ſhe has ſworn,
A thouſand times, that like to thoſe,
Her flame ſhould ever burn!

But ſince ſhe's loſt — oh! let me have
My wiſh, and quickly die;
In this cold bank I'll make a grave,
And there for ever lie:
Sad nightingales the watch ſhall keep,
And kindly here complain.
Then down the ſhepherd lay to ſleep,
But never roſe again.

Scroope.

Ode to Hope.

Thou bleſſing, ſent us from above,
Rich offspring of celeſtial love!
Fair Hope! thy preſence let me hail,
When grief intrudes, when pains aſſail.
O'er life's rough ſea, amid the tempeſt's roar,
Pilot my rolling bark, and ſet me ſafe on ſhore.

'Tis thine, when troubles rack the heart,
Thy lénient balſam to impart.
This load of life, oh! who could bear,
Didſt thou not 'ſwage each galling care?
Thy frowns all human happineſs deſtroy;
Thy ſmiles dawn peace upon the ſoul, and endleſs joy.

The wretch, of ev'ry friend bereft,
By kindred ſcorn'd, by fortune left,
The orphan plung'd in ſeas of care,
The widow'd wife the injur'd heir,
Thro' the dark cloud, that intercepts thy blaze,
Perceive thy glimmering light, and own thy cheering rays.

Repentants gaſping out heir breath,
And ſtruggling with convulſive death,
Faintly lift up their dying eyes,

While nature tells her pangs in ſighs;
To thee their ardent, genuine wiſhes ſend,
Implore thy healing aid, and in thee find a friend.

Supported by thy kindly hand,
The *patriot*, in ſinking land,
Anxious to prop a falling ſtate,
Smiles at fatigue, ſerenely great;
Retorts the dart of *malice*, truely brave,
And boldly ſtems the force of *Factions* rapid wave.

The law's delay, the lover's pain,
Oppreſſion's whip, confinement's chain,
The ſcorn of pride, and guilt's keen ſmart,
Would ſoon ſubdue the lab'ring heart:
But thou ſtep'ſt in, the drooping ſoul to eaſe
And giv'ſt a future proſpect of more pleaſing days.

Woty.

Written at Midnight in a Thunder Storm.

Let coward Guilt, with pallid Fear,
To ſhelt'ring cavern fly
And juſtly dread the vengeful fate
That thunders through the ſky.

Protected by that hand, whoſe law
The threat'ning ſtorms obey,
Intrepid Virtue ſmiles ſecure,
As in the blaze of day.

In the thick cloud's tremendous gloom,
The lightning's lurid glare,
It views the ſame all-gracious Pow'r
That breathes the vernal air.

Thro' Nature's ever-varying ſcene,
By different ways purſued
The one eternal end of Heav'n
Is univerſal good.

With like beneficent effect
O'er-flaming aether glows
As when it tunes the linnet's voice,
Or bluſhes in the roſe.

By reaſon taught to ſcorn thoſe fears
That vulgar minds moleſt,
Let no fantaſtick terrors break
My dear Narciſſa's reſt.

Thy life may all the tend'reſt care
Of providence defend;
And delegated angels round
Their guardian wings extend!

When thro' creation's vaſt expanſe
The laſt dread thunders roll,
Untune the concord of the ſpheres,
And ſhake the riſing ſoul;

Unmov'd may'ſt thou the final ſtorm
Of jarring worlds ſurvey,
That uſhers in the glad ſerene
Of everlaſting day!

Miſs Carter.

Content.

A Paſtoral.

O'er moorlands and mauntains, rude barren and bare,
As wilder'd and weary'd I roam,
A gentle young ſhepherdeſs ſees my deſpair
And leads me, o'er lawns, to her home.

Yellow ſheafs, from rich Ceres, her cottage had crown'd;
Green ruſhes were ſtrew'd on her floor;
Her caſement, ſweet woodbines crept wantonly round,
And deck'd the ſod-ſeats at her door.

We ſat ourſelves down to a cooling repaſt —
Freſh fruits! — and ſhe cull'd me the beſt:
While thrown from my guard by ſome glances ſhe caſt,
Love ſlily ſtole into my breaſt.

I told my ſoft wiſhes: ſhe ſweetly reply'd —
(Ye virgins! her voice was divine)
„I've rich ones rejected, and great ones deny'd;
But take me, fond ſhepherd-I'm thine:“

Her air was ſo modeſt, her aſpect ſo meek;
So ſimple, yet ſweet, were her charms;
I kiſs'd the ripe roſes that glow'd on her cheek;
And lock'd the lov'd maid in my arms.

Now, jocund, together we tend a few ſheep;
And if, by yon prattle, the ſtream,
Reclin'd on her boſom, I ſink into ſleep,
Her image ſtill ſoftens my dream.

Together we range o'er the ſlow-riſing hills,
Delighted with paſtoral views;
Or reſt on a rock whence the ſtreamlet diſtils,
And point out new themes for the muſe.

To pomp or proud titles ſhe ne'er did aſpire;
The damſel's of humble deſcent:
The cottager, peace, is well known for her ſire,
And ſhepherds have nam'd her — Content.

Cunningham.

Gratitude and Piety.

An Eaſtern Tale.

Artabanes was diſtinguiſhed with peculiar favour by a wiſe, powerful, and good prince. A magnificent palace, ſurrounded with a delightful garden, was provided for his reſidence. He partook of all the luxuries of his ſovereign's table, was inveſted with extenſive authority, and admitted to the honour of a free intercourſe with his gracious maſter. But Artabanes was inſenſible of the advantages which he enjoyed, his heart glowed not with gratitude and reſpect; he avoided the ſociety of his benefactor, ad abuſed his bounty. — — I deteſt ſuch a character, ſaid Alexis, with generous indignation! It is your own picture which I have drawn, replied Europhronius. The great Potentate of heaven and earth has placed you in a world, which diſplays the higheſt beauty, order, and magnificence; and which abounds with every means of convenience, enjoyment, and happineſs.

He has furniſhed you with ſuch powers of body and mind, as give dominion over the fiſhes of the ſea, the fowls of the air, and the beaſts of the field. And he has invited you to hold communion with him, and to exalt your own nature, by the love and imitation of his divine perfections. Yet your eyes have wandered with brutal gaze over the fair creation, unconſcious of the mighty hand

from

from which it ſprung. You have rioted in the profuſion of nature, without one ſecret emotion of gratitude to the ſovereign diſpenſer of all good. And you have ſlighted the glorious converſe, and forgotten the preſence of that Omnipotent Being, who fills all ſpace, and exiſts through all eternity.

Percival.

The true End of Life.

Reflect that life and death, affecting ſounds,
Are only varied modes of endleſs being.
Reflect that life, like every other bleſſing,
Derives its value from its uſe alone;
Not for itſelf, but for a nobler end
Th' Eternal gave it, and that end is virtue.
When inconſiſtent with a greater good,
Reaſon commands to caſt the leſs away;
Thus life, with loſs of wealth, is well preſerv'd,
And virtue cheaply ſav'd with loſs of life.

Johnſon.

Scene between Colonel Rivers and Sir Harry; in which the Colonel, from Principles of Honour, refuſes to give his daughter to Sir Harry.

Sir Har. Colonel, your moſt obedient: I am come upon the old buſineſs; for unleſs I am allowed to entertain hopes of Miſs Rivers, I ſhall be the moſt miſerable of all human beings.

Riv. Sir Harry, I have already told you by letter, and I now tell you perſonally, I cannot liſten to your propoſals.

Sir Har. No, Sir?

Riv. No, Sir: I have promiſed my daughter to Mr. Sidney. Do you know that, Sir?

Sir Har. I do; but what then? Engagements of this kind, you know —

Riv. So then, you do know I have promiſed her to Mr. Sidney?

Sir Har. I do But I alſo know that matters are not finally ſettled between Mr. Sidney and you; and I moreover know, that his fortune is by no means equal to mine: therefore —

Riv. Sir Harry, let me aſk you one queſtion before you make your conſequence.

Sir Har. A thouſand, if you pleaſe, Sir.

Riv. Why then, Sir, let me aſk you, what you have ever obſerved in me or my conduct, that

that you desire me so familiarly to break my word: I thought, Sir, you considered me as a man of honour.

Sir Har. And so I do, Sir — a man of the nicest honour.

Riv. And yet, Sir, you ask me to violate the sanctity of my word; and tell me directly, that it is my interest to be a rascal.

Sir Har. I really don't understand you, Colonel. I thought when I was talking to you, I was talking to a man who knew the world; and you have not yet signed —

Riv. Why, this is mending matters with a witness! And so you think because I am not legally bound, I am under no necessary of keeping my word! Sir Harry, laws were never made for men of honour: they want no bond but the rectitude of their own sentiments; and laws are of no use but to bind the villains of society.

Sir Har. Well, but my dear Colonel, if you have no regard for me, shew some little regard for your daughter.

Riv. I shew the greatest regard for my daughter by giving her to a man of honour, and I must not be insulted with any farther repetition of your proposals.

Sir Har. Insult you, Colonel! Is the offer of my alliance an insult? Is my readiness to make what settlements you think proper —

Riv. Sir Harry, I should consider the offer of a kingdom an insult, if it were to be purchased by the violation of my word. Besides, though my daughter shall never go a beggar to the arms of her husband, I would rather see her happy

than

than rich; and if ſhe has enough to provide handſomely for a young family, and ſomething to ſpare for the exigencies of a worthy friend, I ſhall think her as affluent as if ſhe were miſtreſs of Mexico.

Sir Har. Well, Colonel, I have done; but I believe —

Riv. Well, Sir Harry, and as our conference is done, we will, if you pleaſe, retire to the ladies. I ſhall be always glad of your acquaintance, tho' I cannot receive you as a ſon in-law; for a union of intereſt I look upon as a union of diſhonour, and conſider a marriage for money at beſt but a legal proſtitution.

Falſe Delicacy by Hugh Kelly.

A Compariſon for the fugitive Races of Men deduced from the quick Succeſſion of Springing and Falling Leaves.

Like leaves on trees the race of man is found,
Now green in youth, now withering on the ground.
Another race the following Spring ſupplies,
They fall ſucceſſive, and ſucceſſive riſe;
So generations in their courſe decay,
So flouriſh theſe, when thoſe are paſt away.

Pope's Homer.

Edwin

Edwin and Angelina.

A Ballad.

„Turn, gentle Hermit of the dale,
And guide my lonely way
To where yon taper cheers the vale
With hoſpitable ray.

For here forlorn and loſt I tread,
With fainting ſteps and ſlow;
Where wilds, immeaſurable ſpread
Seem length'ning as I go.

Forbear, my ſon, the Hermit cries,
To tempt the dang'rous gloom;
For yonder phantom only flies
To lure thee to thy doom.

Here to the houſeleſs child of want
My door is open ſtill,
And tho' my portion is but ſcant,
I give it with good will.

Then turn to-night and freely ſhare
Whate'er my cell beſtows,
My ruſhy couch and frugal fare,
My bleſſing and repoſe.

No flocks that range the valley free
To ſlaughter I condemn;
Taught by that Power that pities me,
I learn to pity them:

But from the mountain's graſſy ſide
A guiltleſs feaſt I bring;
A ſcrip with herbs and fruits ſupply'd,
And water from the ſpring.

Then pilgrim, turn, thy cares forego;
All earth-born cares are wrong:
Man wants but little here below,
Nor wants that little long."

Soft as the dew from heaven deſcends,
His gentle accents fell:
The modeſt ſtranger lowly bends,
And follows to the cell.

Far in a wilderneſs obſcure
The lonely manſion lay;
A refuge to the neighb'ring poor,
And ſtrangers led aſtray.

No ſtores beneath its humble thatch
Requir'd a maſter's care;
The wicket op'ning with a latch
Receiv'd the harmleſs pair.

And now when buſy crowds retire
To take their evening reſt,
The Hermit trimm'd his little fire,
And cheer'd his penſive gueſt;

And ſpread his vegetable ſtore,
And gaily preſs'd, and ſmil'd
And, ſkill'd in legendary lore,
The ling'ring hours beguil'd.

Around in ſympathetic mirth
Its tricks the kitten tries,
The cricket chirrups in the hearth,
The crackling faggot flies.

But nothing could a charm impart
To ſoothe the ſtranger's woe;
For grief was heavy at his heart,
And tears began to flow.

His riſing cares the Hermit ſpy'd,
With anſwering care oppreſs'd:
„And whence, unhappy youth, he cry'd,
The ſorrows of thy breaſt?

From better habitations ſpurn'd
Reluctant doſt thou rove?
Or grieve for friendſhip unreturn'd
Or unregarded love?

Alas! the joys that fortune brings
Are trifling, and decay;
And thoſe who prize the paultry things
More trifling ſtill than they.

And what is Friendſhip but a name,
A charm that lulls to ſleep;
A ſhade that follows wealth or fame
And leaves the wretch to weep?

And love is ſtill an emptier ſound,
The modern fair-one's jeſt;
On earth unſeen, or only found
To warm the turtle's neſt.

For ſhame, fond youth! thy ſorrows huſh,
And ſpurn the ſex“ he ſaid:
But while he ſpoke, a riſing bluſh
His love-lorn gueſt betray'd.

Surpriz'd he ſees new beauties riſe,
Swift mantling to the view
Like colours o'er the morning ſkies,
As bright, as tranſient too.

The baſhful look, the riſing breaſt,
Alternate ſpread alarms;
The lovely ſtranger ſtands confeſs'd
A maid in all her charms.

„And ah! forgive a ſtranger rude,
A wretch forlorn,“ ſhe cry'd
„Whoſe feet unhallow'd thus intrude,
Where Heaven and you reſide!'

But let a maid thy pity ſhare,
Whom love has taught to ſtray;
Who ſeeks for reſt, but finds deſpair
Companion of her way.

My father liv'd beſide the Tyne,
A wealthy lord was he;
And all his wealth was mark'd as mine
He had but only me.

To win me from his tender arms
Unnumber'd ſuitors came;
Who prais'd me for imputed charms,
And felt, or feign'd a flame.

Each hour a mercenary crowd
With richeſt proffers ſtrove;
Among the reſt young Edwin bow'd
But never talk'd of love.

In humble, ſimpleſt habit clad,
No wealth or power had he;
Wisdom and worth were all he had,
But theſe were all to me.

The bloſſom opening to the day,
The dews of heaven refin'd
Could nought of purity diſplay
To emulate his mind.

The dew, the bloſſom of the tree,
With charms inconſtant ſhine:
Their charms were his; but woe to me!
Their conſtancy was mine.

For ſtill I try'd each fickle art
Importunate and vain;
And while his paſſion touch'd my heart,
I triumph'd in his pain.

Till quite dejected with my ſcorn,
He left me to my pride;
And ſought a ſolitude forlorn,
In ſecret, where he died.

But mine the ſorrow, mine the fault!
And well my life ſhall pay;
I'll ſeek the ſolitude he ſought,
And ſtretch me where he lay!

And there forlorn, deſpairing hid
I'll lay me down and die;
'Twas ſo for me that Edwin did,
And ſo for him will I!

Forbid it, Heaven! „the Hermit cry'd,
And claſp'd her to his breaſt:
The wond'ring fair-one turn'd to chide,
'Twas Edwin's ſelf that preſs'd.

„Turn, Angelina, ever dear;
My charmer, turn to ſee
Thy own, thy long-loſt Edwin here,
Reſtor'd to love and thee.

Thus let me hold thee to my heart,
And every care reſign:
And ſhall we never, never part,
My life — my all that's mine!

No, never from this hour to part;
We'll live and love ſo true,
The ſigh that rends thy conſtant heart
Shall break thy Edwin's too."

Goldſmith.

Providence.

— There is a power
Unſeen, that rules th' illimitable world,
That guides its motions, from the brighteſt ſtar
To the leaſt duſt of this ſin-tainted mould;
While man, who madly deems himſelf the lord
Of all, is nought but weakneſs and dependance.
This ſacred truth, by ſure experience taught,
Thou muſt have learnt, when wandering all alone,
Each bird, each inſect, flitting thro' the ſky,
Was more ſufficient for itſelf, than thou. —

Thomſon.

Polite converſation betwen Mr. Bevil and Indiana, who endeavours to find out, whether he has any other Regard for her, than that of rational Eſteem, or Platonic Love.

Bevil. Madam, your moſt obedient. How do you do to-day? I am afraid you wiſhed me gone laſt night, before I went. But you were

partly to blame. For who could leave you in the agreeable humour you was in?

Indiana. If you was pleaſed, Sir, we were both pleaſed. For your company, which is always agreeable, was more peculiarly ſo laſt night.

Bevil. My company, Madam! You rally. I ſaid very little.

Indiana. Too little you always ſay, Sir, for my improvement, and for my credit; by the ſame token, that I am afraid, you gave me an opportunity of ſaying too much laſt night; and unfortunately, when a woman is in the talking vein, ſhe wants nothing ſo much as to have leave to expoſe herſelf.

Bevil. I hope, Madam, I ſhall always have the ſenſe to give you leave to expoſe yourſelf, as you call it, without interruption. (Bowing reſpectfully.)

Indiana. If I had your talents, Sir, or your power, to make my actions, ſpeak for me, I might be ſilent, and yet pretend to ſome what more than being agreeable. But as it is —

Bevil. Really, Madam, I know of none of my actions that deſerve your attention. If I might be vain of any thing, it is, that I have underſtanding enough to mark you out, Madam, from all your ſex, as the moſt deſerving object of my eſteem.

Indiana. (Aſide) A cold word! Though I cannot claim even his eſteem. (To him) Did I think, Sir, that your eſteem for me proceeded from any thing in me, and not altogether from your own generoſity, I ſhould be in danger of forfeiting it.

Be-

Bevil. How ſo, Madam?

Indiana. What do you think, Sir, would be ſo likely to puff up a weak woman's vanity, as the eſteem of a man of underſtanding? Eſteem is the reſult of cool reaſon; the voluntary tribute paid to inward worth. Who, then, would not be proud of the eſteem of a perſon of ſenſe, which is always unbiaſſed; whilſt love is often the effect of weakneſs. (Looking hard at Bevil, who caſts down his eyes reſpectfully.) Eſteem ariſes from a higher ſource, the ſubſtantial merit of the mind.

Bevil. True, Madam — And great minds only can command it, (bowing reſpectfully.) The utmoſt pleaſure and pride of my life, Madam, is, that I endeavour to eſteem you as — I ought.

Indiana. (Aſide.) As he ought! Still more perplexing! He neither ſaves nor kills my hope. I will try him a little farther. (To him.) Now, I think on it, I muſt beg your opinion, Sir, on a point, which created a debate between my aunt and me, juſt before you came in. She would needs have it, that no man ever does any extraordinary kindneſs for a woman, but from ſelfiſh views.

Bevil. Well, Madam, I cannot ſay, but I am in the main, of her opinion; if ſhe means, by ſelfiſh views, what ſome underſtand by the phraſe; that is, his own pleaſure; the higheſt pleaſure human nature is capable of, that of being conſcious, that from his ſuperfluity, an innocent and virtuous ſpirit, a perſon, whom he thinks one of the prime ornaments of the creation, is raiſed above the temptations and ſorrows of life, the pleaſure of ſeeing ſatisfaction, health and

glad-

gladneſs, brighten in the countenance of one he values, above all mankind. What a man beſtows in ſuch a way, may, I think, be ſaid, in one ſenſe to be laid out with a ſelfiſh view, as much as he ſpent it in cards, dogs, bottle-companions, or looſe women, with this difference, that he ſhows a better taſte in expence. Nor ſhould I think this any ſuch extraordinary matter of heroiſm in a man of an eaſy fortune. Every gentleman ought to be capable of this, and I doubt not but many are. For I hope, there are many, who take more delight in reflexion than ſenſation; in thinking, than in eating. — But what am I doing? (Pulls out his watch haſtily.) My hour with Mr. Myrtle is come. — Madam, I muſt take my leave abruptly. But, if you pleaſe, will do myſelf the pleaſure of waiting on you in the afternoon. Till when, Madam, your moſt obedient.

Conſcious Lovers by Steele.

An

An Addreſs to the Deity.

Father of light and life! Thou *Good ſupreme!*
O teach me what is good. Teach me *Thyſelf!*
Save me from folly, vanity, and vice,
From every low purſuit! and feed my ſoul
With knowledge, conſcious peace, and virtue
pure;
Sacred, ſubſtantial, never-fading bliſs!

Thomſon.

Conſcience.

O treach'rous Conſcience! while ſhe ſeems to
ſleep
On roſe and myrtle, lull'd with ſyren ſong;
While ſhe ſeems, nodding o'er her charge, to
drop
On headlong Appetite the ſlacken'd rein,
And give us up to licence, unrecall'd,
Unmark'd; — ſee, from behind her ſecret ſtand,
The ſly informer minutes ev'ry fault,
And her dread diary with horror fills.
Not the groſs Act alone employs her pen;

She

She reconnoitres Fancy's airy band,
A watchful foe! the formidable ſpy,
Liſt'ning, o'erhears the whiſpers of our camp:
Our dawning purpoſes of heart explores,
And ſteals our embryos of iniquity.
As all-rapacious uſurers conceal
Their doomſday-book from all-conſuming heirs;
Thus, with indulgence moſt ſevere ſhe treats
Us ſpendthrifts of ineſtimable Time;
Unnoted, notes each moment miſapply'd;
In leaves more durable than leaves of braſs,
Writes our whole hiſtory; which Death ſhall read
In ev'ry pale delinquent's private ear:
And Judment publiſh; publiſh to more worlds
Than this; end endleſs age in groans reſound.

Young.

To a Child of five Years old.

Faireſt flower, all flowers excelling,
Which in Eden's garden grew;
Flowers of Eve's embower'd dwelling
Are, my fair-one, types of you.
Mark, my Polly, how the roſes
Emulate thy damaſk cheek;
How the bud its ſweets diſcloſes;
Buds thy opening bloom beſpeak,
Lilies are, by plain direction,
Emblems of a double kind;

Em-

Emblems of thy fair complexion,
Emblems of thy fairer mind.
But, dear girl, both flowers and beauty
Bloſſom, fade, and die away;
Then purſue good ſenſe and duty,
Evergreens, that ne'er decay.

Cotton.

Cato's Soliloquy on the immortality of the Soul.

It muſt be ſo — *Plato* thou reſon'ſt well! —
Elſe whence this pleaſing hope, this fond deſire,
This longing after immortality?
Or whence this ſecred dread, and inward horror,
Of falling into nought? Why ſhrinks the ſoul
Back on herſelf, and ſtartles on deſtruction?
'Tis the divinity that ſtirs within us;
'Tis heav'n itſelf that paints out an hereafter,
And intimates eternity to man.
Eternity! — thou pleaſing, — dreadful thought!
Thro' what variety of untry'd being,
Thro' what new ſcenes and changes muſt we paſs?
The wide, th' unbounded proſpect lies before me,
But ſhadows, clouds, and darkneſs reſt upon it. —
Here will I hold: if there's a power above us,
And that there is, all nature cries aloud
Thro' all her works, he muſt delight in virtue;
And that which he delights in muſt be happy.
But when? or where? — — — —

I'm

I'm weary of conjectures — — —
The ſoul ſecure in her exiſtence, — ſmiles
At the drawn dagger; and defies its point: —
The ſtars ſhall fade away, the ſun himſelf
Grow dim with age, and nature ſink in years:
But thou ſhalt flouriſh in immortal youth,
Unhurt amidſt the war elements,
The wreck of matter, and the cruſh of worlds.

Addiſon.

Human Life.

Ah! what is human life?
How like the dial's tardy-moving ſhade,
Day after day ſleides from us unperceiv'd!
The cunning fugitive is ſwift by ſtealth;
Too ſubtle is the movement to be ſeen:
Yet ſoon the hour is up — and we are gone.

Young.

Moon-

Moonlight.

Now the Moon is riſen, and has collected all her beams, the veil is taken off from the countenance of nature. I ſee the recumbent flocks; I ſee the green hedge-rows, though without the feathered choriſters, hopping from ſpray to ſpray. In ſhort, I ſee once again the world's great picture; not indeed in its late lively colours, but more delicately ſhaded, and arrayed in ſofter charms.

What a majeſtic ſcene is here! the Moon like an immenſe cryſtal lamp, pendent in the magnificent ceiling of the heavens. The ſtars, like ſo many thouſands of golden tapers, fixed in their azure ſockets. All pouring their luſtre on ſpacious cities, and lofty mountains glittering on the ocean, gleaming on the foreſt, and opening a proſpect, wide as the eye can glance, more various than fancy can paint.

Hervey.

A Letter from Mr. Locke, direited thus: For Anthony Collins, Eſq: to be delivered to him after my deceaſe.

Dear Sir!

By my will you will ſee that I had ſome kindneſs for xxx. And I know no better way to take care of him, than to put him, and what I deſigned for him, into your hands and menagement. The knowledge I have of your virtue of all kinds, ſecures the truſt which, by your permiſſion, I have placed in you; and the peculiar love and eſteem I have obſerved in the young man for you, will diſpoſe him to be ruled and influenced by you; ſo that of that I need ſay nothing. But there is one thing which it is neceſſary for me to recommend to your eſpecial care and memory xxxx.

May you live long and happy, in the enjoyment of health, freedom, content, and all thoſe bleſſings which providence has beſtowed on you, and your virtue intitles you to. I know you loved me living and will preſerve my memory, now I am dead. All the uſe to be made of it is, that this life is a ſcene of vanity that ſoon paſſes away; and affords no ſolid ſatisfaction, but in the conſciouſneſs of doing well, and in the hopes of another life.

life. This is what I can ſay upon experience, and what you will find to be true, when you come to make up the account. Adieu: I leave my beſt wiſhes with you.

John Locke.

S l e e p.

Tir'd Nature's ſweet reſtorer, balmy Sleep!
He, like the world, his ready viſits pays
Where fortune ſmiles! the wretched he forſakes;
Swift on his downy pinion flies from woe,
And lights on lids unſully'd with a tear.

Young.

Harveſt-home.

Inwardly ſmiling, the proud farmer views
The riſing pyramides that grace his yard,
And counts his large increaſe; his barns are ſtor'd
And groaning ſtaddles bend beneath their load.

Somerville.

Fate.

Heav'n from all creatures hides the book of Fate,
All but the page preſcrib'd their preſent ſtate:
From brutes what men, from men what ſpirits know:
Or who could ſuffer being here below?
The lamb thy riot dooms to bleed to day,
Had he thy reaſon, would he ſkip ad play?
Pleas'd to the laſt, he crops the flow'ry food,
And licks the hand juſt rais'd to ſhed his blood.
Oh! blindneſs to the future! Kindly giv'n,

That

That each may fill the circle mark'd by heav'n,
Who ſees, with equal eyes, as God of all,
A hero periſh, or a ſparrow fall.

Pope.

Of Britiſh Juries.

The method of trials by juries is generally looked upon as one of the moſt excellent branches of our conſtitution. In theory it certainly appears in that light. According to the original eſtabliſhment, the jurors are to be men of competent fortunes in the neighbourhood; and are to be ſo awowedly indifferent between the parties concerned, that no reaſonable exception can be made to them on either ſide. In treaſon the perſon accuſed has a right to challenge five and thirty, and in felony twenty, without ſhowing cauſe of challenge. Nothing can be more equitable. No priſoner can deſire a fairer field. But the misfortune is, that our juries are often compoſed of men of mean eſtates and low underſtandings, and many difficult points of law are brought before them, and ſubmitted to their verdict, when perhaps they are not capable of determining properly and judiciously, ſuch nice matters of juſtice, although the judges of the court explain the nature of the caſe,

and

and the law which ariſes upon it. But if they are not defective in knowledge, they are ſometimes, I fear, from their ſtation and indigence, liable to corruption. This indeed is an objection more to the privilege lodged with juries, than to the inſtitution itſelf.

The point moſt liable to objection is the power, which any one or more of the twelve have to ſtarve the reſt into a compliance with their opinion; ſo that the verdict may poſſibly be given by ſtrength of conſtitution, not by conviction of conſcience; and wretches hang that jurymen may dine.

Orcery.

Mor-

Mortality.

Conſider, that if life be frail, if youth be tranſitory, we ſhould well employ the preſent moment, and loſe no part of ſo periſhing an exiſtence. Yet a little moment, and theſe ſhall be no more; we ſhall be as though we had never been: not a memery of us be left upon earth; and even fabulous ſhades will not afford us an habitation. Our fruitleſs anxieties, our vain projects, our uncertain ſpeculation, ſhall all be ſwallowed up and loſt.

Our preſent doubts concerning the original cauſe of all things muſt never, alas! be reſolved. This alone we may be certain of, that, if any governing mind preſide over the univerſe, he muſt be pleaſed to ſee us fulfil the ends of our being, and enjoy that pleaſure, for which alone we are created.

Hume.

Reflections in Weſtminſter Abbey.

When I am in a ſerious humour, I very often walk by myſelf in Weſtminſter abbey; where the gloomineſs of the place, and the uſe to which it is applied, with the ſolemnity of the building, and the condition of the people who lie in it, are apt to fill the mind with a kind of melancholy, or rather thoughtfulneſs, that is not diſagreeable.

I yeſterday paſſed a whole afternoon in the church-yard, the cloiſters, and the church, amuſing myſelf with the tomb-ſtones and inſcriptions which I met with in thoſe ſeveral regions of the dead. Moſt of them recorded nothing elſe of the buried perſon, but that he was born upon one day, and died upon another; the whole hiſtory of his life being comprehended in theſe two circumſtance, that are common to all mankind. I could not but look upon thoſe regiſters of exiſtence, whether of braſs or marble as a kind of ſatire upon the departed perſons, who had left no other memorial of themſelves, but that they were born, and that they died.

Upon my going into the church, I entertained myſelf with the digging of a grave; and ſaw, in every

every ſhovelful of it that was thrown up, the fragment of a bone or ſkull intermixed with a kind of freſh-mouldering earth, that, ſome time or other, had a place in the compoſion of the human body. Upon this I began to conſider with myſelf, what innumerable multitudes of people lay confuſed together, under the pavement of that ancient cathedral; how men and women, friends and enemies, prieſts and ſoldiers, monks and prebendaries, were crumbled amongſt one another, and blended together in the ſame common maſs; how beauty, ſtrength and youth, with old age, weakneſs, and deformity, lay undiſtinguiſhed in the ſame promiſcuous heap of matter.

After having thus ſurveyed this great magazine of mortality as it were in a lump, I examined it more particularly by the accounts which I found on ſeveral of the monuments which are raiſed in every quarter of that ancient fabric. Some of them were covered with ſuch extravagant epitaphs, that, if it were poſſible for the dead perſon to be acquainted with them, he would bluſh at the praiſes which his friends have beſtowed upon him. There are others ſo exceſſively modeſt, that they deliver the character of the perſon departed in Greek or Hebrew, and by that means are not underſtood once in a twelve month. In the poetical quarter, I found there were poets who had no monuments, and monuments which had no poets. I obſerved, indeed, that the preſent war had filled the church with many of thoſe uninhabited monuments, which had been erected to the memory of perſons whoſe bodies were per-

haps buried in the plains of Blenheim, or in the boſom of the ocean.

I could not but be very much delighted with ſeveral modern epitaphs, which are written with great elegance of expreſſion and juſtneſs of thought, and which therefore do honour to the living as well as to the dead. As a foreigner is very apt to conceive an idea of the ignorance or politineſs of a nation from the turn of their public monuments and inſcriptions, they ſhould be ſubmitted to the peruſal of men of learning and genius, before they are put into execution.

Sir Cloudeſly Shovel's monument has often given me great offence. Inſtead of the brave rough Engliſh admiral, which was the diſtinguiſhing character of that plain gallant man, he is repreſented on his tomb by the figure of a beau, dreſſed in a long periwig, and repoſing himſelf upon velvet cuſhions under a canopy of ſtate. The inſcription is anſwerable to the monument; for, inſtead of celebrating the many remarkable actions he had performed in the ſervice of his country, it acquaints us only with the manner of his death, in which it was impoſſible for him to reap any honour. The Dutch, whom we are apt to deſpiſe for want of genius, ſhew an infinitely greater taſte in their buildings and works of this nature, than we meet with in thoſe of our own country. The monuments of their admirals, which have been erected at the public expence repreſent them like themſelves, and are adorned with roſtral crowns and naval ornaments,

with

with beautiful feſtoons of ſea-weed, ſhells, and coral.

I know that entertainments of this nature are apt to raiſe dark and diſmal thoughts in timorous minds and gloomy imaginations: but, for my own part, though I am always ſerious, I do not know what it is to be melancholy; and can therefore take a view of nature in her deep and ſolemn ſcenes, with the ſame pleaſure as in her moſt gay and delightful ones. By theſe means, I can improve myſelf with objects which others conſider with terror. — When I look upon the tombs of the great, every emotion of envy dies in me; when I read the epitaphs of the beautiful, every inordinate deſire goes out; when I meet with the grief of parents upon a tomb-ſtone, my heart melts with compaſſion; when I ſee the tomb of the parents themſelves, I conſider the vanity of grieving for thoſe whom we muſt quickly follow. When I ſee kings lying by thoſe who depoſed them; when I conſider rival wits placed ſide by ſide, or the holy men that divided the world with their conteſts and diſputes, I reflect with ſorrow and aſtoniſhment on the little competitions, factions, and debates of mankind. When I read the ſeveral dates of the tombs, of ſome that died yeſterday, and ſome ſix hundred years ago, I conſider that great day when we ſhall all of us be contemporaries, and make our appearance together.

Spectator.

Glory.

Glory.

Glory is like a circle in the water,
Which never ceaſes to enlarge itſelf,
Till by broad ſpreading it diſperſe to nought.

Shakeſpeare.

Importance of Virtue.

Virtue is of intrinſic value and good deſert, and of indiſpenſable obligation; not the creature of will, but neceſſary and immutable, not local or temporary, but of equal extent and antiquity with the Divine mind; not a mode of ſenſation, but everlaſting truth; not dependent on power, but the guide of all power. Virtue is the foundation of honour and eſteem, and the ſource of all beauty, order, and happineſs, in nature. It is what confers value on all the other endowments and qualities of a reaſonable being, to which they ought to be abſolutely ſubſervient, and without which, the more eminent they are, the more hideous deformities and the greater curſes they become.

The

The uſe of it is not confined to any one ſtage of our exiſtence, or to any particular ſituation we can be in, but reaches through all the periods and circumſtances of our being. Many of the endowments and talents we now poſſeſs, and of which we are too apt to be proud, will ceaſe entirely with the preſent ſtate; but this will be our ornament and dignity, in every future ſtate to which we may be removed.

Beauty and wit will die, learning will vaniſh away, and all the arts of life be ſoon forgot, but virtue will remain for ever. This unites us to the whole rational creation; and fits us for converſing with any other of ſuperior natures, and for a place in any part of Gods works.

It procures us the approbation and love of all wiſe and good beings, and renders them our allies and friends. But what is of unſpeakably greater conſequence is, that it makes God our friend, aſſimulates and unites our minds to him, and engages his Almighty power in our defence. Superior beings of all ranks are bound by it no leſs than ourſelves. It has the ſame authority in all world that it has in this. The further any being is advanced in excellence and perfection, the greater is his attachment to it, and the more is he under its influence. — To ſay no more, it is the law of the whole univerſe, it ſtands firſt in the eſtimation of the Deity, its original is his nature, and it is the very object that makes him lovely.

Such is the importance of virtue. — Of what conſequence, therefore, is it that we practiſe it! There is no argument or motive in any reſpect

fitted

fitted to influence a reaſonable mind, which does not call us to this. Our virtuous diſpoſition of ſoul is preferable to the greateſt natural accompliſhments and abilities, and of more value than all the treaſures of the world. — If you are wiſe then, ſtudy virtue, and contemn every thing that can come in competition with it. Remember, that nothing elſe deſerves one anxious thought or wiſh. Remember, that this alone is honour, glory, wealth, and happineſs. Secure this, and you ſecure every thing. Loſe this, and all is loſt.

Price.

A Thaw.

Muttering, the winds at eve, with blunted point,
Blow hollow-bluſtering from the ſouth. Subdued
The froſt reſolves into a trickling thaw.
Spotted the mountains ſhine, looſe ſleet deſcends,
And floods the country round. The rivers ſwell,
Of bonds impatient. Sudden from the hills,
O'er rocks and woods, in broad brown cataracts,
A thouſand ſnow-fed torrents ſhoot at once;
And, where they ruſh, the wide-reſounding plain
Is left one ſlimy waſte.

Thomſon.

To

To Zoilus.

With induſtry I ſpread your praiſe,
With equal, you my cenſure blaze;
But, faith! 'tis all in vain we do,
The world nor credits me nor you.

Joſiah Relph.

Guilt and Shame.

An Allegory.

Guilt and Shame, ſays the allegory, were at firſt companions, and in the beginning of their journey inſeparably kept together. But their union was ſoon found to be diſagreeable and inconvenient to both; Guilt gave Shame frequent uneaſineſs, and Shame often betrayed the ſecret conſpiracies of Guilt. After long diſagreement, therefore, they, at length conſented to part for ever. Guilt boldly walked forward alone, to overtake Fate, that went before in the ſhape of an executioner: but Shame being naturally timorous, returned back to keep company with Virtue, which,

in

in the beginning of their journey, they had left behind. Thus after men have travelled through a few ſtages back to wait upon the few virtues they have ſtill remaining.

Goldſmith.

S o n g.

Buſy, curious, thirſty fly,
Drink with me, and drink as I;
Freely welcome to my cup,
Couldſt thou ſip and ſip it up.
Make the moſt of life you may,
Life is ſhort, and wears away.

Both alike are mine and thine,
Haſtening quick to their decline:
Thine's a ſummer, mine no more,
Though repeated to threeſcore;
Threeſcore ſummers, when they're gone,
Will appear as ſhort as one.

Fitzgerald.

Domeſtic Love and Happineſs.

O happy they! the happieſt of their kind!
Whom gentler ſtars unite, and in one fate
Their hearts, their fortunes, and their beings bend:
'Tis not the coarſer tie of human laws,
Unnatural oft, and foreign to the mind,
That binds their peace, but harmony itſelf,
Attuning all their paſſions into love:
Where friendſhip full-exerts her ſofteſt power;
Perfect eſteem, enliven'd by deſire
Ineffable and ſympathy of ſoul;
Thought meeting thought, and will preventing will
With boundleſs confidence; for nought but love
Can anſwer love, and render bliſs ſecure.

Mean-time a ſmiling offspring riſes round,
And mingles both their graces. By degrees
The human bloſſom blows; and every day,
Soft as it rolls along, ſhows ſome new charm,
The father's luſtre, and the mother's bloom.
Then infant-reaſon grows apace, and calls
For the kind hand of an aſſiduous care.
Delightful taſk! to rear the tender thought,
To teach the young idea how to ſhoot,
To pour the freſh inſtruction o'er the mind,
To breathe th' enlivening ſpirit, and to fix

The

The generous purpoſe in the glowing breaſt.
Oh, ſpeak the joy! ye, whom the ſudden tear
Surpriſes often, while you look around,
And nothing ſtrikes your eye but ſights of bliſs;
All various Nature preſſing on the heart —
An elegant ſufficiency, content,
Retirement, rural quiet, friendſhip, books,
Eaſe and alternate labour, uſeful life,
Progreſſive virtue, and approving Heaven.
Theſe are the matchleſs joys of virtuous love;
And thus their moments fly.

Thomſon.

The twelve Months of the Year.

January.

Stern winter's icy breath, intenſely keen,
Now chills the blood, and withers every green;
Bright ſhines the azure ſky, ſerenely fair,
Or driving ſnows obſcure the turbid air.

February.

Now ſhifting gales with milder influence blow,
Cloud o'er the ſkies, and melt the falling ſnow;
The ſoften'd earth with fertile moiſture teems,
And freed from icy bonds, down ruſh the ſwelling ſtreams.

March.

Winter ſtill ling'ring on the verge of Spring,
Retires reluctant, and from time to time
Looks back, while at his keen and chilling breath,
Fair Flora ſickens.

April.

Now daiſies pied, and violets blue,
And ladyſmocks all ſilver white,
And cuckoo-buds of yellow hue
Do paint the meadows with delight;
The cuckoo now on every tree
Sings cuckoo — cuckoo.

May.

May.

For thee, ſweet month, the groves green liv'ries wear;
If not the firſt, the faireſt of the year:
For thee the Graces lead the dancing Hours,
And Nature's ready pencil paints the flowers.

June.

Now genial ſuns and gentle breezes reign,
And Sommer's faireſt ſplendours deck the plain,
Exulting Flora views her new-born roſe,
And all the ground with ſhort-liv'd beauty glows.

July.

Deep to the root
Of vegetation parch'd, the cleaving fields
And ſlipp'ry lawn an arid hue diſcloſe;
Echo no more returns the cheerful ſound
Of ſharp'ning ſcy the; the mower ſinking heaps
O'er him the humid hay, with flowers perfum'd.

Auguſt.

Fair Plenty now begins her golden reign;
The yellow fields thick-wave with ripened grain;
Joyous the ſwains renew their ſultry toils,
And bear in triumph home the harveſt's wealthy ſpoils.

September.

Now ſoftened ſuns a mellow luſtre ſhed,
The laden orchards glow with tempting red;

On

On hazel boughs the clnſters hang embrown'd,
And with the ſportsman's war the new-ſhorn
fields reſound.

October.

The fading many-colour'd woods,
Shade deepning over ſhade, the country round
Imbrown; a crowded umbrage, duſk and dun,
Of every hue, from wan declining green
To ſooty dark.

November.

Now the leaf
Inceſſant ruſtles from the mournful grove;
Of ſtartling ſuch as, ſtudious, walk below;
And ſlowly circles tho' the waving air.

December.

See Winter comes, to rule the varied year,
Sullen and ſad, with all his riſing tram;
Vapours, and clouds, and ſtorms.

J. Aikin.

Of the Revival of Learning.

The firſt permanent ſtep towards the revival of letters in Europe, was the erection of ſchools under lay preceptors. Alfred and Charlemagne, thoſe early luminaries of the modern world, had ſhed a temporary luſtre over the ages in which they lived. They had encouraged learning both by their example and patronage, and ſome gleams of genius began to break forth; but the promiſing dawn did not arrive at perfect day.

The ſchools erected by theſe great monarchs were entirely confined to the churches and monaſteries, and monks were almoſt the only inſtructors of youth. The contracted ideas of ſuch men, partly riſing from their mode of life, partly from their religious opinions, made them utterly unfit for the communication of liberal knowledge. Science in their hands degenerated into a barbarous jargon, and genius again ſunk in the gloom of ſuperſtition. A long night of ignorance ſucceeded.

Learning was conſidered as dangerous to true piety, and darkneſs was neceſſary to hide the uſurpations of the clergy, who were then exalting themſelves on the ruins of the civil power.

The

The ancient poets and orators were repreſented as ſeducers to the path of deſtruction. Virgil and Horace were the pimps of hell, Ovid a lecherous fiend, and Cicero a vain declaimer, impiously elevated with the talent of heatheniſh reaſoning Ariſtotle's logic alone was recommended, becauſe it was found capable of involving the ſimpleſt arguments and perplexing the plaineſt truths. It became the univerſal ſcience. And Europe, for almoſt three centuries, produced no compoſition that can arreſt the curioſity of a claſſical enquirer. Incredible legends, unedifying homilies, and trite expoſitions of ſcripture, were the only labours of the learned during that dark period.

But the gloom at laſt began to diſappear, and the ſceptre of knowledge was wreſted from the hand of ſuperſtition. Several enlightened perſons among the laity, who had ſtudied under the Arabs in Spain, untertook the education of youth, about the beginning of the eleventh century, in the chief cities of Italy; and afterwards in thoſe of France, England and Germany. Inſtruction was communicated in a more rational manner. More numerous, and more uſeful branches of ſcience were taught. A taſte for ancient literature was revived; and ſome Latin poems were written not unworthy of the latter times of the Roman empire.

The human ſoul ſeems, at this period, to have rouſed itſelf, as from a lethargy. The ſame enthuſiaſm, which prompted one ſet of men to ſignalize their valour in the Holy Land, inſpired another with the ardour of tranſmitting to poſterity the gallant actions of the former, and of ani-

mating the zeal of thoſe pious warriors, by the fabulous adventures of former Chriſtian heroes. Theſe performances were compoſed in verſe; and ſeveral of them with much elegance, and no ſmall degree of imagination. But many bars were yet in the way of literary refinement. The taſte of the age was too rude to reliſh the beauties of claſſical compoſition. The Latin language, in which all ſcience was conveyed, was but imperfectly known to the bulk of readers; and the ſcarcity of parchment, together with the expence of tranſcribing, rendered books ſo extremely dear, as to be only within the reach of a few.

Learning, however, continued to advance, in ſpite of every obſtruction; and the invention of paper in the fourteenth century, and of printing about the middle of the fifteenth, made knowledge ſo general within a century after, that *Italy* began to compare in arts and letters, her modern with her ancient ſtate, and to contraſt the age of Leo the tenth with that of the ſecond Caeſar.

Adams.

On

On Sir John Vanbrugh, the Poet and Architect.

Lie heavy on him, earth! for he
Laid many a heavy load on thee.

Dr. Evans.

Epigram.

Young Courtly takes me for a dunce;
For all night long I ſpoke not once:
On better grounds I think him ſuch:
He ſpoke but once, yet once too much.

Banks.

Deſcription of an ancient Cathedral.

— 'Tis dreadful!
How rev'rend is the face of this tall pile,
Whoſe ancient pillers rear their marble heads,
To bear aloft its arch'd and pond'rous roof!
By its own weight made ſteadfaſt, and immoveable.
Looking tranquillity, it ſtrikes an awe
And terror to my aking ſight! The tombs
And monumental caves of death look cold,
And ſhoot a chilneſs to my trembling heart.

Congreve.

On Religion, Life and Futurity.

The religion of the Dauries is more abſurd than even that of the ſectaries of Fohi; they adore a wicked divinity, they fear him, and worſhip him; they imagine him a malicious being, ready to injure, and ready to be appeaſed. The men and women aſſemble at midnight in a hut, which ſerves them for a temple; a prieſt ſtretches himſelf on the ground and all the poor people pour forth the moſt horrid cries, while drums and timbrels ſwell the infernal concert. After this diſſonance, miscalled muſic, has continued about two hours, the prieſt riſes from the ground, aſſumes an air of inſpiration, grows big with the inſpiring demon, and pretends to a ſkill in futurity. They keeps their dead three days on the ſame bed where the perſon died; after which they bury him in a grave, moderately deep, but with the head uncovered. Here for ſeveral days they preſent him different ſorts of meat, which when they perceive he does not conſume, they fill up the grave.

Theſe are their moſt ſerious and religious occupations. Where is human reaſon? Not only ſome men, but whole nations ſeem diveſted of its illuminations. Are theſe men rational? or, are not the apes of Burneo more wiſe! Without philoſophers, without ſome virtuous men, who ſeem to be of a different nature from the reſt of mankind; without ſuch as theſe the worſhip of a wicked divinity would ſurely be eſtabliſhed over every part of the earth.

Fear guides men more to their duty than gratitude: for one man who is virtuous from the love of virtue, from the obligation which he thinks he lies under to the giver of all, there are thouſands who are good only from their apprehenſions of puniſhment. How am I ſurpriſed at the inconſiſtency of the Magi! their two principles of good and evil affright me. The Indian, who bathes his village in urine, and calls it piety, ſtrikes me with aſtoniſhment. The chriſtian who believes in three Gods, is highly abſurd. The jews who pretend that Deity is pleaſed with effuſion of blood, are not leſs diſpleaſing. I am equally ſurpriſed, that rational beings can come from the extremities of the earth, in order to kiſs a ſtone, or ſcatter pebbles. How contrary to reaſon are theſe! and yet all pretend to teach me to be happy.

Surely all men are blind and ignorant of truth. Mankind wander, unknowing his way, from morning 'till the evening. Where ſhall we turn after happineſs? or, is it wiſeſt to deſiſt from the purſuit? Like reptiles in a corner of ſome ſtupendous palace, we peep from our holes,

look

look about us, wonder at all we ſee, but are ignorant of the Great Architect's deſign.

O for a relation of himſelf, for a plan of his univerſal ſyſtem! O for the reaſon of our creation; or, why we were created to be thus unhappy! If we are to experience no other felicity but what this life affords, than are we miſerable indeed! If we are born only to look about us, repine, and die, then has Heaven been guilty of injuſtice.

If this life terminates my exiſtence, I deſpiſe the bleſſings of providence, and the wisdom of the giver. If this life be my all, let the following epitaph be written on my tomb. „By my father's crimes I received this; by my own crimes I bequeath it to poſterity.“

Goldſmith.

The

The Mouſe's Petition,

found in a trap where it had been confined all night.

Oh! hear a penſive captive's pray'r,
For liberty that ſighs;
And never let thy heart be ſhut
Againſt the priſoner's cries.

For here forlorn and ſad I ſit,
Within the wiry grate;
And tremble at th' approaching morn,
Which brings impending fate.

If e'er thy breaſt with freedom glow'd,
And ſpurn'd a tyrant's chain,
Let not thy ſtrong oppreſſive force
A free-born mouſe detain.

Oh! do not ſtain with guiltleſs blood
Thy hoſpitable heart;
Nor triumph that thy wiles betray'd
A prize ſo little worth.

The ſcatter'd gleamings of a feaſt
My ſcanty meals ſupply;
But if thine unrelenting heart
That ſlender boon deny,

The cheerful light, the vital air,
Are bleſſings widely given;
Let nature's commoners enjoy
The common gifts of Heaven.

The well-taught philoſophic mind
To all compaſſion gives,
Caſts round the world an equal eye,
And feels for all that lives.

If mind, as ancient ſages taught,
A never dying flame
Still ſtrifts thro' matter's varying forms
In every form the ſame.

Beware, laſt in the worm you cruſh
A brother's ſoul you find;
And tremble leſt thy luckleſs hand
Diſlodge a kindred mind.

Or, if this tranſient gleam of day
Be all of life we ſhare,
Let pity plead within thy breaſt
That little all to ſpare.

So may thy hoſpitable board,
With health and peace be crown'd;
And every charm of heartfelt eaſe
Beneath thy roof be found.

So when unſeen deſtruction lurks,
Which men like mice may ſhare,
May ſome kind angel clear thy path,
And break the hidden ſnare.

Mrs. Barbauld.

Dr. Franklin's Epitaph,

on himſelf.

WHich he wrote when he was a printer, in the early part of his life, and is now inſcribed, by his own deſire, on his tombſtone.

The

The Body

of

Benjamin Franklin, Printer,
(like the cover of an old book,
its contents torn out,
and ſtript of its lettering and golding)
lies food for worms:
Yet the work itſelf ſhall not be loſt,
for it will (as he believed) appear once more
in a new
and more beautiful edition,
corrected and amended
by
The author.

The

The Prayer of a Philoſopher.

Not unto men but unto thee, the God of all being, of all worlds, and of all ages, do I addreſs myſelf; if feeble creatures, loſt in thy immenſity, and imperceptable to the reſt of the univerſe, may preſume to aſk of thee any thing; of thee who haſt given all; of thee whoſe decrees are unchangeable, as they are eternal; condeſcend to look in pity on the errors which are inſeparable from our nature, and let them not be to us the ground of calamity. Thou has not given us hearts to hate one another, nor hands to cut one an other's throats: grant that we may mutually aſſiſt one another to ſupport the burden of a painful

ful and tranſitory life: let not the little differences between the veſtments that cover our feeble bodies, between our defective languages, between our ridiculous cuſtoms, between our many imperfect laws, between our many fooliſh opinions, between our ſeveral conditions, ſo unequal in our eyes, and ſo equal in thine; let not the many little diſtinctions that denote the ſeveral claſſes of atoms called men, be ſignals of hatred and perſecution. May thoſe who light up wa tapers at noon-day to celebrate thee, bear with thoſe who are content with the light of the ſun thou haſt placed in the firmament. Let not thoſe who, to tell us we muſt love thee, cover their robes with white linnen, hold in deteſtation thoſe who tell us the ſame thing in a cloak of black woollen. May it be the ſame to adore thee in a jargon formed from an antient language, or in a jargon more modern. May thoſe whoſe veſture is dyed with red or with purple, who rule over a ſmall parcel of a ſmall heap of the mud of this earth, and who poſſeſs ſome round bits of a certain metal, enjoy without pride what they call riches, and may others behold them without envy: for thou knoweſt that in theſe vanities there is nothing to be envied, nothing to be proud of. May all men remember that they are brethern, and may they abhor the tyranny that is exerciſed over the mind, as they execrate the violence that takes by force the fruit of labor and peaceful induſtry. If the ſcourge of war be neceſſary, let us not hate, let us not devour one another in the midſt of peace; but let us employ our mo-

men-

mentary existence in bleſſing equally, in a thouſand different languages, from Siam to California, thy goodneſs, which has given us this momentary exiſtence.

The London Magazine.

Erklärung

der

Wörter.

Zur Seite 3.

Ón, über.
Dissertà;tion, Abhandlung.
Sénsibil;ity, Gefühl, Empfindlichkeit.
Tò, für.
Tô cúl;tivàte, ausbilden.
Tô imprô;ve, erhöhen, verbessern.
Tô térm, nennen.
Univér;sally, allgemein.
Diffú;sed, verbreitet.
Spè;cies, Geschlecht, Gattung.
U;niform, einförmig.
Pow;ér, Macht, out ôf *our* pow;ér, außer unserer Gewalt.
Lì;able; unterworfen.
Vária;tion, Veränderung.
Fróm, durch, von.
Ac;cident, Zufall.
Cápri;ce, Eigensinn.
Fásh;ion, Mode.
Vér;dant, grün.
Làw;n, Anger.
Shà;dy, schattig.
Grò;ve, Wald.
Và;riégàted, bunt.
Lánd;scàpe, Landschaft.
Bou;ndléss, gränzenlos.
Stá;rry, gestirnt.

Fix;

Fir;mament, Firmament.
Contém;plated, betrach;tet.
Átten;tive, aufmerkſam.
Behò;lder, Anſchauer.
Emò;tion, Empfindung, Regung.
Spécta;tòr, Beſchauer, Zuſchauer.
Sim;ilar, gleich, ähnlich.
Ki,nd, Gattung, Art.
Tò dif;fér, verſchieden ſeyn.
Wi;dely, weit.
Tò rel;iſh, fühlen, ſchmecken.
Fûll, voll.
Déli;ght, Entzücken, Vergnügen.
Inchànt;ing, bezaubernd.
Mi;nd, Seele.
Uncórrúpt;ed, unverdor;ben.
Sénſùál;ity, Sinnlichkeit.
Quick, ſchnell.
Sén;timént, Geſinnung.
Dévou;t, fromm.
Afféc;tion, Neigung.
Hè, whô, wer, derjenige, welcher.
Pow;ér, Kraft.
Pércép;tion, Empfin;dung.
Ènjoy;mént, Genuß.
May, kann, mag.
Àlmò;ſt, beynahe, faſt.
Tô cá;re, achten, ſich bekümmern.
Tô dény, verſagen, ab;ſchlagen.
Tò rób, berauben, rau;ben.
Frèe, frey.
Grà;ce, Geſchenk, Güte, Gunſt.
Tò ſhút, verſchließen.
Win;dòw, Fenſter.
Sky, Himmel.
Thrô', durch.
Áurò;rá, Aurora, Mor;genröthe.
Tô ſhòn, zeigen.
Bri;ghtening, glänzend.
Fa;ce, Antlitz.

Zur Seite 4.

To bá;r, wehren.
Cón;ſtánt, feſt, beſtän;dig.
Fèe;t, Füße; fòo;t, Fuß.
Tò trà;ce, nachſpüren.
Wôod, Wald.
Liv;ing, lebendig.
Strèa;m, Strom.
É;ve, Abend.
Fi;ne, fein.
Fi;bre, Faſer, Fieber.
Tô brà;ce, ſtärken, feſt;machen.
Toy, Tand, Kinderſpiel.
To lèa;ve, laſſen.
Fán;cy, Witz, Phanta;ſie.
Nóu;ght, nichts.
Tò bérèa;ve, berauben.
Á;rdént, feuerig.
Cómpát;ible, verträg;lich.
Toi;l, Arbeit.

Ac;tive, geſchäftig.
Of;fice, Amtspflicht.
To álli;gn, anweiſen.
Gén;éráli;ty, der gröſte Theil, Allgemeinheit.
Nòn;e, keiner.
Pò;rtion, Antheil.
Prô;ve, ſich beweiſen.
Tô chér;iſh, pflegen.
Índivíd;ûál, Individuum, Einzelweſen.
Cónſis;tént, übereinſtimmend.
Índiſpén;ſáble, unnachläßlich.
Stá;tion, Stand.
Còníid;éráblý, beträchtlich.
Tô àugment, vermehren.
Sòu;rce, Quelle.
Réfi;ned, verfeinert.
Vív;íd, lebhaft.
Él;égánt, ſchön.
Ow;e, verdanken, ſchuldig ſeyn.
Choi;ce, ausgeſucht.
Pái;ntíng, Malerey.
Scúlp;ture, Bildhauerkunſt.
Éxpreſs, ausdrücklich.
Pò;étrý, Dichtkunſt.
Divéſt;éd, entkleidet, beraubt.
Ím;ágérý, Bildnerey.
Èmbél;liſmént, Verſchönerung.
Tô bór;rów, borgen.
Rû;rál, ländlich.
Stát;ùárý, Bildhauer.

Tò ácknówl;édge, ausgeben, erkennen.
Pù;pil, Zögling.
Skíll, Fertigkeit.
To íncrèa;ſe, ſteigen, wachſen.
Tò gròw, werden.
Mò;re ánd mò;re, deſto mehr.
Déli;ghtéd, ergözt.
Vièw, Anblick.
Án;ìmál ánd végét-àble wórld, Thier; und Pflanzen;Welt.
Réſúlt;ing, entſtehend.
Trán;ſiént, vorüberge;hend.
Áfféc;tion, Neigung.
Tò rèa;r, aufziehen.
Blóſ;ſòm, Blüthe.
Cà;páble, vermögend.
Tô yíe;ld, gewähren.
Rích, herrlich, reich.
Vál;ùáble, koſtbar.
Frûi;t, Frucht.
Tô beá;r, haben, tragen.
Ín;tímàte, genau.
Relà;tion, Verwandtſchaft.
Tô, gegen.

Zur Seite 5.

Grádà;tion, Abſtufung.
Scà;le, Leiter.
Knówl;édge, Kenntniß.
Rél;íſh, Geſchmack.
Fó;rmér, der erſtere.
Tò dèe;m, halten, achten.
Pér;mánént, dauerhaft.

Énjoy;ment, Genuß.
Lát;ter, der letztere.
Whòsoév;er, wer, wer nur.
Lèa;sowes, Leasowes, Shenstone's berühmter Garten.
Pròpri;ety, das Schickliche, Schicklichkeit.
Inscrip;tion, Aufschrift, Inschrift.
Tô mèe;t, *I.* u. *p.* met, begegnen.
En;trance, Eingang.
Déli;ght fûl, entzückend.
Grou;nd, Grund.
Tô tà;ste, schmecken.
Trán;quil, friedvoll, ruhig.
Sû;re, besorgt.
Bôl;òm, Busen.
Sérè;ne, rein; heiter.
Dévoi;d, frey.
Hà;te, Haß.
Stri;fe, Zanksucht.
Tô poi;son, vergiften.
Tô àvài;l, nützen.
Tô gráf;t, propfen.
Rà;ce, Geschlecht, Gattung.
Pow;erfùlly, mächtig.
Sérén;ity, Heiterkeit.
Néc;éssáry, nöthig.
Tô ènjoy, geniessen.
Tô hei;ghten, erhöhen.
Cónta;gion, Ansteckung, Seuche.
Tô cátch, ergreiffen.
Tô cóntém;plate, erblikken.

Frà;me, Gestalt.
Within, innen, inwendig.
Tô ássim;ilàte, verähnlichen, ähnlich machen.
Without, aussen, auswendig.
Tô fórbeá;r, unterlassen.
Stó;rmy, stürmisch.
Tô rò;ll, sich empören, wälzen rollen.
Whi;le, wann, während.
Gà;le, Lüftchen.
Grò;ve, Hain.
Mél;ódy, Melodie.
Cómpò;sûre, Herzensruhe.
Súscep;tible, empfänglich.
Ox, Ochs.
Tò vièw, sehen.

Zur Seite 6.

Cómplà;céncy, Wohlgefallen.
Guil;eléss, arglos.
Shèe;p, Schaf.
Plày;fùl, spielend, kurzweilig.
Lám;b, Lamm.
Tò rài;se, erwecken.
Emò;tion, Regung.
Hór;se, Pferd.
Exémp;tion, Ruhe, Befreyung.
Toi;l, Arbeit.
Whì;lst, wann, während.
Tô rà;nge, toben, umherschweifen.

Lá;rge, weit, breit; át lá;rge, im Freyen.
Ènám;élléd, beblümt, bunt.
Fról;ic, luſtiger Sprung, Muthigkeit.
Cò;lt, Füllen.
Tô áffò;rd, gewähren.
Déli;ght, Freude, Vergnügen.
Tô récólléct, ſich erinnern.
Bón;dàge, Sclaverey.
Tô úndérgò, erdulden; tô bè tô úndérgò, ſich unterziehen müſſen, erdulden müſſen.
Tô chá;rm, entzücken, reizen.
Tô ſoo;th, ſchmeicheln.
Búzz, das Sumſen.
Tô plèa;ſe, ergötzen, gefallen.
Spò;rtive, ſpielend, luſtig.
Èn joi;ment, fröhlicher Genuß.
Tô éxúlt, frohlocken.
Án;imàted, thieriſch.
È;quál, gleich.
Éxtén;ſive, ausgebreitet.
Tô câ;ll fòrth, ſetzen, herausrufen.
Éxér;tion, Thätigkeit, Beſtrebung.
Grátífícà;tion, Glückſeligkeit.
Ínfè;ríòur, geringer.
Bè;ing, Weſen.
Wàn;tònly, leichtſinnig, muthwillig.
Ínſtrúmén;tál, behülflich, beförderlich.
Lów, nieder.
Ó;rdér, Claſſe, Ordnung.
Súbſér;viént, förderlich, dienlich.
Còm;fòrt, Dienſt, Troſt.
Cónvè;niénce, Bequemlichkeit.
Sús;ténánce, Unterhalt.
Tô éxténd, ſich erſtrekken, ausdehnen.
Mì;ldnéſs, Sanftmuth, Milde.
Súb;jéct, Unterthan.
Tô bén;éfit, beglücken, Vortheil bringen.
Tô ímprô;ve, ſtärken, verbeſſern.
Pércép;tíve, empfindend; pércép tíve pow;er, Empfindungskraft.
Cúl;túre, Bildung.
Plén;tífûllý, reichlich.
Tô fèe;d, *I* u. *P.* féd, nähren, füttern.
În, dúſtry, Fleiß, Kunſtfleiß.
Rélà;tion, Verhältniß.
Récíp;ròcál, gegenſeitig.
Mày, kann.
Tô ſúpplỳ, abhelfen, ergänzen.
Wànt, Mangel.
Ù;ſe, Nutzen, Gebrauch.
Pród;ùre, Frucht.
Bód;ý, Leib.
Sác;rífice, Aufopferung.

Tô còóp;érate, wirken, mitwirken.
Â;ll grà;cious, allgütig.
Tô promò;te, befördern.

Zur Seite 7.

Pá;rtial, einzeln, partheyisch.
È;vil, Uebel.
Sén;sitive, empfindend.
Ínstitù;tion, Einrichtung.
Dèstrúc;tion, Vernichtung.
Within, mit, in.
Limità;tion, Einschränkung.
Increà;se, Vermehrung.
Cómpá/s;iónate, mitleidig.
Régà;rd, Blick.
Indivíd;uál, Einzelwesen, Individuum.
Sà;ke, wegen, halben.
Whi;lst, indem.
Kid, Böckchen.
Lám;b, Lämmchen.
Tô pô;úr, vergießen.
Bènéa;th, unter.
Blòod;y, blutig.
Kni;fe, Messer.
Sòlíc;itous, besorgt.
Tô mit;igate, lindern.
Pái;n, Leiden.
Bò;th, so wohl — als, beides.
Dù rà;tion, Dauer.
Dégrèe, Grad.
Gént;le, sanft.
Mò;de, Art.
Tô ínflic;t, anthun, auflegen.
Sénsé;e, Gefühl.
Tô óblit;érate, verlöschen.
Tô grów, werden.
Cál;lous, verhärtet, schwielich.
Fór, um, wegen.
Bénig;nant, wohlthätig.
Fà;ce, Anblick.
Tô ímpríso;n, einkerkern.
Cást;le, Schloß.
Tô ámù;se, unterhalten.
Pè;ríod, Dauer, Raum.
Tô cátch, fangen.
Flỳ, Fliege.
Tô délív;ér, übergeben.
To dévou;r, fressen.
Rápà;cious, mörderisch, räuberisch.
Spi;der, Spinne.
Èntértái;nment, Unterhaltung.
Incónsis;tent, unübereinstimmend.
Fó;rmer, vormalig.
Súb;séquént, nachfolgend.
Túrn, Art, Richtung, Wendung.
Mi;nd, Gemüth.
Céll, Kerker, Zelle.
Win;dòw, Fenster.
Glim;mering, schimmernd.
Ap;érture, Oeffnung.
Roo;f, Dach.
Léss, minder, weniger.

Unfa;

Únfà;vòuràble, ungûnstig.
Tô préſù;me, glauben, vermuthen.
Tô ſpò;rt, ſcherzen.
Mis;éry, Marter, Elend.
Tô rélèa;ſe, losmachen.
Tô ág;òniſe, ſich ängſten.
Tô bid, laſſen, gebieten.
Tô ènjoy, genieſſen.
Frèe;dòm, Freyheit.
Bérèa;ved, beraubt.

Zur Seite 8.

Púr;pòſe, Abſicht.
Tô énù;mérate, erzählen.
Cúltivà;tion, Ausbildung.
Tô réfine, verfeinern.
Tô hù;mániſe, vermenſchlichen.
Tô díg;niſy, eine Würde geben.
Tô exà;lt, erhöhen.
Affèc;tion, Neigung.
Tô él;évàte, erheben.
Fài;r, ſchön.
Súbli;me, erhaben.
Skép;ticiſm, Zweifelſucht.
Irrélig;ion, Unglaube.
Hà;rdly, ſchwerlich.
Còmpát;íble, verträglich.
Sénſibil;ity, Empfindſamkeit.
Tô àri;ſe, entſtehen.
Júſt, richtig.
Li;vélý, lebhaft.
Rél;iſh, Geſchmack.
Súbſiſt;ing, beſtehend.
Aròu;nd, um, herum.
Émò;tion, Empfindung, Regung.
Pi;éty, Frömmigkeit.
Tô ſpring úp, entſtehen.
Spóntà;nèòuslý, von ſelbſt, freywillig.
Bòs;òm, Buſen.
Ù;níſòn, Einklang.
Tô áć;tùàte, treiben.
Fà;ne, Tempel.
Grò;ve, Hayn.
Tô glòw, glühen.
Dévou;t, fromm, andächtig.
Fér;vòur, Wärme, Hitze.
Chò;rús, Chor.
Tô mù;ſe, überdenken.
Tô hò;ld, halten.
Cón;vérſe, Unterredung.
Dày bỳ dày, von Tag zu Tag.
Cóncép;tion, Gedanke.
Tô áct, handeln.
Tô fó;rm, bilden.
Tô, nach.
Sòu;l, Seele.

Zur Seite 9.

Lâw, Geſetz.
Tô lie, *Imp.* lay, *part.* lain, liegen.
Híd, verborgen.
Li;ght, Licht.

Há;rvéſt,

Há;rvést, Erndte.
Tò;úr'd, ergoſſen.
Fróm, aus.
Víl;làge, Dorf.
Nù;méròus, zahlreich.
Trài;n, Schwarm, Zug von Menſcheu.
Tò ſpréad, ſich verbreiten.
Ò'ér, (ò;vér), über.
Fiè;ld, Feld.
Árrày, Reihe.
Rèa;pér, Schnitter.
Mô;ve, ſich regen, bewegen.
Nór, und nicht.
Tò ſhrink, ſich ſcheuen.
Hèa;t, Hitze.
Toi;l, Arbeit.
Émùlà;tion, Wetteifer.
Úrg;ed, angeſpornt, angetrieben.
Diſpér;ſed, zerſtreut.
Or — ór, entweder — oder.
Tô bi;nd, binden.
Shèa;f, Garbe.
Tô lòa;d, laden.
Gui;de, führen, lenken.
Wài;n, Wagen.
Tô tínk;le, wanken, knarren.
Âs, ſo wie.
I'ô páls, einherfahren.
Fá;r, weit.
Béhi;nd, dahinter.
Ò;ld à;ge, Alter, die alten Leute.
În;fáncy, Kindhiet, die Kinder.

Cá;refûl, ſorgfältig.
Tò pick úp, aufleſen.
Èa;ch, jeder.
Strágg;ling, zerſtreut.
Èa;r, Aehre.

Zur Seite 10.

Blôo;ming, blühend.
Fróm, auf, von.
Fài;r, ſchön.
Líl;y, Lilie.
Sêm;blánce, Aehnlichkeit.
Ápt, paſſend, geſchickt.
Tô còmpà;re, vergleichen.
Tô décày, verfliegen, abnehmen, verfallen.
Tô drôo;p, verblühen, verwelken.
Gón;e, dahin, vergangen, gegangen.
Tô fa;de, welken.
Áwày, weg; tô fa;de áwày, verwelken.
Bri;ght, glänzend.
Cónféſs';d, anerkannt, bekannt.
Swèe;t, ſanft, ſüß.
Diſcrét;ion, Beſcheidenheit.
Joi;nt, vereint, verbunden.
Mi;ldnéſs, Sanftheit, Milde.
Tò cà;lm, in Stille erhalten, beruhigen.
Pèa;ceſûl, friedſam.
Bréaſt, Herz, Bruſt.

Mi;nd,

Mi;nd, Geiſt, Verſtand.
Dèa;r, lieb, theuer.
Mài;d, Mädchen.
Tô cónſpi;re, ſich vereinigen.
Tô ápprô;ve, empfehlen, bilden, bewähren.
Tô kin;dle, erregen, entzünden.
Chà;ſte. keuſch.
Deſi;re, Luſt, Verlangen.
Éverlás;ting, ewig dauernd.
Béyónd, über — hinaus, jenſeits.
Rea;ch, Reichung, Umfang.
Ti;me, Zeit.
Fà;te, Schikſal.
Grà;ce, Wonne, Annehmlichkeit.
To èndù;re, dauern.
Still, noch.
Lì;ke, wie, gleich.
Tô crèà;te, erzeugen, ſchaffen.
Ètér;nál, ewig.
Pù;re, lauter, rein.

Zur Seite 11.

Próg;réſs, Fortgang.
On, auf.
Mán;nérs, Sitten.
Chár; áctér, Denkungsart, Charakter.
Cúltívà;tion, Treibung, Verbeſſerung.
Lit;érature, Gelehrſamkeit.
Tô chà;nge, verändern.
Èuròpè;án, Europäer.
Cívil;ity, Höflichkeit.
Réfi;nemént, Verfeinerung.
Èmpí;re, Reich.
Tô òvértúrn, umſtürzen.
Córrect, richtig.
Tô rén;dér, machen.
Pròdúc;tion, Werk.
Án;céſtòr, Vorfahr.
Stán;dárd, Maßſtab.
Mód;él, Muſter.
Súc;cèeding, künftig; folgend.
À;ge, Zeitalter.
Tô préſérv;e, beybehalten.
Lét;térs, Wiſſenſchaften.
Tô cúl;tivàte, treiben, bilden.
Á;rdòur, Eifer, Wärme.
Rû;de, roh.
Bárbà;rián, Barbar.
Fá;r, entfernt.
Tô, ſtrì;ke, *I.* ſtrück, *P.* ſtrúck, ſtríc;ken und ſtrúc;ken, rühren, ſchlagen.
Tô árrì;ve, gelangen.
Stà;te, Stand.
Sòcì;étý, Geſellſchaft.
Fác;últý, Fähigkeit.
Tô únfò;ld, entfalten.
Strà;ngér, Fremdling.
Wànt, Bedürfniß.
Déſi;re, Begierde.
Pà;rént, Mutter, Vater.

In-

Íngè:niòus, ſinnreich.
Ás, da.
Tô cómprehénd, begreifen.
Èi:thér — ór, entweder — oder.
Tò dèſtroy, zerſtören.
Món:ùment, Denkmal.
Ínfè:riòur, geringer.
Póſtér:ity, Nachwelt, Nachkommen.
Sins:e, ſeitdem.
Tò ſtúd:y, ſich befleißen.
Tò préſér:ve, erhalten.
Tò récòv:er, wieder erlangen.
Cónvúl:ſion, Zuckung.
Sètt:elmént, Niederlaſſung.
Frè:quént, häufig.
As weil ás, ſowohl als.
Vì:òlènt, gewaltſam.
Revòlù:tion, Zerrüttung.
Kíng:dòm, Königreich.
Tô éſtáb:liſh, errichten.
Tògéth:ér with, nebſt.

Zur Seite 12.

Íntè:riòr, inner.
Défèc:t, Mangel.
Tò bán:iſh, verbannen.
Lèi:ſùre, Muße.
Tò prévént, hindern.
Gròw:*th*, Wachsthum.
Cúl:*t*ùre, Betreibung, Bildung.
Sév:éral, verſchieden.
Cén:tùry. Jahrhundert.
Cómmù:nity, Staat.

Adván:tàge, Vortheil.
Tô árì:ſe, entſtehen.
Cón:ſcìòus, bewußt.
Pow:ér, Fähigkeit, Kraft.
Fó:rmérly, vorher.
Tò pércèi:ve, inne werden, bemerken.
Fónd, begierig.
Púrſùi:t, Beſtrebung.
Tò díſcérn, entdecken.
Sýmp:tòm, Spur, Zeichen.
Áwà:kening, Erwachen.
Leth:àrgy, Schlafſucht.
To ſink, *I.* u. *p.* ſúnk, ſínken.
Tò óbſérv:e, ſehen, beobachten.
Tò túrn, kehren.
Lít:éráry, gelehrt.
Éf:fòrt, Bemühung.
Howév:er, inzwiſchen.
Mid:dle, mittler.
Ill, übel; ill-díréct:éd, von übler Richtung.
Tò áttái:n, erreichen.
Víg:òur, Stärke.
Béfò:re, ehe, zuvor, vor.
Íntélléc:tùal fác:últies, Verſtandsfähigkeiten.
Spéc:ùlátive, ſpeculativiſch, theoretiſch, betrachtend.
Áb:ſtráct, abſtrakt, tiefſinnig, abgezogen.
Díſquít:ion, Unterſuchung.
Tò fèe:l, fühlen.

Sén-

Sénsibíl ; ity, Stärke, Empfindlichkeit.
Fó ; rce, Nachdruck, Kraft.
Bút, nur.
Ínvéstigà ; tion, Unterſuchen, Forſchen.
Rèa ; ſoning, Schließen, Denken.
Tò précè ; de, vorhergehen.
Tò dè ; viàte, abweichen.
Còu ; rſe, Weg, Laufbahn.
Tò poi ; nt out, vorzeichnen, weiſen.
Tò plúng ; e, ſtürzen.
Át ònc ; e (ät wons) auf einmal.
Dép ; *th*, Tiefe.
Ábſtrù ; ſe, ſchwer.
Métáphyſ ; ícál, metaphyſiſch.
Ínquì ; ry, Unterſuchung.
Fài ; *th*, Glaube.
Tò ſétt ; le, ſich niederlaſſen.
Préſúmp ; tion, Eigendünkel.

Zur Seite 13.

Dóc ; trine, Lehre.
Chriſtián ; ity, Chriſtenthum.
Thè ; òry, Theorie.
Philós ; òphy, Philoſophie.
Tò áttémpt, ſuchen.
Tò pén ; étràte, eindringen.
Mís ; téry, Geheimniß.
Tò réſól ; lve, auflöſen.
Óvércù ; riòus, allzuneugierig.
Spéculà ; tion, Betrachtung.
Tò íncó ; rpòràte, einverleiben.
Thén, demnach.
Tò prómpt, antreiben.
Tò ènquì ; re, unterſuchen.
Tò rèa ; ſon, ſchließen.
Súb ; jéct, Stoff, Materie.
Tò préſént, darbiethen, zeigen.
Tò èngà ; ge, einnehmen.
*Schò*lás ; tic, ſcholaſtiſch.
*Thè*ól ; ògy, Theologie, Gottesgelahrheit.
Ín ; finite, unredlich.
Tràì ; n, Reihe, Zug.
Bò ; ld, kühn.
Súb ; tíle, ſpitzfindig.
Diſtínc ; tion, Unterſcheidung.
Poi ; nt, Ding, Punkt.
Spìr ; ít, Hang, Geiſt.
Tò reſù ; me, wieder annehmen.
Túrn, Richtung.
Tò révì ; ve, wieder herſtellen, wieder lebendig machen.
Tò dérì ; ve, entlehnen, herleiten.
Grèe ; k, Grieche.
Éa ; ſtérn, öſtlich, morgenländiſch.

Bò ; *th*,

Bò;*th*, beyde.
Pèo;ple, Volk.
Ácù;te, ſcharfſinnig.
Inquis;ítive, forſchend, neugierig.
Excéſs, Uebertriebenheit, Ausſchweifung.
Tô córrúpt, verderben.
Fó;rmér, der erſtere.
Réſi;nemént, Spitzfindigkeit.
Énd;léſs, unendlich.
Cón;tròvérſý, Streitigkeit.
Lát;tér, der letztere.
Friv;òlòus, unnütz, nichtig.
Súbt;letý, Spitzfindigkeit.
Misléd, fehlgeleitet.
Tô invó;lve, führen, verwirren.
Nà;ze, Irrgarten.
In;tricáte, verworren.
Inſtéad, anſtatt.

Zur Seite 14.

Rà;nge, Lauf, Ordnung.
Tô imprô;ve, verbeſſern.
Sén;timent, Empfindung.
Tô èmbéll;iſch, verſchönern.
Cóm;fórtáble, erträglich.
Tô fét;tér, feſſeln.
Áſtrày, irre.
Tô wà;ſte, verzehren, verderben.
Gè;niús, Genie.
Únávài;líng, unnütz, vergebens.
Dif;ficúlt, ſchwer.
Nóv;élty, Neuheit.
Tô ron;ze, erwecken.
Bò;ldneſs, Kühnheit.
Tô in;téréſt, einnehmen, intereſſiren.
Tô púrſú;e, treiben.
Úninvì;ting, nicht lokkend, uneinladend.
Gén;ùine, ächt.
Ènligh;téned, aufgeklärt, erleuchtet.
Schôo;l, Schule.
Mód;él, Muſter.
În;ſtitùtéd, errichtet.
Tô ò;pen, eröffnen.
Cáthè;dral, Hauptſtadt, Münſter, Domkirche.
Món;áſtéry, Kloſter.
Nò;te, Anſehen.
Cómmù;nity, Gemeine.
Córpòrà-tion, Zunft.
Tô invéſt, verſehen, bekleiden.
Sép;áráte, beſonder.
Éxtén;ſive, weit erſtrekkend, ausgebreitet.
Iùris dic;tion, Gerichtsbarkeit.
Còu;rſe, Folge.
Tô plán, entwerfen.
Vál;ùe, Werth.
Tô cónfér, ertheilen.
Más;tér, Lehrer.
Schól;ár, Schüler.
Ki;nd, Art.

Réc ; òmpénſe, Beloh; nung.
Sùpè ; ríórity, Vorzug.
Tô lèa ; d, *I.* u. *p.* léd, führen.
Tô ádván ; ce, erheben.
Tô ácquì ; re, erlangen.
Èm ; ínénce, Würde, Höhe.
Tô állù ; re, anlocken.
Stù ; dént, Lehrling.
Tô réſó ; rt, zulaufen.
Sea ; t, Sitz.
To crow ; d, ſich drän; gen.
Wíth, mit.
Èa ; gérnéſs, Gierigkeit.
Pá ; *th*, Pfad.
Ò ; pen, offen.
Fà ; me, Ruf, Ruhm.

Zur Seite 15.

Ėf ; fòrt, Bemühung.
Òu ; *ght*, ſollte, ſollten.
Révièw, Unterſuchung; the pè ; ríòd ún ; dér révièw, der Zeitpunkt den wir jetzt unterſu; chen.
Bá ; rbáròus, unausgebil; det, barbariſch.
Hith érto, bisher.
Tô pól ; íſh, ausbilden.
Tô cón ; ſécràte, widmen.
Cús-tòm, Gewohnheit.
Scàrc ; e, kaum.
Léſs, minder, weniger.
Sà ; créd, beſtätigt, gehei; ligt.
Tô ápprò ; priàte, zuthei; len, zueignen.
Thìrtèe ; n*th*, dreyzehen; de.
Tèa ; ch, *I.* u. *p.* tâu ; *ght*, lehren.
Tô trèa ; t, abhandeln.
Tô dèe ; m, halten.
Dégrátà ; tion, Erniedri; gung.
Tô cónfi ; ne, einſchlieſ; ſen.
Wíthín, in, innerhalb.
Nár ; row, eng.
Gâ ; te, Thüre, Thor.
Tô ſhút, *I.* u. *p.* ſhút, zuſchließen.
Ágài ; nſt, vor, wieder.
Tô állow, vergönnen, er; lauben.
Tô rémài ; n, bleiben.
Ìnvó ; lved, gehüllt.
Dá ; rknéſs, Dunkelheit.
Tô díffù ; ſe, ergießen.
Circúmſcrì ; bed, einge; ſchränkt.
Tô mén ; tion, anführen, erwähnen.
Névérthéléſs, doch, nichts deſto weniger.
Chà ; nge, Veränderung.
Á ; rdént, eifrig.
Ill júdg ; ed, übel be; dacht.
Ínquì ; rý, Unterſuchung.
Férméntà ; tion, Gäh; rung.
Tô pút, ſetzen.
Ìngénù ; ítý, Witz.

Ėm.

Employ • mênt, Anwendung.
Súbvér, sion, Umsturz.

Zur Seite, 16.

Éx; ércise, Uebung.
Occùpà; tion, Beschäftigung.
Tô tênd, abzielen.
Tô só; sten, mildern.
Rél ish, Geschmack.
Cént; le, sanft.
Pecù; liár, eigen.
Succéss, Erfolg.

Cù; re, Heilung.
Pò; étry, Porterey, Dichtkunst.
Sév; en, sieben.
Wéalth; y, Wohlhabend, reich.
Tow; n, Stadt.
Tô cónténd, sich streiten.
Déad, todt.
Tô liv; e, leben.
Tô bég, betteln.
Bréad, Brod.

Zur Seite 17.

Tô húg one's sélf, frohlocken, sich freuen.
Èa; se, Wohlseyn, Gemächlichkeit.
Tô wish fôr, sich wünschen.
Heal thy, gesund.
Clèa; n, rein.
Páter; nál, väterlich.
Sèa; t, Sitz.
Shà; déd, beschattet.
Fróm, gegen.
Hèa; t, Hitze.
Pá; rlòur, Stube, Besuchzimmer.
Stó; ve, Ofen.
Tô hò; ld, halten.
Cò; ld, Kälte.
Tô sit, sitzen.
Tô sing, *I.* sáng oder súng, *p.* súng, singen.
Fà; r, weit, fern.
Óff, von.
Còu; rt, Hof.
Tô blés, segnen, erhalten.
Sà; fe, frey.
Há; rpy, Harpie.
Làw, Gesetz.
Pá; rty, Parthey.
Rà; ge, Wuth.
Pàw, Klaue.
Choi; ce. auserlesen.
Fèw, wenig.
Tà; ste, Geschmack.
Chà; ste, keusch.
Yét, doch.
Guilt; y. strafbar.
Cá; re, Sorgen.
En; tránce, Eingang.
Mi; sér, Geitzhals.
Fèa; r, Furcht.
En; vy, Neid.
Spì; te, Groll.
Tô bréa. k, brechen.
Sáb, báth, Sabbath.
Ni; ght, Nacht.

Plài; n,

Plài;n, einfach, ſimpel.
Équ;ipáge, Equipage.
Tém;p'ràte, mäßig.
Mèa;l, Gericht, Speiſe.
Tày;lòr, Schneider.
Bíll, Rechnung.
Tô plèa;ſe, belieben.
Shó;rt, kurz.
Lèa;ſe, Dauer.

Zur Seite 18.

Cón;ſciòus, bewußt.
Frèe;dom, Freyheit, freyer Wille.
Trù;e, ächt, wahr.
Díg;nítý, Würde.
Tô bèlóng, angehören.
Lèa;ſt, mindeſt, am wenigſten.
Vál;uáble, wichtig, ſchätzbar.
Whâtév;ér, alles was, was nur.
Sà;fe, ſicher.
Ou;t, auſſer.
Rèa;ch, Erreichung.
Tô cóntém;plàte, betrachten.
Whêreóf, wovon.
Tô ènjoy, beſitzen, genießen.
Tô má;rch, gehen.
Íntrépid;lý, unerſchrokken.
Còu;rſe, Lauf.
Ác;cidénce, Zufall.
Whérév;ér, wohin, nur.
Whât;ſòév;ér, was für einer auch.
Cò;aſt, Küſte.
Tô *th*ròw, *I. th*rèw, *p.* thròw;n, werfen.
Tô mèe;t, wi*th*, antreffen.
Fíg;ùre, Geſtalt.
Bó;rn, gebohren.
To flòw, fließen.
Và;ríed, vermannichfaltiget.
Cón;tráry, widrig.
Mò;de, Art.
Várì;étý, Mannigfaltigkeit.
Révòlù;tion, Abwechslung.
Sèa;ſon, Jahrszeit.
Sún, Sonne.
Môo;n, Mond.
À;zùre, himmelblau.
Vàu;lt, Gewölbe.
Bèſpáng;led, gezirt, beſetzt.
Stár, Stern.
Év;éry whê;re, allenthalben.
Spréad, verbreitet.
Héad, Hanpt.

Zur Seite 19.

Fróm, whénc;e, von welchem aus, von woher.
Tô rò;l, rollen.
Lì;ke, wie, gleich.
O;rbit, Bahn.
Rou;nd, um.
Cén;trál, in der Mitte ſtehend.
Tò díſcòv;ér, entdecken.

Strà-

Stùpén;dòus, erſtaunlich.
That, jenes.
Á;rmý, Heer.
Fix;ed, unbeweglich.
Tò háng úp, aufhängen.
Ù;nivérſe, Weltall.
Bèa;m, Strahl.
Tò ènligh;ten, erleuchten.
Tò chér;íſh, wärmen.
Whi;lſt, während.
Rápt;iſhed, entzückt.
Tò ràiſe, erheben.
Tò impó;rt, daran liegen.
Grou;nd, Grund.
Tò tréad, treten.
Upón, auf.

Délù;ſive, täuſchend.
Stá;te, Zuſtand.
Tò dáy, heute.
Tò pùt fó;rth, treiben.
Lèa;ves, Blätter.
Tò mór;ròw, morgen.
Blòs;sòms, Blüthen.
Tò beá;r, tragen.
Blúſh;ing, ſich röthend.
Hón;òur, Ruhm, Ehre.
*Th*ick, dicht, dick.
Úpón, auf.
Thìrd, dritte.
Fróſt, Froſt.
Kíll;ing, tödtend.

Zur Seite 20.

Év;ér, immer.
Tò èa;t, eſſen.
Tò cloy, ſättigen.
Tò dévou;r, verſchlingen.
Tò díſtroy, verheeren, vertilgen.
Névˌér, nie.
Fûll, völlig.
Répáſt, Mahlzeit.
Till, bis.

Sick, krank.
Déath;bed, Todbette.
Spou;ſe, Gattinn.
Déſpài r, Verzweiflung.
Frè;quént, häufig.
Sób, Schluchſen.
Mù;tùal, gegenſeitig.
Crỳ, Weinen, Schreyen.
Cá;re, Beſorgniß.
Pá;rſon, Pfarrer.
Éffect, Wirkung.
Tò fèa;r, fürchten.

Zur Seite 21.

Defi;ned, beſtimmt.
Tò áffect, rühren, afficiren.
Déli;ghtfûl, ergötzend.
Sénſà.tion, Empfindung.
Ináni;ímàte, unbelebt, unbeſeelt.
Méad.òw, Wieſe.

Flòurs

Flòur;ísh́ing, blühend.
Thè;re múst, es muß.
Rôo;téd, eingewurzelt.
Mél;ánchòlý, Schwermuth.
Smì;líng, lächelnd.
Ábout, um.
Tò hín;dér, hindern.
Tè córréſpónd, übereinſtimmen.
Tô joi;n, ſich miſchen, vereinigen.
Chéar;fùl, friſch, munter.
Vér;dùre, Grün.
Blôo;m, Blüthe.
Ádvántà;geòus, vortheilhaft.
Dréſs, Kleidung.
Tô ínſpi;re, einflöſen.
Glád;néſs, Frohheit, Freude.
Sád;néſs, Traurigkeit.
Bút, ausgenommen, auſſer.
Lát;tér, das letztere.
Fó;rmér, erſtere.
Scà;le, Leiter, Wagſchale.
Tô hei;*gh*ten, erhöhen.
Féllòwcrèa;*t*ùre, Mitgeſchöpf.
Tô hélp, helfen.
Tô drôo;p, ermatten.
Wéi;*gh*t, Laſt, Gewicht.
Griè;f, Kummer, Gram.
Tô rèvi;ve, beleben.
Bár;rén, unfruchtbar.
Drý, dürr, trocken.
Lánd, Land.

Wà;tér, Waſſer.
Réfréſhing, erfriſchend.
Show;ér, Regen.
Kì;ndnéſs, Güte.

Zur Seite 22.

Âb;bey, Abtey.
Nèe;dý, dürftig.
*W*rétch, Wicht, elender Tropf.
Álì;ve, am Leben, lebendig.
Pà;tròn, Gönner.
Dínn;nér, Mittageſſen.
Tô ſtá;rve, hungern, verhunger.
Tô túrn, verwandeln.
Dúſt, Staub.
Tò préſént, beſchenken.
Mónùmén;tál búſt, Grabmahlsbüſte, Bruſtbild.
Ém;blém, Sinnbild.
Tô áſk, fordern.
Stò;ne, Stein.

Plòu*gh*;íng, Pflügen.
Sòw íng, Säen.
Ioy;óus, voll Freude.
Ímpà;tient, ungeduldig.
Hús;bándmán, Landmann.
Tô percèi;ve, bemerken.
Rélént;íng, ſich mildernd, nachlaſſend.
Lús;tý, munter.
Stèe;r, Stier.

Stâ;ll,

Stà;ll, Stall.
Tò whè:re, dahin, wo.
Wéll;ù;s'd, viel gebraucht.
Plòu;gh, Pflug.
Fúr;rów, Furche.
Tò lòo;sen, entbinden, losmachen.
Únréfù;sing, unverweigernd.
Há;rnéss'd, beschirrt, angeschirrt, beharnischt.
Yò;ke, Joch.
Tò lénd, leihen.
Shòu;ldér, Schulter.
Toi;l, Arbeit.
Chèe;r'd, ergötzt, aufgemuntert.
Simp;le, kunstlos, einfach.
Sòa;r, steigen, sich in die Luft schwingen.
Lá;rk, Lerche.
Méa;n while, inzwischen, mittlerweile.
Incúm;bént, aufliegend.
O';ér, über.
Shíning, glänzend.
Shá;re, Pflugschaar.
Más;tér, Meister, Herr.
Tò lèa;n, lehnen.
Tò rémò;ve, wegräumen.
Óbstrúct;ing, verstopfend.
Clày, Lehmen.
Tò wì;nd, lenken.
Si;delóng, in langen Reihen.
To lày, legen.
Glè;be, Scholle, Kloß.

Zur Seite 23.

Whi;te, weiß.
Thrò', durch.
Nèi;ghbòuring, angränzend, benachbart.
Fie;ld, Feld.
Sòw;ér, Säemann.
Tò stà;lk, treten, schreiten.
Méas;ùr'd, abgemessen.
Stép, Schritt.
Líb;éral, freygebig.
Tò thròw, werfen.
Grài;n, Korn.
Fài;thfùl, treu.
Bôs;òm, Schooß, Busen.
Grou;nd, Erdboden, Grund.
Hár;rów, Egge.
Tô fól;lów, folgen.
Há;rsh, kratzend, rauh.
Tò shùt, schließen.
Labò;rious, arbeitsam.
Pá;rt, Pflicht.
Tò fós;tér, pflegen, nähren.
Brée;zes, Lüfte.
Tò blów, hauchen, wehen.
Tò só;sten, erweichen.
Dèw, Thau.
Tén;dér, zart.
Show;ér, Regen.
Tò défcénd, herabsteigen.
Tò tém;pér, mildern, mäßigen.
Wórld, Welt.
Révi;ving, belebend.

Sún, Sonne.
Yèa:r, Jahr.

Tô én:vý, beneiden.
Prou:d, ſtolz.
Wéal*th*, Reichthum.
Stà:te, Staat, Pracht.
Bút, nur.
Héal*th*, Geſundheit.
Tò áſk, verlangen.
Réti:rement, Einſamkeit.
Joy, Wonne, Freude.
Fór, denn.
Scép:tre, Zepter.
Tò ſèe:m, ſcheinen.
Vài:n, eitel.
Émp:tý, leer.
Át, bey.
Bri:g*h*t, hell.
Lús:tre, Glanz.
Shi:ne, *I.* ſhón:e *p.* ſhi:ned, leuchten, ſcheinen.
Guil:tý, ſtrafbar.
É':ér, je.
Tò ſhòw, zeigen.
Sèa:téd, ſitzend.

Zur Seite 24.

Tû múl:tûòus, ſtürmiſch, aufrühriſch.
Réſt:léſs, ſchlaflos.
Év:ér, immer.
Cà:lm, ſtill, gelaſſen.
Déli:g*h*t, Vergnügen.
Stúd:ý, Studieren.
Répó:ſe, Ruhe.
Thén, dann.

Én:vý, Neid.
Stri:fe, Streit.
Tô kèe:p, *I.* und *p.* kept, halten.
Pow:ér, Macht.
Dívi:ne, göttlich.
Plèa:s'd, zufrieden.
Tò démánd, fordern.
Tò reſi:gn, aufgeben.

Shèe:p ſhèa:ring, Schafſchur.
Vér:dánt, grünend.
Él:dér, Holunder.
Tô ſpréad, umher verbreiten.
Síl:vér, Silber.
Flow:ér, Blüthe.
Húm:ble, demüthig.
Dài:ſý, Masliebe, Zeitloſe.
Tò yiè:ld, weichen, Platz machen.
Yél:lòw, gelb.
Crów:fôot. Hahnenfuß.
Lúxû:riánt, geil, ſchwelgeriſch.
Gày, froh.
Shèa:ring time, Schafſchur Zeit.
Tô áppròa:ch, ſich nähern.
Úpón, an.
Brím, Ufer, Rand.
Clèa:r, klar.
Rív:ér, Fluß.
Gént:lý, ſanft.
Flóck, Heerde.

Zur Seite 25.

Tô plúng:e, tauchen.
One by one, (uwan bey uwan), eins nach dem andern, einzeln.
Flòo:d, Fluth.
Strúgg:ler, Sträuber, der sich sträubende.
Tô sink, sinken.
Flà:ke, Flocke.
Tô glis:ten, glänzen.
Ti:de, Strom, Fluth.
Stúr:dý, stark.
Rús:tic, Landmann.
Wà:ve, Welle.
Tô áwài:t, warten.
Tô sèi:ze, ergreifen.
Tô ri:se, emporsteigen.
Á:rm, Arm.
Tô beá:r, halten.
Lift:éd, aufgehoben.
Abòv:e, über.
Lím:pid, hell.
Strèa:m, Strom.
Clám.mý, klebrig.
Flèe:ce, Wolle, Vließ.
Tô là:ve, waschen.
Árou:nd, ganz umher, rund herum.
Rèpèa:téd, wiederholt.
Toi:l, Arbeit.
Sún:ný, besonnt, sonnigt.
Bánk, Ufer.
Tò blèa:t, blöcken.
Lou:d, laut.
Tô shà:ke, schütteln.
Tô drip, triefen.
Lóck, Locke.

Snòw:ý whi:te, Schneeweiße.
Gáth:éred, gesammelt.
Wàtt:led, verzäunt, geflochten.
Pén, Hürde.
Innù:mérous, unzählig.
Préss':d, gedrängt.
Rà:ng'd, geordnet.
Lús:tý, lustig, munter.
Ròw, Reihe.
Shép:herd, Schäfer.
Tô whét, wetzen.
Sou:nding, klingend.
Shèa:rs, Scheere.
Houf:ewife, (Hos:wif), Hausfrau.
Tô wài:t, warten.
Tô rò ll, aufrollen.
Flèe, cý stò:res, Wollenvorrath.
Gày dreft, munter geputzt.
Máid, Mädchen.
Átténd:ing, bedienend.
Rou:nd, umher.
One, (uwan), eine.
Chiè:f, vorzüglich.
Grà:cious, anstandsvoll.
Dig:nitý, Würde.
Tò èn:*th*rone, auf den Thron setzen.
Tô shi:ne, glänzen.
Pás:tòràl quèe:n, Hirtenköniginn.
Tô rày, abschießen.
Smì:le, Lächeln.

Swèe:t

Swèe:t, bèa:ming, ſüß ſtrahlend.
Hén:ce, hiervon.
Sól:id, gründlich.
Gránd:eùr, Größe.
Ri:ſe, emporſteigen.
Tô cómmá:nd, beherr:ſchen.
Éxà:ltéd, geprieſen, erhoben.
Bri:ght, prächtig, hell.
Cli:me, Klima.
Thréas:ùre, Schatz.
Rà:ge, Wuth.
Ábil:ítý, Gewandheit, Geſchicklichkeit.
Pri:vátenéſs, Privatleben, Privatſtand.
Réti:ring, Eingezogenheit.
Diſcòu:rſe, Unterredung.
Iúdg:ment, Beurtheilung.
Diſpòſit:ion, Anordnung.
Buſ:ínéſs, (bis:neß), Geſchäfte.
Éxpért, erfahren.
Tô éxécùte, ausführen.
Pártic:ùlár, einzelner Umſtand.
Cou:nſél, Vorhaben.
Plót, Anordnung, Plan.
Má:rſhálling, Führung.
Áffài:r, Angelegenheit.
Léar:néd, gelehrt.
To ſpénd, verbringen, zubringen.
Slò:th, Trägheit.
Whò:lly, gänzlich.
Rû:les, Regeln.

Hù:mòur, Laune.
Schól:ár, Pedant, Gelehrter.

Zur Seite 26.

Tô nèe:d, bedürfen.
Prû:ning, Beſchneiden.
To giv:e fò:rth, verbreiten, bekannt machen.
Diréc:tion, Anweiſung, Unterricht.
Tôo múch át lá:rge, viel zu weitläuftig.
Únléſs, woferne nicht.
Tô bou:nd ín, einſchränken.
Cráf:tý, verſchlagen, liſtig.
Tô cóntémn, verachten.
Tô ù:ſe, gebrauchen.
Tô tèa:ch, lehren.
Ów:n, eigen.
Ù:ſe, Gebrauch.
Without, auſſer.
Ábòv:e, über.
Tô win, *I.* u. *p.* wón, erlangen, gewinnen.
Tô rèa:d, *I.* u. *p.* réad, leſen.
Tô tà:ke, *I.* tôo:k, *p.* tà:ken, annehmen.
Tô grá:nt, zugeben, erlauben.
Tâ:lk, Geſchwätz.
Diſcòu:rſe, Unterhaltung, Unterredung.
Tô wéi:gh, erwägen.
Tô bè tô bè, müſſen.

Tò tà;ste, kosten, vers suchen. Zur Seite 27.

Tò ſwàl;lòw, verſchlingen.

Fèw, wenige.

Tò chèw, kauen.

Tò digéſt, verdauen.

Pá;rt, Theil; in pá;rts, zum Theil.

Cù;ríòuslý, ſorgfältig genau.

Whòl;lý, ganz.

Dèp;ùtý, Stellvertreter.

Éx;tráct, Auszug.

Á;rgùmént, Materie, Beweisgrund.

Mèa;n, gering.

Él ſe, ſonſt.

Diſtíll, ed, diſtillirt, durchſeigt.

Fláſh.ý, wäſſerig, ungeſchmackt.

Cón;férénce, Unterredung.

Réad;ý, geſchickt, fertig.

Éxáct, genau.

Nèe;d, nöthig.

Mém;òrý, Gedächtniß.

Tò cónfér, ſich mit andern unterreden, unterhalten.

Wít, Geiſt, Verſtand, Witz.

Cún;níng, Klugheit.

Tò knòw, wiſſen.

Thát, das, was.

Bèſí;de, darneben.

Yôu;*th*, Jüngling.

Tò bà;the, baden.

lúdg;ed, überlegt, geurtheilt.

Ín;térvál, Zwiſchenzeit.

Nérv'd, geſtärkt, benervt.

Récrûi;téd, erneuert, ergänzt.

Stréng;*th*, Kraft.

Tò ſwím, ſchimmern.

Spò;rtíve, luſtig, fröhlich.

Mà;ze, Labyrinth.

Tò chíll, tödten, erfrieren.

Láng;uíd, matt.

Zur Seite 28.

Hày mà;king, Heuen, Heumachen.

Tò ſwà;rm, ſchwärmen.

Víl;làge, Dorf.

Iò;vìál, luſtig.

Mèa;d, Wieſe.

Rús;tíc, bäueriſch.

Brow;n, braun.

Mérid;ián, mittäglich.

Héal*th*;fùl, geſund.

Stróng, ſtark.

Súm;mér, Sommer.

Rò;ſe, Roſe.

Blòw;n,

Blòw;n, aufgeblühet.
Prévài;ling, mächtig.
Rúd;dý, hochroth.
Màid, Mädchen.
Há;lfnàked, halbblos.
Swéll;ing, ſchwellend.
On the ſi;ght, zuſehends.
Kín;dled, entzündet.
Grà;cés, Reitze.
Búrn;ing, brennend.
Chèe;k, Wange.
É;ven, ſogar.
Stôo;ping, gebückt, ſich bückend.
Ín;fánt hánds, Kinder Hände.
Tò tràil, ſchleppen.
Rà;ke, Rechen, Harke.
Frà;gránt, ſtark riechend.
Lòa;d, Laſt.
Ò;vér chá;rg'd, überladen.
Ámíd, in, mitten in.
Kì;nd, mild.
Óppréſs;ion, Unterdrükkung.
Rò;ll, ſich wälzen.
Wì;de, weit.
Tô flỳ, fliegen.
Téd;déd, verzettelt.
Grái;n, Heu, Korn.
Ròw, Reihe.
Tô ádvá;nce, vorrücken.
Broâ;d, breit.
Tô whèé;l, ſich tummeln, ſich drehen, kreiſen.
Rou;nd, um — herum.
Tô brèa;the, duften.
Há;rvéſt, Erndte.
Tò *th*ròw, ſtreuen.
Réfréſh;fûl, erfriſchend.
Rû;rál, ländlich.
Sméll, Geruch.
Tô rà;ke, rechen.
Grèe;n, grün.
Appèa;ring, erſcheinend.
Dúſký, entfärbt, ſchwärzlich.
Wà;ve, Woge.
Álóng, längſt, entlang.
Rús;ſet, Bräunlich.
Hày cóck, Heuhaufe, Heuſchober.
*Th*ick, dicht.
Béhí;nd, dahinter.
Ó;rdér, Ordnung.
Gày, munter.
Dà;le, Thal.
Tô wà;ke, wecken.
Brèe;ze, Weſt.
Tò réſou;nd, erſchallen.
Bléndi;éd, vermiſcht.
Voi;ce, Stimme.
Sò;ciál, geſellig.
Glèe, Freude, Fröhlichkeit.

Zur Seite 29.

To bòa;ſt, rühmen.
Hèa;p, Haufe.
Gô ld, Gold.
Tô vièw, ſehen.
Wá;ving, wallend.
Plén;tý, Fülle.
Crow;n'd, gekrönt.

Fò;e,

Fò;e, Feind.
Slúm;bér, Schlummer.
Sou;nd, gesund, voll; kommen.
Cà;lmlý, gelassen.
Tò tri;fle, tändeln.
Tò ènjoy, genießen.
Lèi;sûre, Muße.
Chéar;fûl, angenehm, fröhlich.
Wàn;tòn, thöricht, muthwillig.
Tô bètràу, täuschen, verrathen.
Chèa;plý, kärglich.
Blés;s'd, beglückt, gesegnet.
Tô scó;rn, verachten.
Desi;re, Wunsch, Verlangen.
Ti;melý, zeitlich, bey Zeiten.
To sòw, besäen.
O;rchárd, Obstgarten.
Tô blûsh, sich schämen, erröthen.
Hôo;k, Sense.
Tô wiè;ld, führen, handhaben.
To rà;nge, ordnen, stellen.
Shèa;f, Garbe.
Lánd, Acker, Land.
Là;te, spät.
Dúsk, Abenddämmerung.
Tô ròa;m, umherschlendern, umherlaufen.
Tô mèe;t, begegnen.
Tô strò;ll, herumspringen.

Kid, Böckchen.
Tô blèa;t, blöcken.
Lám;b, Lamm.
Wàn;d'rér, Umherläufer.
Hò;me, heim.
Tô chi;de, ausschelten.
Thóu;ghtléss, Gedankenlos.
Dám, Mutter, Alte.
Tém;pést, Sturmwetter.
Tô how;l, heulen.
Tô clásp, drücken, umarmen.
Fèa;rfûl, furchtsam.
Mis;trés, Geliebte.
Tô lûll, lullen.
Tò bèa;t, schlagen.
Rài;n, Regen.
Sécù;re, sicher.
Tô sink, sinken.
Rést, Ruhe.

Zur Seite 30.

Flà;ming, feuerig, flammend.
Lè;ò, Löwe.
Tô rì;de, fahren, reiten.
Bỳ, bey.
In';dòléntly, unbesorgt.
Tô stràу, herumschlendern, streifen.
Tô wâ;lk, spazieren.
Si;de bỳ si;de, neben einander.
Tô múr;mér, murmeln.
Tô glì;de, sanft fließen, schleichen.
Tô wì;nd, schlendern.
Álóng, längst hin, entlang.

Côò;l,

Côo;l, kühl.
Rétrèa;t, Erholungsort, Anfenthalt.
To ſtóp, ſtehen bleiben.
Tô gà;ve ón, anſehen.
Ás, ſo, wie.
To míng;le, miſchen.
Swèe;t, ſüß.
Kíſs, Kuß.
Tô tèa;ch, lehren.
Lòv;elý, liebenswürdig.
Schól;ár, Schülerinn, Schüler.
Plèa;s'd, vergnügt.
Fán;cy, Phantaſie.
Drèa;m, Traum.
Si lént, ſtill.
Tò réſt, ruhen.
Tò lív;e, leben.
Fôo,liſh, thöricht.
Tò bè póſſéſt óf á thing, etwas beſitzen.
Tò flòa;t, ſchwanken, ſchwimmen.
Tò wàn;dér, umherſtreifen.
Wind u. wínd, Wind.
Out;wird, äuſſerlich.
Tráp;píngs, Putz, Zierde.
Tô ſpèa;k, *I.* ſpò;ke, *p.* ſpò;ken, ſprechen.
Bléſt, glücklich, geſegnet.
Tô hèe;d, beobachten, achten.
Sick;néſs, Kränklichkeit, Krankheit.
Cón;ſcíòus, bewußt.
Mì;nd, Gemüth.
Ì;dle, eitel.
Bréa*th*, Hauch.
Práiſe, Lob.
Tô trúſt, trauen.
Smi;le, Lächeln.
Súſpic;ion, Argwohn.
Tô ràiſe, erregen.
Wít, Witz.
Tô riſe, ſich erheben.
Tô plèa;d, vertheidigen.
Càu;ſe, Sache, Angelegenheit.
Stéad;ý, ſtraf, ſteif.
Réi;n, Zügel.
Èa;gér, ſcharf.
Tô cónfi;ne, zurückhalten, einſchränken.
Mán;lý, männlich.
Sén;ſe, Verſtand.
Tô drâw, auf ſich ziehen.
Tô liſt;en, lauſchen, horchen.
Cóun;try, Vaterland.
Wróng, Unrecht.
Pá;rtiál, einzeln, günſtig.
Màid, Mädchen.
Tò pén, ſchreiben, aufſetzen.
Friénd;lý, günſtig.
Shà;de, Schatten.

Zur Seite 31.

Tô grà;ce, beſuchen, beehren.
Rû;ràl, auf dem Lande wohnend, ländlich.
Tô wòn;dêr, ſich wundern.
Guéſt, Gaſt.
Awe, Schüchternheit, Furcht.
Rì;pe, reif.

Tô cómménd, empfehlen.
Tô cúll, ausleſen.
Lítt;le, wenig, klein.
Tràin;n, Geſinde, Gefolge.
În;dòlénce, Sorgloſigkeit, Unthätigkeit.
Bléſt, beglückt.
Fà;vòurite ſúb;jéct, Lieblings Gegenſtand.
Rêi;gn, Regierung.
Réſt, übrig.
Yó;ke, aufjochen.
Glôo;mý, dunkel.
Tô tênd, hüten.
Lò;nelý, einſam.
Flòck, Heerde.
Gòa;thérd, Ziegenhirt.
Tô clì;m*b*, erklettern, klettern, klimmen.
Mòu;ntain, Berg.
Brow, Spitze, Stirn.
Tô ſlèe;p, ſchlafen.
Éxténd;éd, ausgeſtreckt.
Nà;ked, nackend.
Róck, Felſen.
Tô avái;l, nützen, helfen.
Tô préſs, drücken, preſſen.
Stà;telý, ſtattlich, prächtig.
'Mid;ſt (ámid;ſt), mitten.
Tà;ſteléſs, geſchmacklos.
Tô wèe;p, klagen, weinen.
Bỳ, bey.
Má;rble, Marmor.
Fou;ntain, Quelle.

Tô lày, legen.
Pén;ſíve, tiefſinnig.
Héad, Haupt.
Tô múr;múr, murmeln; whì;le théy mur;mur, während ſie murmeln.
Tô ſtrì;ve, ſtreben, trachten.
Tô plea;ſe, Vergnügen, Gefallen.
Tô tí;re, langweiligen, ermüden.
Tô éxcèe;d, übertreffen.
Pái;nt, Schminke.
Thóu;ght, Gedanke.
Trû;e, ächt, wahr.
Délì;*gh*t, Ergötzen.
Énjoi;ment, Beſitz, Genuß.
Tô wà;ken, erwachen.
Déſì;re, Luſt, Begierde.
Ráp;*t*ùre, Entzücken.
Tô glòw, glühen.
Beaù;ty, Schönheit.
Wòr*th*, Tugend, Werth.
Tô cónténd, wetteifern, ſtreiten.
Tô chá;rm, reitzen.
Tô fix, richten, feſtſetzen.
Mì;nd, Verſtand.
Mís;tréſs, Gebietherinn.
Ioy, Freude.
Sénſ;e, Sinn.
Rèa;ſon, Vernunft.
Ioi;n'd, vereint.
Tô gà;ze, ſehen.
O;'ér, vorüber.
Clay, Erde.
Ás, als wenn.

Tò withstánd, widerste-hen.

Zur Seite 32.

Là-téſt, lezte.
Tò ſpà-re, ſchonen.
Grie-f, Wehmuth, Gram.
Shá-rp, ſcharf.
Tò kill, tödten.
Tò woù-nd, verwunden.
Chèe-k, Wange.
Tò hûrt, beſchädigen.
Flòw-ing, wallend, flieſſend.
Hài-r, Haar.
Still, noch.
Tò quit, verlaſſen.
Tò lèa-ve, verlaſſen.
É-re, ehe, eher.
Déad, todt.
Mòu-rnfùl, traurig.
Pá-rt, Pflicht.
Dè-cent, anſtändig.
Bie-r, Baare.
Tò cónvéy, begleiten.
Cò-rſe, Leichnam.
Stà-te, Gepränge.
Tèa-r, Thräne.
Wón-d'ròus, wunderbar.
Tò rélà-te, erzählen.

Zur Seite 33.

Rû-denéſs, Rohheit, Grobheit.
Cónvè-niénce, Bequemlichkeit.
É-légánce, Schönheit.
Ní-cety, Feinheit, Niedlichkeit.
Tò ènfò-rce, erzwingen.
Tò íncómmò-de, incomodiren, beſchwerlich fallen.
Hèa-t, Hitze.
Rài-n, Regen.
Tò ſhél-tér, verſtecken, ſich unter Obdach begeben.
Hól-lòw, Höhle, hohl.
Tò díg, graben.
Cà-ve, Höhle.
Thick-ét, Dickicht, Gebüſch.
Ác-cídént, Zufall.
Chà-ce, Jagd.
Cónvè-niénce, Gelegenheit, Bequemlichkeit.
Pás-*tûrà*ge, Weide.
Tò lèa-d, führen.
Ò-pen, offen.
Stà-ke, Pfahl.
Grádà-tion, Aufſtufung.
Skíll, Geſchicklichkeit.
Tò clò-ſe, zuſchlieſſen.
Dòo-r, Thür.
Pártít-ion, Scheidewand.
Ápá-rtmént, Gemach.
Tò múl-típlỳ, vervielfältigen.
Tò díſpò-ſe, einrichten.
Pow-ér, Vermögen.
Ímprô-vemént, Verbeſſerung.
Tò ſúccèe-d, folgen.
Hè thát, derjenige, welcher.
Tò frèe, befreyen.

'Till,

'Till, (untill), bis.
Ea·se, Gemächlichkeit.
Importù·nity, Beschwerlichkeit.
Want, Bedürfniß, Mangel.
Lei·sure, Muße.
Séarch, Aufsuchung; tô gò in séarch, aufsuchen, nachjagen.
Sùpér·fluóus, überflüßig.
Gratifica·tion, Vergnügen.
Deli·ght, Ergötzen.
Prós·péct, Aussicht.
Réi·gn, Regierung.
Sym·métry, Ebenmaß.
O·rdér, Abmeßung, Ordnung.
Invént·éd, erfunden.
Éd·ifice, Gebäude.
Tô cónfó·rm, gleichförmig machen.

Zur Seite 34.

Pás·sage, Uebergang.
Lúx·ùry, Pracht.
Cól·úmn, Säule.
Tô súccèe·d, folgen.
Gilt, vergoldet.
Có·rnice, Säulengesimse.
Inlái·d, eingelegt.
Flòo·r, Boden.
Pét·ty, gering, klein.

Rèa·ping, das Erndten.
As, wann.
Tò trém·ble, zittern.

Sky, Himmel.
Tô únfô·ld, entfalten.
Spréad·ing, sich verbreitend.
Tô ri·pen, reifen.
Rèa·pér, Schnitter.
Fai·r, schön.
Árray, Reihenfolge.
Láss, Mädchen.
Tô bêa·r, thun, tragen.
Rough, rauh.
Tô mít·igate, verringern, mildern.
Nù·meléss, unzählbar, namenlos.
Gént·le, hold.
Óf·fice, Gefälligkeit.
Toi·l, Arbeit.
Tô stôo·p, sich bücken.
Tô swéll, schwellen.
Lús·ty, groß, stark.
Shèa·f, Garbe.
Chèe·rfùl, fröhlich.
Bánd, Gesellschaft.
Scán·dél, Gespötte.
Iést, Spaß.
Tô fly, fliegen.
Há·rmléss, unschädlich.
Tô décèi·ve, vertreiben.
Tè·dious, verdrüßlich, langweilig.
Tô stèa·l, täuschen, stehlen.
Únfélt, ungefühlt.
Súl·try, schwül.
Béhi·nd, hinten.
Tô build úp, aufbauen.
Shóck, Haufe.
Cón·scious, sich viel bewußt.

Tô

Tô glán:ce, werfen, blik: ken.
Tô ſa:te, ſättigen.
Tò hèa:ve, ſich heben.
Glèa:nér, Aehrenleſer.
Tô ſpréad, ſich zer: ſtreuen.
Árou:nd, herum.
Spi:ke, Aehre.
Scán:ty, ſparſam.
Tô pick, aufleſen, pik: ken.
Nár:ròw, genau.
Hús, bándmán, Acker: mann.
Tô fling, ſchleudern, wer: fen.
Chá:ritáble, menſchen: freundlich, gütig.
Stéal*th*, Verſtohlenheit, Diebſtahl.

Zur Seite 35.

Flòw:ing, wallend, flie: ßend.
Pá:rtnér, Mitgenoſſe.
Ki:nd, Geſchlecht, Art.
Wì:de, weit.
Tô hóv:ér, flattern.
Rou:nd, umher.
Fow:l, Vogel.
Húm:blé, beſcheiden.
Dò:le, Theil, Gabe.
Túrn, Wechſel.
Tô pón:dér, erwägen.
Rélúc:tánce, Widerſtre: ben.
Fái:nt, unmuthig, träg.

Chiè:f, Gebieter, Anfüh: rer.
Hill, Hügel.
Dèe:r, Hirſch, Hirſche.
Tô drink, *I.* drank, *p.* drúnk und drúnk:en, trinken.
Strèa:m, Strom.
Róck, Felſen.
Tô réplý, erſchallen er: wiedern.
Dóg, Hund.
Hè:roe, Held.
One, (uwan), eine ein: zige.
Wing, Flügel.
Ràv:en, Rabe.
Tô tèa:ch, *I.* u. *p.* tàu:*gh*t, abrichten, leh: ren.
Chà:ce, Jagd.
Bòw:ſtring, Bogenſehne.
Tô ſou:nd, ſchwirren, ertönen.
Tô mèe:t, *I.* u. *p.* mét, ſich begegnen.
Dá:rk, düſter.
Glôo:mý, dunkel.
Tô wàtch, belauſchen.
Lò:ne, einſam.
Stép, Tritt.
Hèa:*th*, Heide.
Fò:e, Feind.

Zur Seite 36.

Tì:red, ermüdet.
Míſt, Nebel.
Cà:ve, Höhle.
Wón:téd, gewöhnlich.
Háunt, Aufenthalt.

Húng, behangen.
Shiè:ld, Schild.
*Th*óng, Riemen.
Hélm, Helm.
Stèe:l, Stahl.
Tò rèst, ruhen.
Li *gh*t, Licht.
Brow, Gipfel.
Tò háunt, oft beſuchen.
Tò try, verſuchen.
Tò clòa:*the*, kleiden.
A:rmòur, Rüſtung.
Tò ſtri:de, *I.* ſtrò:de, *P.* ſtrid:den, ſchreiten.
Tò bèa:t, ſchlagen.
Hi *gh*, hoch.
Tò dím, verdunkeln.
Ar ròw, Pfeil.
Fly, *I.* flèw, *p.* flòw:n, fliegen.
Blood, Blut.
Tò hèa:ve, heben.
Feath:éred, befedert.
Dárt, Pfeil.
Tò ſink, *I.* ſánk oder ſúnk, *p.* ſúnk, ſinken.
Húnt:er, Jäger.
Háp:léſs, unglücklich.
Pài:r, Paar.
Si:lént, ſchweigend.
Dwél:ling, Wohnung.
Flèe:t, Flotte.
Tò fi:*gh*t, *I.* u. *p.* fóu:*gh*t, fechten.
Strà:nger, Fremder.
Tò flèe, *I.* u. *p.* fled, fliehen.
Tò ſearch, ſuchen.
Tò kill, tödten.

Dá:rk, brow:n, dunkelbraun.
Mánly, männlich.
Tò ſlèe p, *I.* u. *p.* ſlépt, ſchlafen.

Zur Seite 37.

Át, bey.
Noi:ſe, Schall, Geräuſch.
Sou:nding, brauſend.
Súrg:e, Quelle.
Grèe:n, grün.
Tò:m*b*, Grab.
Már:inér, Schiffer.
Tò bou:nd, durchpflügen.
Wà:ve, Woge.

Â:ge, Zeitalter.
Ánti:que, uralt.
Flòw:ing, voll fließend.
Yoû *th*, Jugend.
Defèc:t, Mangel, Fehler.
Grà:ce, Güte.
Glád, froh.
Únrèprô:ved, unbeſcholten.
Trû:*th*, Redlichkeit, Wahrheit.
Gift, Gabe.
Sóv:éràigne, höchſt.
Bou:nty, Güte.
Tò èmbrà:ce, annehmen, ergreifen, umarmen.
À:ngel, Engel.
Thén, damals, dann.

Cá:ſe,

Cá:se, Zuſtand.
Là:te, ſpät.
Có:rne féd, mit Getraide gefüttert.
Stèe:d, Roß, Pferd.
Tô ábù:se, mißbrauchen.
Plén:ty, Fülle, Ueberfluß.
Fát, fett.
Swò:ln, angeſchwollen.
Èncrèa:se, Vermehrung.
Licén:tiòus, ausgelaſſen.
Lúſt, Luſt.
Tô 'gín, *I.* 'gán, *p.* 'gún, anfangen, beginnen.
Tô éxcèe:d, überſchreiten.
Méas:ùre, Maß.
Mèa:ne, (mèa:n), gering.
Nèe:d, Nothdurft.
Cúr:ſed, verflucht.
Quì:ét, ruhig.
Wô:m*b*e, (wô:m*b*), Schooß, Gebärmutter.
Greá:t gránd:móthér, Urgroßmutter.
Stèe:l, Stahl.
To woû:nd, verwunden.
Híd, verborgen.
Sà:cred, heilig.
Tô:m*b*e, (tô:m*b*), Grab.
Sác:rilége, heiliger Raub.
Tô díg, graben.
Síl:vér, Silber.
Tô ábou:nd, überfließen.
Mát:tér, Stoff, Materie.
Hù:ge, groß.
Póm:póus, prunkvoll.
Éftſôo:nes, gleich, von Zeit zu Zeit.
Tô cómpou.nd, ſchaffen, zuſammenſetzen.
Grèe:dý, heiß, fräßig.
Tô kén:dle, (kín:dle), anzünden.
Dévou:ring, verzehrend.
Fi:re, Feuer.

Zur Seite 38.

Héal*th*, Geſundheit.
Blés:séd, heilig, geſegnet.
Tô ènlá:rge, erweitern.
Pow:ér, Kraft.
Tô rél:íſh, angenehm machen, wohlſchmeckend machen.
*W*rétch:ed, unglücklich.

Práy:ér, Gebet.
Prós:péct, Hinſicht.
Càu:ſe, Grundurſache.
Dréad, furchtvoll.
É:re án hou:r, eher als in einer Stunde.
Tô wàn:dér, wandeln.
Pá:*th*, Pfad.
Tô ſhún, meiden.
Tô rémóns:tràte, zeigen, darthun.

Zur Seite 39.

Lis;t'ning, das Hören, Horchen.
Witch;ing, bezaubernd.
Wróng, irre, unrecht.
Wèa;knéſs, Schwäche.
Tô cóm;e ſhórt, fehlen, zu kurz kommen.
Frài;lty, Gebrechlichkeit, Schwachheit.
Tô ſtép, gehen, treten.
Áſi;de, zur Seite.
Tô hì;de, verbergen.
Íntén;tion, Absicht.
Tô err, irren.
Plèa, Vertheidigung.
Still, immer.
Tô déli;ght, ſich erfreuen, ergötzen.

Chriſtián;ity, Chriſtenthum.
Tô él;évàte, erheben.
Tô ſtèe;l, ſtählen.
Tô ſó;ften, ſanft machen.
Tô ſwèe;ten, beruhigen.
Thát, jenes.
Tô ínſù;re, verſichern.
Tém;pórál, zeitlich.

Zur Seite 40.

Rèfù.ge, Zuflucht.
Sà;fe, ſicher.

Dírèc;tòr, Leiter, Regierer, Lenker.
Úngui;déd, ungeführt.
Fràu;ght, voll, beladen.
Wiſh, Wunſch.
Tô ſécù;re, ſichern.
Có;rdiál, herzſtärkend.
Dróp, Tropfen.
Cúp, Drinkſchale.
Tô thròw, gießen, werfen.
Nâu;ſeóus, eckelhaft.
Dráught, Trank.
Dow;n, hinunter.

Fán, Fächer.
Lèa.ſt, kleinſte.
Slì, ght, gering.
Toy, Spielwerk.
Réſiſt;léſs, unwiderſtehlich.
Tô èmploy, anwenden, gebrauchen.
Tô prô;ve, ſich beweiſen.
Èn;gine, Werkzeug, Kunſtwerk.
Àì;r, Anſehen.
Miè;n, Miene.
Tô téll, ſagen; nót tô bè tò;ld, nicht auszudrücken.
Sà;fely, ſicher.
Tô díréc;t, richten, lenken.
Wân;tòn, ſchalkhaft, muthwillig.
Bòw, Bogen.
Côo;lnéſs, Kühle.

Mátch;

Mátch;less, unvergleich;lich.
Dà;me, Dame, Frauen;zimmer.

Zur Seite 41.

Rót;ten, verfault.
Chèe;se, Käse.
Tô slày, erschlagen.
Tô vow, bezeugen, schwören.
Quò;*th*, sagte.
Sélf;same, derselbige.
Wéap;on, Waffe.

Sým;pá*thy*, Gleichgefühl, Sympathie.
Súbli;me, erhaben.
Tô én;tér, treten.
Cóncérn, Angelegenheit.
Tô mô;ve, rühren, bewegen.
Tô súf;fér, leiden.
Súbstítù;tion, Beysetzung.
Tô pût, setzen.
Plà;ce, Stelle.
Tô áffect, afficiren, angreifen, rühren.
Tô pártà;ke, theilnehmen.
Tô regá;rd, betreffen.
Sélf préservà;tion, Selbsterhaltung.
Tô túrn, sich neigen, lenken kehren.
Páin, Schmerz.
Sò;ciál, gesellig.
Affec;tion, Tugend, Zuneigung.

Zur Seite 42.

Mò;de, Art.
Ap;plícáble, anwendbar.
Tô transfù;se, übergiessen.
Tô gráft, pfropfen, impfen.
Délì;*ght*, Wohlgefallen, Lust.
Wrétch;édnéss, Unglück.
Tô shóck, anstössig seyn.
Súch lì;ke, dergleichen.
Sátisfác;tion, Vergnügen.
Cóm;fórt, Trost.
Áfràì;d, in Furcht.
Prác.tice, Gewohnheit, Uebung.
Ínquì;ry, Untersuchung, Erforschung.
Mè;rely, blos.
Frà;me, Einrichtung, Form.
Cónstítù;tion, Beschaffenheit.
Cónclù;sion, Schluß.
Tô rèa;son, vernünfteln.
Fác;últy, Vermögen, Kraft.
Ón, über.
Rèa;son, Grund, Ursache.
Tô áppréhénd, fürchten.
Rèa;son, Vernunft.
Nò*th*;ing nèa;r, bey weitem nicht.

Ex-

Éxten; sive, groß, sich erstreckend.

Fránk, gut, redlich, frey.
Frèe, ungezwungen, frey.
Of là; te, vor kurzem.
Tò gròw, werden.
Brim; fùl, eingenommen, voll.
Pélf, Reichthum, Geld.

Zur Seite 43.

Wit, Witz.
Rày, Strahl.
To gild, leuchten, glänzen.
Tò stri; ke, streifen, schlagen.
Fit, tauglich.
Ali; ke, gleich, auf gleiche Weise.
Tò chá; rm, gefallen, reitzen.
Li; vely, munter, lebhaft.
Grà; ve, ernsthaft.
Tò óffénd, beleidigen.
Tò ràis; se, machen, erregen.

Pá; rént, Vater.
Univér; sál frà; me, Weltgebäude.
Wón; dròus, wunderbar.
Fài; r, schön.
Unspèa; káble, unaussprechlich.
Tò sit, sitzen.
Dim; ly, dunkel.
Lòw, niedrig.
Tò déclà; re, offenbaren, erklären.
Bèyónd, über; bèyónd thóu; ght, den Gedanken unerreichbar.
Tò bèhò; ld, sehen.
Dày without ni; ght, ein Tag ohne Nacht.
Tò cìr; cle, umringen.
Réjoi; cáng, frohlockend, sich freuend.
Tò joi; n, sich vereinigen.
Tò ex; tol, erheben.

Guá; rd, Schutz, Wache.
Unstài; ned, unbefleckt.
Shà; mefùl, schändlich.
Sin, Sünde.
Tò lôo; k, aussehen.
Scá; rlét, scharlachroth.
Within, inwendig.

Zur Seite 44.

Fórgét; fùlnéss, Vergessenheit.
Lád, Bursche.

Zur Seite 45.

Fìrst, zuerst.
Midst, in der Mitte.
Trai; n, Gefolge.

Bét;

Bét;tér, vielmehr, beſſer.
Dàw;n, anbrechender Tag.
Plédg;e, Pfand.
Cìr;clét, Kranz.
Pri;me, anbrechender Morgen.
Tô cli;mb, ſteichen, klettern.
Nôo;n, Mittag.
Tô gài;n, erreichen, gewinnen.
Tô mèe;t, begegnen.
Ò;ríént, aufgehend.
Tô flỳ, fliehen.
Fix;'d, unbeweglich, feſtgeſetzt; fix;'d ſtárs, Fixſterne.
Ó;rb, Himmel, Kreis.
Tò wân;dér, wandeln.
Tô cà;ll úp, hervor rufen.
Él;déſt, älteſte.
Bìrth, Geburt.
Wô;mb, Schooß.
Quátér;nion, die Zahl vier; tô rún ín quátérnion pérpet;ûál cìr;cle, in vier Gliedern beſtändig Zirkel laufen.
Múltífôrm, vielförmig.
Tô mix, zuſammenſetzen, miſchen.
Cèa;ſeléſs, unaufhörlich.
Chà;nge, Wechſel.
Tô và;rỳ, abwechſeln.
Still, immer.
Míſt, Nebel.
Exhálà;tion, Dunſt.
Tô ſtòa;m, dampfen.

Là;ke, See.
Dús;ký, halb.
Grèy, grau.
Flèe;cy, wollig.
Skîrt, Saum.
Whéth;ér, es ſey.
Tô déck, kleiden, decken.
Úncól;òur'd, farbenlos.
Tô wét, netzen.
Thîrſ;tỳ, durſtig.
Éarth, Erde.
Tô ádván;ce, mehren, befördern.
Quâ;rtér, End, Viertheil.
Tô blòw, wehen.
Tô brèa;the, blaſen, athmen.
Tô wá;vé, bewegen, weben.
Tóp, Wipfel.
Pì;ne, Fichte.
Sì;gn, Zeichen.
Wòr;ſhip, Anbetung.
Tô wà;rble, wirbeln.
Tô tù;ne, ertönen laſſen.

Zur Seite 46.

Gà;te, Pforte, Thor.
Nò;tes, Geſang, (der Vögel).
Tô gli;de, fortſchlüpfen.
Stà;telý, prächtig.
Tô tréad, einhertreten.
Lòw;lý, niedrig.
Tô crèe;p, kriechen.
Tô wít;néſs, Zeuge ſeyn.
Tô bè ſi;lént, ſchweigen.

Mó;rn, Morgen.
È;ven, Abend.
Vál;ley, Thal.
Vò;cál, laut, ſtimmig.
Hài;l, ſey gegrüßet, heil.
Tò gáth;ér, ſammeln.
Áu;ght, etwas.
Tò cóncèa;l, verbergen.
Tò díſpér;ſe, zerſtreuen.
To díſpél, vertreiben.

Âw;fûl, ehrwürdig.
Rémài;n, Ueberbleibſel.
Fôo;t, Fuß; fèe;t, Füße.
Bréad;*th*, Breite.
Fòu;r, vier.
Scò;re, Stiege, eine Zahl von zwanzig; fou;r Scò;re, achtzig.
Á;rch, Schibbogen.
Súc;céſſive, auf einander folgend.
Ó;rder, Säulenordnung.
Incrúſt;ed, überzogen.
Slò;pe, Abdachung, Abhang.
Váſt, groß.
Còn;càve, innere Höhlung.
Ròw, Reihe.
Sèa;t, Sitz.

Zur Seite 47.

Cúſh;ion, Polſter.
Vóm;ítòry, Zugang.
Ápt;lý, ſchicklich, bequem.

Tò pô;úr, ergießen; to pô;úr fò;r*th*, einlaſſen.
Èn;tránce, Eingang.
Páſ;ſage, Durchgang.
Stái;r cà;ſe, Treppe.
Tô cóntrì;ve, anlegen, erfinden.
Tròu;ble, Unruhe, Mühe.
Súbſér;viént, dienlich.
Ám;ple, breit.
Cán;òpý, Decke, Himmel.
Tô play, ſpielen; the plày;ing, das Spielen.
Pròfú;ſely, reichlich.
Tô ímprég;nàte, ſättigen.
Grà;teſûl, angenehm.
Scent, Geruch.
Àròmát;ícs, Gewürze.
Àrè;ná, Kampfplatz.
Stà;ge, Schauplatz.
Tô ſtrèw, beſtreuen.
Sánd, Sand.
Tò áſſú;me, annehmen.
Tò éxhib;ít, vorſtellen, darſtellen.
Rúg;ged, rauh.
Pì;pe, Röhre.
Tô cónvéy, führen, leiten.
Súpply, Vorrath, Erſatz.
Lév;él, gleich, eben.
Súd;denly, plötzlich.
Tô cónvért, verwandeln.
Á;rmed, bewafnet.
Véſ;ſél, Fahrzeug, Schiff.
Dèe;p, Tiefe, tief.
Tò díſplày, zeigen.

Fúr;

Fúr;nitúre, Ausrüſtung.
Gá;me, Spiel.
Shép;hérd, Schäfer.
Tò áttráct, anlocken, an;ziehen.
Nét, Netz.
Déſi;gned, beſtimmt.
Wì;re, Draht.
Pó;rticò, bedeckter Gang.
Gil;déd, vergoldet.
Tô ſtúd, beſetzen zieren.
Mòſá;ic, eingelegte Ar;beit, Gemählde.
Stò;ne, Stein.

Fà;me, Ruhm.
Tô còu;rt, ſtreben.
Spúr, Sporn.
Dèe;d, That.
Tô rénou;nce, entſagen.
Tô déſérv;e, verdienen.

Zur Seite 49.

Vál;òur, Tapferkeit.
Pỳ;ràte, Seeräuber.
*Th*iè;f, Dieb.
Grà;c'd, geziert, ge;ſchmückt.
Tô ſhew, (ſchon) zeigen.
Cómpléx;ion, Tempera;ment, Leibes Beſchaffen;heit.

Chì;ldhôod, Kindheit.
Stà;ge, Stufe, Zeitraum.
Strì;fe, Streit.
Rû;*th*léſs, unbarmherzig.
Réi;gn, Herrſchung.
Fràu;*gh*t, voll, beladen.
Fó;rmér, vormalig.
Pài;n, Qual, Kummer, Pein.
Skíll, Geſchicklichkeit.
Tô fáb;ricàte, ſchmieden.
Whén, da.
Vièw, Geſicht, Augen.
Lóſt, verloren.
Tô mòu;rn, bedauern.

Zur Seite 50.

Tô tóſs, ſchlagen, trüben.
Cîr;cling, kreiſend.
Bà;ll, Ball.
Tô cátch, *I.* und *p.* câu;*gh*t, fangen.
Tô rébou;nd, zurück prallen.
Wà;ll, Wand.
Mím;ic, mimiſch, nach;äffend.
Ship, Schiff.
Tô guì;de, leiten, füh;ren.
Kén;nel, Goſſe.
Dìrt;ý, dreckig.
Tì;de, Fluth.
Hôo;p, Reif.
Révó;lving, wockelnd, ſich drehend.
Pà;ce, Lauf, Gang.
Dús;tý, ſtaubig.
Strèe;t, Straſſe.

Tô chà;ce, treiben, jagen.
Mátch;léſs, unvergleichlich.
Bôo;n, Geſchenk.

Hág, eine alte Hexe.
Clò;ſe, enge.
Là;ne, Gaſſe.
Jòur;ney, Reiſe.
Tò ſpỳ, erblicken, ausſpühren.
With;ered, verwelkt, verdorrt.
Dòub;le, krumm, doppelt.
Tò pick, aufleſen.
Drỳ, drocken.
Stick, Stecken.
Tò múm;ble, murmeln.
Scà;lding, hitzig.
Rheù;m, Fluß.
Gà;ll'd, Wund gemacht.
Réd, roth.
Pà;ſſy, Gicht.
Tò ſhà;ke *I.* ſhôo;k *p.* ſhà;ken, ſchütteln.
Crôok;ed, gekrümmt.
Tò wrap, wickeln, einhüllen.
Tát;tered, zerriſſen, zerlumpt.
Rém;nánt, Ueberbleibſel.
Stri;p'd, geſtreift.
Háng;ing, Teppich, Tapete.
Cá;rcáſe, (cá;rcáſs), Gerippe.
Ábou;t, um.
Lòw, untere, niedrig.
Wèe;ds, Kleider.
Còa;rſelỳ, grob.
Pátch;ed, geflickt.
Rág, Lappe, Lumpen.
Blàck, ſchwarz.
Whì;te, weiß.
Yél;lòw, gelb.
*W*rétch;édneſs, Elend.

Zur Seite 51.

Cón;ſequénce, Werth, Verhältniß, Wichtigkeit.
Úpón, bey.
Sétt, lemént, Niederlaſſung.
Grèe;k, Grieche.
Sén*ſ*ùál;ity, Wollüſtigkeit, Sinnlichkeit.
Cónvè;niency, Bequemlichkeit.
Tò dévò;te, widmen, opfern, beſtimmen.
Séclù;ſion, Ausgeſchloſſenheit.
Tò pày, erzeihen, bezahlen.
Shá;re, Antheil.
Cóm;mérce, Umgang, Gemeinſchaft.
Dévò;tion, Verehrung.
Só;ft, zart, ſanft.
Nà;tive fór;eſt, Geburtswald.
Tô ſétt;le, niederlaſſen.

Fiére;e,

Fiérce, wild, grœuſam.
Thirſt, dürſten.
Tô ínvólve, ſchleudern, hüllen.
Íngénûity, Scharfſinn.
Fàme, Ruhm.
Âge, Zeitalter.
Tô fórbeár, *I.* fórbòre *p.* fórbórn, unterlaſſen, meiden.
Tô óffér, thun, anbieten.
Vìòlence, Gewalt.
Gállantry, Gallanterie.
Férósity, Grauſamkeit, Unbändigkeit.

Zur Seite 52.

Tô fóstér, nähren.
Chíválry, Ritterſchaft.
Tô líft, heben.
Scàle, Wagſchale.
Nòbody, niemand.
Knìght, Ritter.
Íntimately, genau.
Smìle, Lächeln.
Tô ſhed, vergießen.
Tô lòſe ſìght óf á thing, etwas aus dem Geſicht verlieren.
Bút, auſſer, ausgenommen.
Én térprize', Unternehmung.
Chèarfûlly, fröhlich.
Tô èndùre, aushalten.
Tô pérfórm, ausführen.
Ádvéntùre, Abentheuer.
Sée mínglý, dem Scheine nach.
Tô rèálize, wirklich, machen, realiſiren.
Récíprócal, gegenſeitig.
Hìgh mìndéd, erhaben, geſinnt.
Tô prôve, beweiſen.
Pérſévèrance, Beharrlichkeit.

Zur Seite 53.

Tô prìze, ſchätzen.
Ièwél, Kleinod, Edelgeſtein.
Tô ròam, herumſchweifen.
Tô bés tòw, geben.
Òwn, eigen.
Sélf, Selbſtheit, ſelbſt.
Hút, Hütte.
Hòme, Heimat.

Sèaſon, Zeit.
Témpér, Richtung, Beſchaffenheit.
Cómfórtàble, erſprießlich.
Ín tércòurſe, Umgang.
Unfáirneſs, Unredlichkeit.
Tô éngràve, eingraben.
Rûle, Regel.

Zur Seite 54.

Tô dô, handeln, thun.
Áccó;rding ás, ſo wie, nach dem.
Sén;ſe, Gefühl.
Tò díſplày, zeigen, ausbreiten.
Óſténtà;tiòus, ſtolz, prahlend.
Sùpérior;ity, Ueberlegenheit, Vorzug.
Súb;órdinà;tion, Unterordnung.
Tô ré;gùlàte, anordnen, lehren.
Ádván;ced, fortgerückt.
Tô bécòm;e, geziemen.
Cómpán;ion, Geſpiele, Gefährte.
Vicíſ;ſitùde, Wechſel, Veränderung.
Cóntémp;tùous, hochmüthig.
Scó;rn, Verachtung.
Tô ri;ſe, ſteigen.
Émò;tion, Gemüthsbewegung.
Grà;ceſûl, anmuthsvoll.
Tà;le, Erzählung.
Wòe, Unglück, Elend.
Índúl gence, Nachſicht.
Tô cóntráct, vermindern, zuſammenziehen.
To wráp úp, verſtricken.
Sél;fiſh, eigennützig.
Ènjoy;mént, Genuß, Ergötzlichkeit.
Tô áccúſ;tòm, gewöhnen.
Díſtréſs, Elend.
Tô wèe;p, weinen.
Tô ſpò;rt, ſcherzen.
Pàin, Kummer, Schmerz.
Mèa;n, niedrig.
Wàn;ton, muthwillig.

Zur Seite 55.

Nór — nór, weder — noch.
Tô fà;de, verwelken.
Tô ſhéd, zerſtäuben, verſchütten.
Gàu;dý, ſtolz.
Prì;de, Pracht.
Swài;n, Schäfer.
Sỳ;rén, Sirene.
Bow;ér, Laube.
Tô réſi;de, wohnen.
Âw;fûl, ehrwürdig.
Hill, Hügel.
Ènthrò;ned, thronend, auf dem Throne ſitzend.
Tô wín, erreichen, gewinnen.
Tô clì;mb, klettern.
Stép, Stufe, Schritt.
Pér;íl, Gefahr.
Fróm the fìrſt, von Anbeginn an.
Tô órdài;n, verordnen.
Bliſs, Wonne.
Trán;ſient, vorübergehend.

Zur

Zur Seite 56.

Hêr'mit, Einſiedler.
Wi'ld, Wildniß.
Tô grò'w, *I.* grèw, *p.* grò'w'n, aufwachſen.
Cà've, Höhle.
Fôo'd, Nahrung.
Wéll, Brunn.
Rémò'te, entfernt.
Prày'r, (prày'ér), Gebet.
Sérè'ne, heiter.
Súggés'tion, Einfall, Eingebung.
Tô trì'úmph, triumphiren.
Tô ſprí'ng, *I.* und *p.* ſprúng, erregen, entſpringen.
Sway, Regierung, Herrſchaft.
Prós'péct, Ausſicht.
Tô bòa'ſt, ſich getröſten, rühmen.
Tén'ôur, Haltung, Stütze.
Lóſt, verloren.
Smôo'th, eben, glatt.
Éxpán'ſe, Strecke, Weite.
Tô ímpréſs, eindrücken.
Cà'lm, ſtill, ruhig.
Dow'n, nieder.
Tô bénd, ſich biegen, ſenken, krümmen.
Bánk, Ufer.
Trèe, Baum.
Ski'es, Wolken, Himmel.
Bénèa'th, drunter, unter.
Tô án'ſwér, entſprechen.
Cól'òur, Farbe.
Tô glòw, glühen.
Sèa, See.
Tô dévi'de, theilen.
Swíft, ſchnell.
Rúf'ling, kräuſelnd.
Cìr'cle, Riegel, Kreis.
Tô cúrl, wallen, kräuſeln.
Glímm'ring, flimmernd, glimmernd.
Brò'ken, gebrochen.
*Thí*ck, dicht.
Tò clèa'r, aufklären.
By Sì'*gh*t, vom Anſehen.
Tô répò'rt, erzählen.
Yèt, bisher.
Ni'*gh*tly, nächtlich.
Dèw, Thau.
Tô beá'r, tragen.

Zur Seite 57.

Tô gò, *I.* wént, *p.* gòn'e, gehen; tò gò á jòur'ney, reiſen, eine Reiſe machen.
Sédà'te, ruhig.
Tô wàtch, Acht geben.
Mó'rn, Morgen.
Tô wà'ſte, verderben.
Pá'*th*léſs, unbetreten, pfadlos.
Lò'neſòme, einſam.
Sòuth'ern, mittäglich, ſüdlich.
Tô pò'ſt, eilen.
Croſs'ing, kreutzend.
Rài'ment, Kleidung.

Dè'

Dè;cènt, ehrbar, wohlan;ständig.
Cómplex;ion, Geſichts;farbe.
Ring;lét, Locke.
Wà;v'd, wellenförmig.
Hài;l, ſey gegrüßt.
Si;re, Vater.
Tô decèi;ve, dahin täuſchen, betrügen.
Ròa;d, Weg.
Lò;th, unwillig.
Tô pá;rt, ſich trennen.
Tô dif;fér, verſchieden ſeyn.
Tô joi;n, ſich vereinen.
Tô ſtánd, *I.* und *p.* ſtôod, ſtehen, bleiben; thús ſtánds, ſo ſteht.
Élm, Ulmenbaum.
Í;vý, Epheu.
Tô cláſp, umſchlingen.
Tô clò;ſe, ſchließen.
On;wàrd, herbey.
Tô mánt;le ó;er, überdecken.
Sò;bér, mäßig.
Gréy, grau.
Tô ri;ſe, ſich erheben.
Môo;n, Mond.
Ránk, Reihe.
Vér;*dùre*, die Grüne, das Grüne.
Slò;ping, abhängig.
Tò chán;ce, geſchehen.
Dò;me, Gebäude, Pallaſt.
Still, immer.
Hò;me, Heimat, Wohnung.
Yét, doch.

Thîrſt. Durſt.
Prài;ſe, Lob.
Tô prô;ve, zeigen, beweiſen.
Vài;n, eitel.
Flòur;iſh, Zierde.
Éxpén;ſive, koſtſpielig, theuer.
Éa;ſe, Bequemlichkeit.
Liv;éried, in Liberey.
Tô wài;t, aufwarten.
Gà;te, Thor.
Tô gròa;n, knarren, ächzen.
Cóſt;ly, köſtlich.
Pì;le, Reihe, Hauſe.
Fôo;d, Speiſe.
Hós;pítably, gaſtfrey.
Tô réſt, ruhen.
Tô drow;n, ertränken.
Hèa;p, Hauſe.
Dow;n, Pflaumfeder.

Zur Seite 58.

Léng;*th*, Länge; át leng;*th*, endlich.
Dàw;n, Tagen.
Álóng, längſt.
Gày, bunt.
Párté;rre, Beet.
Brèe;ze, Lüftchen, Windchen.
Tô crèe;p, ſchleichen.
Tô ſhà;ke, bewegen, erſchüttern.
Éar;ly, früh.
Bán;quét, Schmauß, Gaſterey.
Hà;ll, Saal.

Lús-

Lús;cious, ſüßlich.
Gób;let, Becher.
Tô grà;ce, ſchmücken.
Plèa;ſed, vergnügt.
Pò.rch, Vorhof.
Bút, auſſer.
Wòe, Gram, Unglück.
Cúp, Trinkgeſchirr.
Tô ván;iſh, verſchwinden.
Gui;ſe, Weiſe, Art.
Tô púrloi;n, entwenden.
Glit;t'ring, glänzend.
Pri;ze, Beute.
Tô ſpỳ, erblicken.
Glis;t'ning, gleißend.
Báſk;ing, ſich wärmend, ſonnend.
Diſór;dèr'd, verwirrt.
Tô ſtóp, ſtehen bleiben.
Tô ſhún, meiden.
Fài;ntnéſs, Mattigkeit.
On, fort.
Spoi;l, Raub.
Wi;lý, ſchlau, liſtig.
Pá;rtnér, Gefährde.
Tò dà;re, *I.* dúrſt, *p.* dà;réd, dürfen.
Tò áſk, verlangen.
Tô pá;rt, weggehen, ſich trennen.
Tô mèe;t, haben, begegnen, treffen.
Bà;ſe, niederträchtigen.
Tô ſhrou;d, verbergen, verdecken.
Chà;nging, wechſelnd, ändernd.
Sà;ble, ſchwarz.
Sou;nd, Geſäuſel, Schall.
Tô préſà;ge, verkünden, vorbedeuten.
Còv;ért, Lager eines Wildes, Obdach.
Tô, ſcúd, eilen, laufen.
Acróſs, querüber.
Si;gn, Zeichen.
Tô rétrèa;t, ſich entfernen.
Shél;tér, Obdach.
Sèa;t, Landhaus.
Túr;rét, kleiner Thurm.
Únimprô;v'd, unverbeſſert.
Sévè;re, rauh, hart, ungütig.

Zur Seite 59.

Gri;ping, karg, filzig.
Mì;ſér, Geitzhals.
Héa;vý, ſchwer.
Tô dràw, *I.* drêw *p.* dràw;n, ſich begeben, ziehen.
Fiérc;e, heftig.
Gúſt, Wind.
Tô blòw, *I.* blèw, *p.* blòw;n, blaſen.
Nim;ble, ſchnell, geſchwind.
Li;*gh*tning, Blitzen.
Tô *K*nóck, klopfen.
Tô bát;tér, ſchlagen.
Pít;ý, Mitleiden.
'Twás thén, damals war es.
Thréſh;òld, Schwelle.
Fìrſt, zum erſten Mahl.
Slòw, langſam, träge.

Tò crèa;k, knarren.
Tò türn, drehen, bewegen.
Tò wél;còme, bewillkommen.
Tò shív;ér, vor Kälte ſchauern.
Fág;gót, Bündel Reißholz.
Tò light, beleuchten.
Wà;ll, Wand.
Fér;vòur, Wärme, Hitze.
Limb, Glied.
Tò recà;ll, zurück rufen.
Mèa;gre, ärmlich, mager.
Há;rdlý, mit Mühe, kaum.
Tò gránt, verwilligen.
Wà;rning, Ermahnen, Warnen, Warnung.
Tò bid, gebieten.
Stíll, ſtill, ruhig.
Pónd;'ring, überlegend.
To vièw, ſehen.
Rù;de, roh, grob.
Tò lóck, verſchließen.
Tò wánt, Mangel leiden.
Beſi;de, darneben.
Sett;ling, ändernd, richtend.
Fèa;ture, Zug, Geſichtszug.
Véſt, Kleid.
Tò béa;r, hervornehmen.
Lánd;lórd, Wirth.
Tò òw;n, beſitzen.
Prófù;ſelý, verſchwenderiſch.
Bòw;l, Trinkgeſchirr.

Tò ſtint, beſchränken.
Chúr;liſh, grob, unmenſchlich.
Àiry, lüftig.
Tò émérg;e, hervorkommen.
Tò ò;pe, erhellen, öffnen.
Tò ſmell, riechen.
Tò chèa;r, erfreuen.
Tò còu;rt, locken, nöthigen.
Rétrèa;t, Zufluchtsort.
Glád, froh.
Tò bò;lt, verriegeln.
Wà;rý, vorſichtig.

Zur Seite 60.

To wòrk, *I.* und *p.* wrou;*ght*, wallen, arbeiten.
Tráv;ét, Unruhe, Mühe.
Úncér;tain, zweifelhaft, ungewiß.
Thóu;ght, Gedanke.
Áct, That, Handlung.
Mád;néſs, Tollheit.
Tò détéſt, verabſcheuen.
Tò pít;ý, bedauern.
Shòw, Zeichen.
Dim, dunkel.
Tò ínvó;lve, verhüllen.
Ni;*gh*, in der Nähe, nahe.
Soi;l, Boden.
Mán;ſion, Wohnhaus.
Nèa;t, nett, ſauber.
Í;dlý, eitel.
It ſèe;m'd, es ſchien.

Túrn,

Türn, Richtung, Wendung.
Tô türn, ſich wenden.
Wèa:rý, müde.
Tô grèe:t, grüßen.
Tô béſtów, geben.
Còur:téòus, höflich.
Grúd:ging, mißgönnend.
Tô yiè:ld, überlaſſen, geben.
Fránk, gutwillig, frey.
Sò:bér, mäßig.
Chèe:r, Bewirthung.
Wél:còme, gaſtfrey, willkommen.
Tô ſpréad, decken, ausbreiten.
Grà:ve, ernſthaft.
Hou:ſhòld, Familie, Geſinde, Haushaltung.
Tô répài:r, ſich begeben.
Tô wâ:rn, erinnern.
Béll, Glocke, Schelle.
Tô clò:ſe, ſchließen, zumachen.
Rénèw:'d, erneuert.
Dáp:pled, geſtreift, geſprenkelt.
Tô crèe:p, *I.* und *p.* crépt, kriechen.
Crád:le, Wiege.
Tô wrì:the, umdrehen.
Néck, Hals.
Rétúrn, Vergeltung.
Bláck, ſchwarz.
Tô gáſp, nach Athem ſchöpfen.
Hór:rór, Schrecken, Entſetzen.
Ó:nlý, einig, einzig.

Zur Seite 61.

Hèll, Hölle.
làw:s, Rachen, Kienbacken.
În ſún:dér, von einander; tò pá:rt ín ſúndér, ſich aufthun.
Tô brèa:th, athmen.
Blù:e, blau.
Tô álláu:lt, angreiffen.
Strúck, getroffen, gerührt.
Tô fai:l, fehlen.
Spèe:d, Eile.
Tô púrſùe, folgen, verfolgen.
Pérpléx:'d, verwirrt.
Ròa:d, Strafe, Weg.
Tô cróſs, durchkreutzen.
Nì:ce, ſchwer, kitzlich, eckel.
Tô tréad, *I.* tród, *p.* tród und tród:den, gehen, treten.
Á:rm, Aſt, Arm.
Òa:k, Eiche.
Ò:pen, offen.
Brid:ge, Brücke.
Tô ſúpplỳ, vertreten, ergänzen.
Wà:ve, Woge.
Bén:díng, Bogen.
To gli:de, dahin fließen, gleiten.
Tô wâtch, lauern.
Tô ſin, ſündigen.
Gui:de, Wegweiſer.
Tô thrúſt, ſtoßen.
În, hinein.
Fláſh:ing, wogend.

Spárk:

Spárk ; ling , sprühend, funkelnd.
Tô búrſt, Zerreiſſen, Berſten.
Bánd, Bande.
Mád ; ly, toll.
Wrétch, Wicht, Elender.
Tô túrn, werden.
Tô flów, wallen.
Rou ; nd, Kreis.
Rà ; diánt, ſtrahlend, ſchimmernd.
Tô ínvéſt, kleiden.
Púr ; pled àir, Purpur, Luft.
Wing, Flügel.
Báck, Rücken.
Grád ; uál, allmählig.
Plù ; me, Feder.
Wiſt, wußte.
Chái ; n, Kette.
Tô ſúſpénd, zurückhalten.
Cà ; lm, Stille.
Tô ſétt ; le, ſich faſſen, ruhig werden.
Tém ; pér, Gemüthszuſtand.
Beaù ; teòus, ſchön.
À ; ngel, Engel.
Tô rav ; iſh, entzücken.
Mémò ; riál, Denkzeichen.

Zur Seite 62.

Tô cà ; lm, beruhigen.
Tô cómmiſt ; ion, beauftragen.
Này, ja, fürwahr.
Tô knèe ; l, knien.
Fél ; lów ſér ; vánt, Mitdiener.
Scrúp ; le, Zweifel.
Tô clái ; m, ſich zueignen.
Tô ù ; ſe, gebrauchen.
Séc ; ond, fremd, ander.
Méa ; ns, Mittel.
Tô wórk, bewirken.
Withdrâw ; n, entzogen.
Stà ; te, Hoheit.
Tô éxéſt, ſehen laſſen, zeigen.
Át ; tribùte, Eigenſchaft.
Tô cóntròul, Hofmeiſtern.
Still, ſtill.
Tô ſtrì ; ke, auffallen, rühren.
Súrprì ; ſe, Erſtaunen.
Tô cónféſs, erkennen.
Tô únrid ; dle, enträthſeln.
Tô trúſt, vertrauen.
Tô fà ; re, leben, ſpeiſen.
Ì ; v'ry, (ì ; vóry), Elfenbein.
Stánd, Credenztiſch, Stand.
Drâugh*t*, Schluck, Trank.
Grà ; celéſs, unanſtändig.
Tô wél ; còme, gütig aufnehmen, bewillkommen.
Cóſt, Koſten, Unkoſten.
Wòr*th*, Tugend, Werth.
Grà ; teſùl, dankbar.
Súl ; lén, ſchwer, mürriſch.
Ò ; re, Erz, Metal.
Léad, Bley.

Tô

Tò hèa‚p, häufen.
Còa‚l, Kohle.

Zur Seite 63.

Lôo‚se, frey.
Dróls, Schlacken.
Tô wèa‚n, ablenken, entwöhnen.
Dò‚tàge, heftige Liebe, Aberwitz.
Bút, auſſer.
Fít, Paroxismus, Anwandlung.
Mín‚iſtrý, Amt, Dienſt.
Tò dèa‚l, mittheilen.
Blòw, Schlag.
Tô òw‚n, geſtehen.
Wrâck, Bruch, Untergang.
Tò ſpèe‚d, *I.* und *p.* ſpéd, eilen.
Tò tréaſh‚ùre, ſammeln als einen Schatz.
Fúnd, Fond, Kapital.
Tri‚ál, Verſuch, Prüfung.
Tò réſi‚gn, ſich ergeben, aufgeben.
Pín‚ion, Schwinge, Schwingfeder.
Tô withdràw, ſich entfernen.
Chár‚iót, Wagen.
Tò bénd, ſich neigen.

Zur Seite 64.

Spèa‚kér, Sprecher.
Íllús‚triòus, vortreflich.
Mèe‚ting, Verſammlung.
Váſt, groß.
Âd‚équàte, angemeſſen, gleich.
Âuguſt‚néſs, erhabenes Anſehen.
Tò ſùpérſè‚de, hemmen, hindern.
Á‚rgùmént, Beweis, Schließen.
Tò áſſàu‚lt, beſtürmen.
Tò ſúb‚jùgàte, beſiegen.
Tò cáp‚tìvàte, einnehmen, gefangen nehmen.
Út‚móſt, äuſſerſt.
Éf‚fòrt, Anſtrengung.
Bút, ſo nicht, welcher nicht.
Tò àttù‚ne, ſtimmen.
Éxér‚tion, Wirkung.
Kín‚dréd, verwandt.
Ás, als, wenn.
Tò vi‚bràte, erſchüttern, Beben machen.

Zur Seite 65.

Én‚érgý, Kraft.
Tô cón‚quér, überwinden.
Dán‚cér, Tänzer.
Tò ſùi‚t, ſich ſchicken, übereinkommen.

Zur Seite 66.

Tò dràiːn, ausleeren.
Tò décrèe, verordnen, beschlieſſen.
Dôoːm, Urtheil.
Páiːn, Strafe, Pein.

Zur Seite 69.

Ìːſláńd, Inſel.
Háːrbòur, Hafen.
Húnːdréd, Canton, Theil einer Provinz oder Grafſchaft, hundert.
Fénn, Sumpf.
Márſh, Moraſt, Sumpf.
Fógːgý, neblicht.
Tò ímpàiːr, ſchaden, vermindern.
Ínːſtáńce, Beyſpiel.
Tò dámːáge, ſchaden.
Háy, Heu.
Upón thát áccouːnt, dieſer Urſache wegen.
*Th*roûghouːt, hindurch, durchaus.
*Th*úmːdér ſtóːrm, Donnerwetter.
Húrːricáne, Sturmwind.
Éar*th* quàke, Erdbeben.

Zur Seite 67.

Tò cóntròuːl, hindern.
Bàːlmý, balſamiſch.
Tò *th*ròw, gießen.
Díſtréſs, Elend.

Zur Seite 68.

Páng, Schmerzen, Angſt.
Tò déſìːre, wünſchen, verlangen.
Réliè:f, Erleichterung.
Cóntròuːl, Tadel.
Tò ènchàiːn, ketten.
Anːxiòus, bang.
Fáſt, ſchnell.
Tò réliè:ve, erleichtern.
Tò vént, ausſchütten, herauslaſſen.
Án:guiſh, Angſt.
Tò cèaːſe. aufhören.
Prò:ne, geneigt.
Pérchánc:e, vielleicht.

Zur Seite 70.

Lév:él, eben.
Nò:te, Bedeutung, Wichtigkeit.
Húntːíng, das Jagen.

Párːíſh

Pár;ísh chúr;ch, Pfarr; kirche.
Soi;l, Erdreich, Boden.
Hèa;th, Heide.
Dow;n, Dünne, Sand; damm.
Bár;ren, unfruchtbar.
Tô *thínk*, *I.* und *p.* *thóu;ght*, glauben.
Hús;bándmán, Acker; mann.
Tô túrn, anwenden, keh; ren.
Vì;ne, Weinſtock.
Fit, tauglich.
Tô yiè;ld, geben.
Grà;pe, Traube.
Cỳ;dér, Apfelwein.
Pér;rý, Birnwein.
Mèa;d, Meth.
Drínk, Getränk.
Bèe;r, Bier.
Â;le, ſüſſes Bier.
Broà;d, breit.
Clóth, Tuch.
Tô è;qual, erreichen, gleich kommen, gleich machen.
Lín;en, Leinwand.
Wórth, werth.
Whì;le, Mühe, Weile.
Chèa;p, wohlfeil.
Tô ſúp;plý, verſehen.

Zur Seite 71.

Dow;láſs, Dicke Lein; wand.
To build, bauen.

Stò;ne quár;rỳ, Stein; bruch.
Fì;ring, das Feuern.
Pit còa;l, Steinkohle.
Cou;ntý, Grafſchaft.
Rà;cehórſe, Rennpferd.
Wôlf;dóg, Schafhund, Wolfshund.
Tô déſtroy, ausrotten.
Bûll dóg, ein Hund mit dem man Stiere hetzen kann.
Fiér;ce, wild, grimmig.
Tô fáſt;en, feſt beiſen, feſt machen.
Hò;ld, das Halten, Faſſen.
Cóck, Hahn.
Ì;ron, Eiſen.
Tín, Zinn.

Zur Seite 72.

Shi;re, Grafſchaft.
Âbſtráct, Inbegriff.
Tô réck;on, halten, rechnen.
This dáy, heut zu Tag.
Émpò;ríum, Handels; platz.
Si;ze, Größe.

Sû;icide, Selbſtmord.
Blán;díſhment, Ergöz; zung, Liebkoſung.
Cow;árd, Feig.

Tô snèa;k, kriechen, schleichen.
Hù;mòur, Laune.
Brà;ve, brav, tapfer.
Tò liv;e ón, fort leben.

Zur Seite 73.

Cóm;pétence, zulängliches Auskommen.
Tò sát;isfy, genügen, befriedigen.
To mà;ke, machen.
Èa;sý, gemächlich.
Tò kèe;p, abhalten, zurückhalten, halten.
Óf ò;ld, vor Alters.
Bléss, glückseelig.
Smà;l, klein.
Spà;cious, groß, geräumig.
Réalm, Königreich.
Wânt, Bedürfniß.
Tò súffi;ce, verschaffen, befriedigen.
Còv;étous, geizig.

Gîrl, Mädchen.
Tò állót, bestimmen.
Tô incli;ne, neigen.
Slén;dér, schlank.
Lil;ý, Lilie.
Gày, froh; ánd hér mi;nd ín prósper;ity gày, und ihr Herz im Glücke froh.

Tô déspi;se, verachten.
Wit, Witz.
Tô súpply, ersetzen.
Tô prò;ve, erfahren.
Tô répi;ne, unwillig seyn.
Sèe;d, Same.
Bèa;ming, strahlend.
Tò chèa;r, erfreuen.
Ì 'd, (Ì wôuld), ich würde.
Hál;cyón, Glück, Friede.

Zur Seite 75.

Fài;*th*, Glaube.
Rèa;son, Vernunft.
Fónd, begierig, sehr liebend.
Tò grant, zugeben, gestehen.
Régá;rd, Achtung.
Ròo;t, Wurzel.
Fài;r, aufrichtig.
Tô *wróng*, Unrecht thun.
Wrà;*th*, Zorn.
Tô réssént, rügen, übel aufnehmen.
Tò pò;úr, hingeben, ausgießen.
Tò tà;ste, schmecken.
Woù;nd, Wunde.
Tén;föld, zehnfach.
Tò díp, tauchen.

Vén;óm,

Vén;óm, Gift.
Sting, Stachel.

Zur Seite 76.

Mán;nér, Sitte.
Dívér;sion, Belustigung.
Fài;r, weiß, schön.
Skín, Haut.
Flór;íd, blühend.
Dréss, Kleidung.
Dè;céncy, Anstand.
Clèa;nlinéss, Reinheit.
Décòrà;tion, Verzierung.
Décày;ed, verdorben.
Scórbù;tic, scharbockig.
Hù;mòur, Feuchtigkeit.
Tò và;ry, abweichen.
Gôod nà;tùred, guthersig.
Chá;rítáble, wohlthätig.
Fórgív;ing, vergebend.
Pól;íshed á;rts, schönen Künste.
Íngénû;ity, Geschicklichkeit, Scharfsinn.
Révér;se, Rückseite, andere Seite.
Tò gà;me, spielen.
Ri;ót, Ueppigkeit.
Ín;sólence, Uebermuth.
Própén;sity, Geneigtheit.

Zur Seite 77.

Chimney, swèepér, Kaminfeger.
Gén;úine, ächt, wahr.
Tô stri;ke, auffallen.
Cónspíc;úòus, deutlich.
Áf;flúence, Wohlstand.
Tô állow, erlauben.
Crítè;rion, Merkmal.
Blúnt;néss, Plumpheit.
Índíf;férénce, Gleichgültigkeit.
Vúl;gár, Pöbel.
Mèe;r, blos.
Dèa;líng, Handeln, das Verhalten im Handeln.
Trà;de, Kaufmannschaft, Handel.
Wórk;mánship, Arbeit, Werk.
Nèa;tly, niedlich.
Fín;íshed, vollendet.
Hán;dýkráftomán, Handwerksmann.
Fà;med, berühmt.
Sig;nál, ausgezeichnet.

Zur Seite 78.

Sài;lór, Matrose.
Cónfés;sédly, nach jedermanns Meynung.
Már;ínér, Seemann.
Pásti;me, Zeitvertreib.
Tò súb;dívìde, unterabtheilen.
Tò prác;tíse, ausüben.
Ridòt, tò, Redoute.
Pérfó;rmánce, Vorstellung, Ausführung.
Cá;rd, Karte.
Hórse ràce, Pferderennen, Turnier.
Stág, Hirsch.

Fóx, Fuchs.
Hà;re, Haſe.
Hùnt;ing, Jagen.
Tò prévài;l, herrſchen.
Spò:rt, Zeitvertreib.
Áppéllà;tion, Name, Benennung.
Hún;tér, Jäger.
Ínfàt;ùatéd, bethört.
Èa;gérnéſs, Gierigkeit.
Tò núm;bér, Zählen.
Cóck;fighting, Hahnengefecht.
Cúd;gélling, Prügelgefecht.
Wréſt;ling, Ringen, Kämpfen.
Bóx;ing, Fauſtgefecht.
Dúck;hùnting, Entenfang, Entenfangen.
Bòw;ls, Kugeln, mit Kugeln Spielen.
Skitt:les, Kegelſpiel.
Nì;ne pins, Kegel, Kegelſpiel.
Ár;chéry, Bogenſchießen.
Príſ;onbárs, Pferdeſpiel.
Crícket, Ballſpiel.
Chòv;elbòard, Tafelſpiel.
Quoi:ts, Wurfſcheibeſpiel.
Gà;me óf chán;ce, Glücksſpiel.
Spéc:tàcle, Schauſpiel.
Tùm;bling, Radſchlagen, Gauckeln.
Bál;láncing, Balancieren.
Vàu;lting, Voltigieren.
Fèa;ts, Kunſtſtücke.

Légérdémài;n, Gauckeley.
Beá:r, Bär.
Bài;ting, Hetzen.
Áſs rà:ce, Eſelrennen.
Drò;ll, Poſſenſpiel.
Púp;pét ſhòw, Puppenſpiel.
Rín;ging béllſ, Glocken läuten.

Zur Seite 79.

Óf;fice, Gemach, Kammer.
Cá;rving, Schnitzwerk.
Fúr;nitùre, Möbeln.
Brick, Backſtein.
Ròo;mý, geräumig.
Fin;iſhed, eingerichtet, geendet.
Chèe:r, Eſſen und Trinken.
Diſtém;pér, Krankheit.
Rì;fe, gemein, herrſchend.
Fè;vér, Fieber.
Cóntin;ùal, anhaltend.
Rémit;ting, ausſetzend, nachlaſſend.
Íntérmit;ting, abwechſelnd.
Inflámà;tion, Entzündung.
Málig.nánt, bösartig.
Érúp;tive, ausbrechend.
Pleu;riſý, Seitenſtechen.
Cóugh, Huſten.
Cátárrh, Fluß.
Diárrhoè;á, weiße Ruhr.
Dýſ;éntéry, rothe Ruhr.

Cónſúmp ; tion, Auszeh; rung, Schwindſucht.
Gou ; t, Podagra.
Grav ; él, Stein, Grieß.
Dróp ; ſý, Waſſerſucht.
Jàun ; dice, Gelbſucht.
Lues venerea, Luſtſeuche.
Éndé ; miál, eigen, einhei; miſch.
Deſia ; ſe, Krankheit.
Scúr ; vý, Scharbock.
Hýpòchondrì ; ácý, Hypo; chondrie.
Mád ; néſs, Tollheit.
Hýſtér ; ics, Mutterbe; ſchwerung.
Vì ; ſcount, Burggraf.
Còurt ; eſý, Vergünſti; gung.
Áccó ; rding, nach, zu; folge.
Tô rank, ſetzen.
Tô ſálù ; te, begrüßen.

Zur Seite 80.

Tô áddréſs, Anreden.
Bár ; ònét, Bannerherr.
Pát ; ént, Patent, Vor; rechtsbrief.
Sèa ; l, Siegel.
Ó ; rdér, Orden.
Knì ; ghthôod, Ritter; ſtand.
Gá ; rtér, Hoſenband.
Bá ; th, Bad.
This ; tle, Diſtel.
Plébè ; áán, gemeiner Mann.
Frèe ; hòldér, Beſitzer ei; nes freyen Guts.
Yéom ; án, Gutsbeſitzer.
Cóp ; ýhòldér, Beſitzer eines zinsbaren Guts.
Mér ; chánt, Kaufmann.
Trà ; dér, Krämer.
Méchán ; ic, Handwerker.
Tò hì ; re, miethen.
Dày ; Là ; bòurér, Tage; löhner.
Ábòv ; e, ober, oben.
Scà ; le, Rangordnung, Leiter.
Pò ; rtion, Ausſteuer.
Tò wéd, verheyrathen, zum Weibe geben.
Àppár ; ét, Kleidung.
Này, ja, ſogar.
Chát ; téls, Mobiliar Ver; mögen.

Zur Seite 81.

Tréſ ; páſs, Uebertretung, Mißhandlung.
Únèntài ; led, von einem Erben zum andern nicht vermacht.
Guá ; rdián, Vormund.
À ; ge, Alter; át 21 hè ís át à ; ge, im 21 Jahr iſt er majoren oder volljährig.
Dèe ; d, Handlung.
Will, Teſtament, Wille.
Länd ; éd éſtà ; té, in Landgüter beſtehendes Vermögen.

Tô pò;rtion, ausſtatten.
Há;rdy, beherzt.
Jéal;òus, eifernd, eifer;ſüchtig.
Áffrónt, Beſchimpfung.
Hà;ſty, haſtig, hitzig, eilig.
Cóncèi;téd, einbildiſch.
Lítig;íòus, zänkiſch.
Tô civ;ílize, geſittet ma;chen.
Còun;trýmán, Lands;mann.
Tô brea;k, abbringen, brechen.
Wréck, Schiffbruch, Schiffbruchsſtück.
Tô ſúccèe;d, reuſieren, glücklich ſeyn.
Indif;férently, ſo ziem;lich, ein wenig.

Bôo;n, Geſchenk, Gabe.
Tô défy, verachten.

Hèa;p, Haufe.
Tô ſcúlp;ture, behauen, ſchnitzen.
Únmòu;rned, unbeweint, unbeklagt.
Grà;ve ſtò;ne, Grab;ſtein.

Zur Seite 82.

Wrétch, der Unglückliche.
Rò;gue, Bòſewicht, Spitzbube.
Prétén;ce, Fòderung, Anſpruch.
Slúg;gárd, Faullenzer, Langſchläfer.
Èa;ſe, Bequemlichkeit.
Cóx;còmb, Narr, Phan;taſt.
Próv;idence, Vorſorge.
Héav;'nly, himmliſch.

Zur Seite 83.

Swèe;t, hold.
Plái;n, Ebene.
Tô chèe;r, erfreuen.
Swái;n, Bauer.
Spring, Frühling.
Tô páy, machen, abſtat;ten, bezahlen.
Pá;rting, ſcheidend.
Lín;g'ring, ſchwach, langweilig.
Tô délày, verzögern.
Bow;'r, Laube.
Spò;rt, Spiel, Scherz.
Tô Loi;tér, verweilen.
Tô èndèa;r, werth, theuer machen.
Tô ſhél;tér, beſchirmen.
Cót, Hütte.
Fá;rm, Mayerhof.
Tò fai;l, fehlen.
Mill, Mühle.

Tò tóp, überragen, über-steigen.
Hàw-*th*órn, Hagedorn.
Tò rémít, nachlaſſen.
Tò lénd, geben, leihen.
Túrn, Stelle, Abwechſelung.
Trài-n, Zug, Gefolge.
Tò lèa-d úp, aufführen.
Spréad-ing, ſich ausbreitend.
Tò cìr-cle, herumgehen, umkreiſen.
Tò cónténd, wetteifern, kämpfen.
Tò ſúrvéy, zuſehen.
Gám-bòl, Sprung.
Tò fról-ík, frohlocken.
Slì-*gh*t, Stück, Liſt.
Fèa-t, That, Verrichtung.
Stíll, immer.
Tò tì-re, ermüden.
Mír*th*-fùl, luſtig, munter.
Báud, Troup, Bande.
Sím-plý, blos.
Tò ſèe-k, *I.* und *p.* ſóu-*gh*t, ſuchen.
Rénow-n, Ruhm.

Tò tít-tér, ſliſtern, zittern, beben.
Sì-de lóng, von der Seite, quer.
Glán-ce, Anblick.
Tò réprô-ve, verweiſen, tadeln.
Clò-ſe, Schluß, Ende.
Yón-dér, jener.
Múr-múr, Getöſe, Gemurmel.
Ming-ling, ſich miſchend.
Nò-te, Ton.
Tò ſó-ften, mildern.
Réſpón-ſíve, antwortend.
Mílk, Milch.
Sò-bér, nüchtern.
Hérd, Heerde.
Tò lòw, brüllen.
Gèe-ſe, Gänſe; gôo-ſe, Gans.
Tò gáb-ble, ſchnattern.
Pòo-l, Teich.
Plày-fùl, luſtig.
Lôo-ſe, los.
Wàtch-dóg, Hofhund, Wachhund.
Tò bày, bellen.
To whíſ-pér, ſäuſeln, ſliſtern.
Vác-ánt, frey, leer.
Cónfù-ſion, Verwirrung.

Zur Seite 84.

Tô hò-ld out, aushalten.
Míſtrúſt-léſs, unbekümmert.
Smút-téd, beſchmutzet.
Láu*gh*-tér, Lachen.

Zur Seite 85.

Ou-*gh*t, ſollte.
Swò-rd, Schwerdt, Degen.

Óccà-

Óccà ; sion, Ursache, Grund.
Cò ; ld, Kälte.
Wâtch ; ing, Wachen.
Réad ; y, bereit.
Plédg ; ge, Pfand.
Íncì ; tement, Antreib.
Pày, Sold.
Tô ácquit, verhalten.
Li ; ke, wie, gleich.
Tô pût, ſetzen.

Zur Seite 86.

Séarch, Erforſchung, Nachforſchung.
Tô ſtréng ; *then*, ſtärken.
Áffèc ; tion, Neigung.
Pi ; éty, Frömmigkeit.
Tò lày ín, anlegen, verſchaffen.
Mán ; hòod, männliches Alter.
Défén ; ſive, beſchützend.
Réſtrài ; nd, Abhaltung, Zurückhaltung.
Tô déſpì ; ſe, verachten.
Scò ; pe, Freyheit, Ziel, Zweck.
Úprì ; *gh*t, aufrichtig.
Diſín ; téréſtéd, uneigennützig.
Ín fì ; ne, endlich.

Hábit ; ùál, gewohnt.
The wòr ; thieſt chár ; ácter, der würdigſte Charakter.
Stà ; ge, Stufe.
Tò pà ; ve, bahnen.
Déclì ; ne, Abnahme, Neigung, Verfall.
Exémpt, befreyt, frey.
Chágrí ; n, (ſhágrèe ; n), Verdrüßlichkeit, Kummer.
Ín ; cídént, gemein, zufällig.
Tô chér ; íſh, hegen, unterhalten.
È, quál, gleichförmig, gleichmüthig.
Tô ù ; ſe, gebrauchen.
Sén ; ſe, Fühlen, Empfindung.
Vièw, Rückſicht.
Tô áſpì ; re, trachten.
Tô rì ; pen, reifen.
Ápà ; ce, ſtark, ſchnell.
Tô ſúſtài ; n, ſpielen, behaupten, unterhalten.
Pá ; rt, Rolle.
Íntég ; rity, Aufrichtigkeit, Unbeſcholdenheit.
Cónſis ténçy, Gleichmuth, Gleichmäßigkeit.
Stà ; ge, Bühne.
Tô ſpénd, *I.* und *p.* ſpént, zubringen.

Zur Seite 87.

Tri ál, Prüfung.
Tô máintài ; n, behaupten.

Zur Seite 88.

Mà;rble, Marmor.
Tô téll, *I.* und *p.* tò;ld, ſagen.
Sór;did, ſchmutzig.
Dúſt, Staub.

Sèqués;tèr'd, abgeſondert.
Still, ſtill.
Amóng, darzwiſchen, unter.
Rílt, Bach.
Lán guid, matt.
Alóng, dahin, längſthin.
Cìr;cling, kreiſend, ſchlängelnd.
Swèe;p, Umweg, Zug.
Lín;géring, langweilig.
Tô lèa;ve, *I.* und *p.* léft, verlaſſen.
Nà;tive, einheimiſch, angeboren.
Tô pô;úr, ſich ergießen.
Stèe;p, Abſchüßigkeit.
Tô min;gle, ſich vermiſchen.
Bou;ndléſs, gränzenlos.
Màin, hohe Meer.
Dév;íòus, herumſchweifend, abreichend.
Tô glì;de, hingleiten.
Cà;lm, ruhig.
Strì;fe, Zwietracht, Streit.
Tô pòlù;te, verunreinigen.
Tìde, die Fluth.
Sán;guináry, blutdürſtig.
Pà;lm, Palme, Sieg.

Zur Seite 89.

To pà;ll, ermatten, ſchaal werden.
Úntròub;led, ungetrübt.
Étér;nity, Ewigkeit.

Áwày, weg.
Nóu;ght, nichts.
Bléſ;ſing, Wonne, Glück, Segen.
Squèa;miſh, eckel, eckelſüchtig.
Grant, Vorrecht, Verleihung.
Dò;nor, Schenker.
Tô Grà;ce, ſchmücken.
Súbſtán;tiál, weſentlich.
Láv;iſh, verſchwenderiſch.
Pít;tance, Wenigkeit.
Excéſs, Ueberfluß, Uebermaß.
Sèa;ſon, Jahrszeit.

Zur Seite 90.

Tò tén;dér, lieben, ſchätzen.
Tò excél, übertreffen, vortreflich ſeyn.
Tò tréad, einhergehen.
Bà be, kleines Kind.
Prèt;ty, artig, hübſch.
Fónd;ly, liebevoll.

Tò

Tô cling, *I.* und *p.* clung, sich schlingen, kleben.
Tô lôo:k, ähneln, aussehen, wie.
Én:vy, Neid, Mißgunst.
Tránspò:rted, hingerissen.
Tô rób, berauben.
Joy, Freude.
Girl, Mädchen.
Tô còn:rt, werben, freyen, schmeicheln.
Tô wôo, freyen.
Boy, Knabe.

Rémém:brance, Erinnerung.
Tô áwà:ke, erwachen.
Tô swéll, anschwellen.
Tô túrn, machen, verwandeln, drehen.
Pài:n, Pein. Qual.
Wàn:d'ring, Wandernng, Herumlaufen.
Rou:nd, um, herum.
Griè:f, Trübsal, Kummer.
Shà:re, Theil.
Là:tést, der letzte, spätteste.
Tô hús, band, sparsam anwenden, häuslich gebrauchen.
Wà:sting, Verderben.
Tô átténd, begleiten.
Bôokléar:n'd, schulgelehrt.
Groû:p, Groupe, Haufe, Figuren.
Tô pánt, sich sehnen, keichen.
Tô flỳ, *I.* flèw und fléd, *p.* flòw:n, fliehen, fliegen.
Véxà:tion, Unruhe, Kümmerniß.
Tô rétúrn, zurückkehren.

Zur Seite 91.

Reti:rement, Einsamkeit.
Blíss:fùl, wonnevoll.
Fórlò:rn, verloren, verlassen.
Tô cónféss, bekennen.
Sól:itáry, einsam.
Rou:nd, Spaziergang, Umgang.
Ámídst, mitten, unter.
Táng:ling, sich durchkreuzend, in einander:windend, verwirrend.
Wà:lk, Gang, Spatziergang.
Tô élápsé, verfließen.
Tô rétúrn, zurückkehren.
Tô vièw, sehen.
Once, (uwons), ehemals.
To gròw, *I.* grêw, *p.* gròw:n, wachsen.
Tô rà:nge, herumstreifen.
Tô trà:ce, nachspüren.

Rétrèa:t, Entfernung, Abzug, Zurückzug.
Tô trỳ, locken, versuchen.

Zur Seite 92.

Tô

Tô cóm·bát, kämpfen, ſtreiten.
Fó·rn, geboren.
Tô wórk, arbeiten.
Tô wèe·p, weinen.
Tô éxplò·re, erforſchen.
Mi·ne, Erzgrube, Mine.
Dèe·p, Tiefe.
Súr·ly, mürriſch.
Pò·rtér, Pförtner.
Tô ſpúrn, wegſtoßen.
Tô ímplò·re, anflehen.
Fám·íne, Hunger, Hungersnoth.
Gà·te, Thor, Pforte.
Tô mèe·t, entgegen kommen, begegnen.
Béfriénd·íng, gefällig, Gunſt, erweiſend.
Vìr·tûe's friénd, Tugend, Freund.
Décày, Abnahme, Verfall.
Réſignà·tion, Ergebung.
Tô ſlò·pe, abhängig machen.
Tô bri·ghten, ſich aufklären, erhellen.
Tô cómmén·ce, anfangen.

Cóntémpt, Verachtung.
Íg·nòránce, Unwiſſenheit.
Tô tèa·ch, *I.* und *p.* tâu·ght, lehren.
Wrín·kled, gerunzelt, runzlich.
Stúd·ý, Studieren.

Zur Seite 93.

Minù·te, klein, gering.
Pròprì·étý, Verhalten, Eigenſchaft.
Tránſác·tion, Verrichtung.
Tô ſhà·ke óff, aufgeben, fahren laſſen.
Cóm mérce, Umgang.
Tô rédù·ce, verwandeln, zurückbringen.
Tô áccóm·mòdàte, anwenden, anpaſſen, einrichten.
Púr pòſe, Zweck, Vorhaben.
Tô cónfér, ertheilen.
Tô díſrégárd, gering ſchätzen, nicht achten.
Tô pày, zollen, bezahlen.
Hóm·àge, Ehrenbezeugung, Huldigung.
Tô crow·d, ſich drängen.
Tô ſtép, gehen, ſchreiten.
Cón·fidénce, Vertrauen.
Tô cómplỳ, übereinſtimmen, willfahren.
Tô léſ·ſen, vermindern.
Díſdài·n, Verachtung.
Sc*hó*l·lár, Gelehrter.
Únwíl·lingnéſs, Unwille.
Ábſtrù·ſe, verborgen.
Réſeárch, Unterſuchung, Erforſchung.
Tô cóncíl·iàte, gewinnen, verſchaffen, erlangen.
Bút, als.

Ác-

Áccóm;plíſhmént, Voll; kommenheit.
Cómmù;nicáble, mit; theilbar.

Zur Seite 94.

Crow;d, Gedränge.
Tò éxért, gebrauchen, zeigen.
Véxá;tion, Ungemach, Drangſal, Unruhe.
Tò frét, freſſen, verzehren.
Tò mò;ve, wegräumen, bewegen.
Cón;dúct, Leitung, Führung, Verhalten.
Réad;ínéſs, Geſchwindigkeit.
Éxpè;diént, Mittel.
Áttài;náble, erreichbar.
Wànt, Bedürfniß.
Hou;rlý, ſtündlich.
Fónd, gierig, brünſtig, verlangend.
Éndèa;rmént, Beliebtmachung.
Óffic;iòusnéſs, Dienſtfertigkeit.
Únnéc;éſſéráý, unnöthig.
Réciprócà;tion, Wechſel.
Intérchà;nge, Abwechſelung, Tauſch.
Pín;nàcle, Gipfel, Spitze, Zinne.
Cóndéſcén;ſion, Herablaſſung, Erniedrigung.
Tò òvér pày, reichlich bezahlen, erſetzen.

The ſim;ílé óf Lóngi;nús, das Gleichniß des Longins.
Déclinà;tion, Abnehmen, Abgang.
Tò rémit, mindern, nachlaſſen.
Tò dáz;zle, blenden.

Zur Seite 95.

Hèa;then, Heide.
Tò gránt, gewähren.
Tò wànt, bedürfen.
Áſk;'d, (áſk;ed), gefordert.
Whàt 's, (whât ís), was iſt.
Tò ſúpplý, geben, verſchaffen.
Tò dénỳ, erweigern.

Bó;rn, geboren.
Tò tèa;ch, *I.* und *p.* tàu;*ght*, unterweiſen, lehren.
Ár;mòur, Waffen, Rüſtung.
Páſ;ſion, Leidenſchaft.
Stíll, immer.
Úntie;d, nicht gebunden.
Bréa*th*, Eingebung, das Hauchen.

Zur

Zur Seite 96.

Dèe p, tief.
Woù:nd, Wunde.
Rû:mòur, Gericht.
Frè:d, befreyt.
Retrèa:t, Zuflucht.
To fèe:d, nähren.
Oppréſ;ſòr, Unterdrücker.
Gíft, Gabe.
Tô lénd, verleihen.
Tô èntértài:n, hinbringen, vertreiben, unterhalten.
Há:rmléſs, unſchuldig.

Zur Seite 97.

Hài:l, Heil dir.
Beaù:teòus, ſchön.
Strà:ngér, Fremdling.
Áttén:dánt, Gefährte, Begleiter, Diener.
Spring, Frühling.
Répài r, erneuern, aus:beſſern.
Dài:ſý, Maasliеb.
Tô déck, zieren.
Grèe:n, grün.
Tò guì;de, leiten, führen.
Rò;lling, umlaufend.
Víſ:ítánt, Beſucher.
Tô hài l, begrüßen.
Tô pûll, pflücken.
Gày, bunt.
Tò ſtárt, ſtutzen, auffahren.
Làу, Geſang.

Zur Seite 98.

Pèa, Erbſe.
Tò pût ón, annehmen.
Blôo:m, Blüthe.
Vò cál, ſtimmenreich, laut.
Và;le, Thal.
Án nùál, jährlich.
Guéſt, Gaſt.
Sór;ròw, Traurigkeit, Kummer.
Wè 'd, (wè woûld), wir wollten.

Zur Seite 99.

Énd, Endzweck.
Tô brèe;d, *I.* und *p.* bréd, erziehen.
Rà;ge, Wuth.
Tô ſtày, hemmen, aufhalten.
Héad;lóng, verwegen, ſchnell.
Tô beá:r, with, ertragen.
Ác;cídént, Unfall.
Chà;nge, Wechſel.
Tô ſtrúg;gle, kämpfen.
Lèi;ſùre, Zeit.
Rì*ght*eòus, gerecht.
Áppoi;ntéd, beſtimmt.
Tò bid, heißen, gebieten.
Shì;ning, glänzend.
Tràі;n, Zug.
Wéll-plèa;ſ'd, mit Wohlgefallen.

Tò

Tò bow, bücken, neigen, beugen.
Tò blés, ſegnen.
Tò pròcèe:d, fortfahren.
Tò diſchá:rge, bezahlen.

Zur Seite 100.

Còur:teòus, geneigt.
Rèa:dér, Leſer.
Tò quò:te, anführen, citiren.
Tò grat:ify, ſchmeicheln, verpflichten, willfahren.
In:cidént, Zufall, Umſtand.
Tò ſtóp, anhalten.
Là:tely, neulich, vor kurzem.
Cólléct:ed, verſammelt.
Au:ction, Ausruf, Auktion.
Gòo:ds, Güter.
Sà.le, Verkauf.
Bád:nés, Schlechtheit.
Tò cà:ll, zurufen.
Plài:n, kunſtlos, ſimpel.
Lóck, Locke.
Prày, bitte, (ich bitte.)
Héav y, ſchwer.
Táx, Auflage, Steuer.
Quì:te, gänzlich.
Tò ſtánd úp, *I.* und *p.* ſtòod úp, aufſtehen.
Tò joi:n, ſich vereinigen.
Mì:nd, Meynung, Gemüth.
Tò gáth:ér, ſich verſammeln.

Zur Seite 101.

Griè:vòus, beſchwerlich.
Tò táx, beſteuern, Steuer auflegen.
Cómmíſ:ſionér, Beauftragter, Commiſſär.
Tò èa:ſe, erleichtern.
Tò délív:ér, befreyen.
Tò állow, erlauben.
Ábà:tement, Nachlaß, Abbruch.
Tò héar:ken, hören, horchen.
Tò hélp, helfen.
Í:dlenéſs, Müßiggang.
Slò:*th*, Faulheit, Trägheit.
Diſèa:ſe, Krankheit.
Tò ſhó:rten, verkürzen.
Rúſt, Roſt.
Fáſt, geſchwind.
Là:bòur, Arbeit.
Tò wéa:r, abnutzen.
Keý, Schlüſſel.
Brì:*gh*t, glänzend.
Tò ſquán:dér, verſchwenden.
Stúff, Stoff.
Tò ſpénd, hinbringen.
Slèe p, Schlaf.
Tò fórgét, vergeſſen.
Tò ſlèe:p, ſchlafen.
Tò cátch, fangen.
Pòu:ltrý, Federvieh.
Tò wà:ſte, verderben.

Prodigal;ity, Verſchwendung.
Since, weil.
El;ſewhère, anderswo, ſonſt wo.
Up, auf.
Perplex;ity, Kummer, Angſt.
Tô trot, traben.
Tô òvértà;ke, erreichen.
Là;zinéſs, Faulheit.
Tô tráv,el, gehen, reiſen.
Slów;ly, langſam.
Tô dri;ve, treiben.

Zur Seite 102.

Héal;*thy*, geſund.
Wéal;*thy*, reich.
Tô lig;nify, bedeuten.
Tô bèltir, bemühen.
Tô nèe;d, bedürfen.
Tô fáſt, faſten.
Gài;n, Gewinn.
Pài;n, Mühe.
Lánd, Land.
Smá;rtly, ſehr, ſcharf, heftig.
Trà;de, Handwerk.
Éſtà;te, Gut, Vermögen.
Càll;ing, Gewerbe, Beruf.
Óf;fice, Amt.
Tô wórk, arbeiten.
Tô föl;lów, treiben, folgen.
Tô èmà;ble, in Stand ſetzen, fähig machen.

Tô lôo;k in, hinein gucken.
Tô dà;re, dürfen.
Bài;liff, Vogt.
Còn;ſtáble, Gerichtsdiener.
Rélà;tion, Verwandter.
Lég;ácy, Vermächtniß.
Lúck, Glück.
Slúg;gárd, Langſchläfer.
Tô hand;le, handhaben.
Tôo;l, Werkzeug.

Zur Seite 103.

Mít;téns, Handſchuhe, feinſte Handſchuhe.
Tô rémém;bér, ſich erinnern.
Cát, Katze.
Glóv;e, Handſchuh.
Mi;ce, Mäuſe; mou;ſe, Maus.
Wèa;k, ſchwach.
Hánd;éd, von Händen.
Tô ſtíck, bleiben, anhängen.
Stéad;ily, beſtändig.
Tô dróp, triefen, träufeln.
Tô wéa;r áway, wegwaſchen, abnutzen.
Cà;ble, Seil, Schiffſeil.
Strò;ke, Schlag.
Tô fèll, fällen.
Òa;k, Eiche.
Tô àſſò;rd, geben.
Tô èmploy, anwenden.
Tô mèa;n, meynen.

Mín;ute,

Min ; ute , (min ; nit), Minute.
Là ; zy , faul.
Wit, Verſtand, Witz.
Tô brèa ; k , banquerot werden.
Stóck , Vorrath.
Whèreás , dahingegen.
Spin : nér , Spinnerinn, Spinner.
Lá : rge, weit, groß.
Shift, Hemd.
Shèe ; p, Schaf.
Cow, Kuh.
Tô bíd, biethen.
Stéad ; ý, beſtändig.
Sétt ; led, feſt, feſtgeſetzt.
Rémô ; ved, verſetzt.
Tô *thri* ; ve, *I. thrò* ; ve, *p. thriv* ; en, gedeihen.

Zur Seite 104.

Rémô ; ve, Auszug, Wohnplatzveränderung.
Fi ; re , Abbrennung, Feuersbrunſt.
Shop , Laden, Krammladen.
Tô hò ; ld, halten.
Wànt, Mangel.
Dám ; àge, Schaden.
Tô òver ſée, Acht haben, aufſehen.
Púr ; ſe, Beutel.
Ò : pen, offen.
Tô trúſt, trauen.
Affài ; r, Angelegenheit.
Fài : *th*, Glaube.

Tô li ; ke, leiden mögen; gern haben, lieben.
Négléct, Nachläſſigkeit.
Tô brèe ; d, erzeugen.
Mís ; chief, Unheil.
Nài ; l, Nagel.
Shôe, Hufeiſen, Schuh.
Hór ; ſe, Pferd.
Rì : dér, Reuter.
Tò ſlày, erſchlagn.
Fór, in Rückſicht.
Frûgal ; ity, Häuslichkeit, Sparſamkeit.
Súccéſs ; fùl, gelingend, glücklich.
Tô ſà ; ve, ſparen.
Tô gét, erwerben, bekommen.
Grì : nd ſtò ; ne, Mühlſtein.
Wórth, reich, ein Vermögen habend, werth.
Gròa ; t, vier Groſchen, vier Stüber.
Fát, Fett.
Kít : chen, Küche.
Lèa ; n, mager.
Will, Teſtament, Wille.

Zur Seite 105.

Éſtà ; te, Vermögen, Gut.
Tô ſpénd, *I.* und *p.* ſpént, verzehren.
Gét : ting, Erwerben, Erwerbung.
Tèa, Thee.

Tô fórsà;ke, *I.* fórsôo:k, *p.* fórsà;ken, verlaſſen.
Spin;ning, das Spinnen.
Knit;ting, das Stricken.
Hèw;ing, das Hauen.
Split;ting, das Spalten.
Outgò;es, Ausgaben, Ausgänge.
Incòm;es, Einkünfte, Einkommen.
Expén;ſive, koſtſpielig, verſchwenderiſch, koſtbar.
Chá;rgeáble, theuer, koſtbar.
Decèi;t, Betrug.
Fár;thér, ferner.
Tò máintài;n, unterhalten
Now ánd thén, dann und wann.
Dì;ét, Koſt, Speiſe.
Cóst;ly, köſtlich, theuer.
Clòa;*ths*, Kleider.
Èntértài;nment, Gaſtmahl.
Litt;le, klein.
Mick;le, groß.
Tô béwà;re, ſich hüthen.
Expén;ſe, Koſten, Unkoſten.
Lèa;k, Lock, Riß.
Tô ſink, ſenken, ſinken.
Dài;nty, Leckerbiſſen.
Bég;gár, Bettler.
Prô;ve, werden.
Mòreò;vér, ferner, überdieß.

Tô gét, *I.* gót, *p.* gót und gót;ten, kommen.
Fi;néry, Putz, Schmuck.
Nicknáck, Schnickſchnack.
To ſéll, *I.* und *p.* ſò;ld, verkaufen.
Tô eóst, koſten.
Occá;ſion, nöthig.
Tô buy, kaufen.
Nèe;d, nöthig.

Zur Seite 106.

É;re lóng, im Kurzem, bald.
Pén;ny wòr*th*, Gewinn, Profit.
Tô pâu;ſe, verziehen.
Tò mèa;n, meynen.
Chèa;pnéſs, wohlfeiler Preiß.
Áppà;rent, ſcheinbar.
Rè;al, wirklich.
Bá;rgain, Kauf, Handel.
Tô ſhrài;ten, verkürzen, preſſen, zuſammenziehen.
Há;rm, Schaden.
Púr;chàſe, Kauf.
Répén;tánce, Reue.
Tô mi;nd, achten, merken, in Acht nehmen.
Màn;ý á one, (uwan), mancher.
Báck, Rücken.

Hún;

Hún;gry, hungrig.
Bél;ly, Bauch.
Silk, Seite.
Sät;tin, Atlas.
Scá rlet, Scharlach.
Vél;vet, Sammet.
Tò pùt out, auslöschen.
Tò lòo;k, aussehen.
Prèt;ty, hübsch.
Tò wànt, wollen, verlangen.
Éxtráv;ágáncy, Ausschweifung.
Géntee;l, hübsch, geklei:det, fein.
Thò;se whô;m, diejenigen, welche.
Stánd ing, Stand, Rang.
Plough;mán, Ackermann.
Lég, Bein.
Knèe, Knie.
Léft, hinterlassen, vermacht.
Gét;ting, Erwerbung.
Tò tà;ke, nehmen.
Mèa;l tub, Mehldonne.
Bót tòm, Grund.
Wéll, Brunnen.
Drỳ, trocken.

Zur Seite 107.

Tò trỳ, suchen.
Tò bòr;rów, borgen.
Tò fór;rów, sich betrüben.
Tò lénd, leihen.
Tò gét ín, ein bekommen.
Príde, Stolz.
Dréss, Kleidung.
Vér;y, wahr.
Cúr se, Fluch.
É re, eher.
Tò cónsúlt, um Rath fragen.
Dèa;l, Theil.
Sàu cy, unverschämt.
Tô buỳ, *I.* und *p.* bóu*ght*, kaufen.
À ll, óf á piè;ce, gleichvon einem Stücke.
Trù;ly, gewiß; ít ís ás trû;ly fól;ly, es ist eben so gewiß Thorheit.
Tò à;pe, nachäffen.
Fróg, Frosch.
Tò swéll, sich aufblasen.
Tò è quál, gleichen.
Vés;sel, Schiff.
Tô vén *t*ùre, wegen.
Bòa;t, Boot, Schiffchen.
Tô Kèe p, sich halten.
Nèa r shò;re, nahe am Ufer.
Tò di;ne, zu Mittag essen.
Tò súp, zu Abend essen.
Bréak;fást, frühstücken.
Plén;ty, Ueberfluß.
Ín;fámy, Schande, Schimpf.
Tô rísk, wagen.
Íncrèa;se, Zuwachs.
Tò hà;sten, beschleunigen.
Mád;néss, Tollheit.

Tô óf;fér, anbiethen;
wè ár;e óf;féred, uns wird angebothen.
Térm, Bedingung.

Goà;l, (Tſchehl), Gefängniß.
Sér;vánt, Knecht.
Páy;ment, Bezahlung.

Zur Seite 108.

Tô índù;ce, verleiten.
Tô átténd, beſuchen, ſich angelegen ſeyn laſſen.
Tô ſpà;re, miſſen, ſparen.
Réad.ý, baar, bereit.
Pit;íſûl, erbärmlich.
Snèa;king, kriechend.
Vérác.ity, Wahrhaftigkeit.
Bà;ſe, niederträchtig.
Dow;nright, offenbar.
Lỳ;ing, Lügen.
Émp;tỳ, leer.
Bág, Sack.
Úp;right, aufrecht.
Tô ís;ſûe, herausgeben.
Gént;leman, Mann von Stande.
Gént;le wômán, Frau von Stande.
Pài;n, Strafe.
Impríſ;onment, Gefängniß, Gefangenſchaft.
Sér;vitûde, Dienſtbarkeit, Sklaverey.
Brèa;ch, Bruch.
Tô bè ábou;t, im Begriff ſeyn.
Auth*ór*;ity, Macht, Gewalt, Anſehen.
Tô cónfi;ne, einſperren.

Zur Seite 109.

Óbſér;vér, Beobachter.
Sét, feſtgeſetzt, beſtimmt.
Rou;nd, herum.
Áwà;re, gewahr.
Démá;nd, Forderung.
Tô beá;r, haben, tragen.
Mi nd, Gedächtniß.
Térm, Termin.
Tò léſ;ſen, ſich vermindern.
Tô ádd, anfügen, hinzuthun.
Wing, Flügel.
Hèe;l, Ferſe.
Shòu;lder, Schulter.
Lént, Faſtenzeit.
Èa;ſtér, Oſtern.
Thri;ving, zunehmend, gedeihend.
Extráv;ágánce, Ausſchweifung.
Ín;jùry, Schaden.
Tô ſà;ve, ſparen.
Tô láſt, dauern, währen.
Tém;pòráry, nur eine Zeitlang während.
Tô build, banen.
Chím;ney, Kamin.
Fú;él, Holz, Brenzeug.

Súp: pérlés, ohne Abend: essen.
Tô gét, gewinnen, be: kommen.
Tô hò: ld, behalten.
Tô túrn, verwandeln.
Léad, Bley.
Philós: òpher's Stò: ne, Stein der Weisen.
Dóc: trine, Lehre.
Tô dépénd, sich verlas: sen.
Tô blást, vernichten, ver: brennen.

Glèa: níng, Nachlese.
Sén: se, Geist, Verstand.
Â: ge, Zeitalter.

Zur Seite 111.

Tô buy, kaufen.
Stúff, Zeug, Stoff.
Còa: t, Rock.
Inti: tled, betitelt.
Imprô: ved, verbessert.

Zur Seite 110.

Únchár: ítáble, lieblos.
Prós: péròus, glücklich.
Schòo: l, Schule.
Tò con: nsél, rathen; tô bè con: nsélled, sich rathen lassen.
Tò ráp, schlagen.
Knúck: le, Knöchel.
Sér: mon, Predigt.
Tô ò: pen, sich eröffnen.
Tô buy, kaufen.
Éxtráv: ágántly, unmäßig, verschwenderisch.
Thòr: òughly, durchgän: gig.
Tô dígést, verdauen.
Tô dróp, sagen, fahren lassen.
Tóp: íc, Materie, Stoff.
Tò ti: re, ermüden.
An: y one él: se, jeder andere, jemand anders.

Dés: pài: r, Verzweiflung.
Tô índúl: ge, Raum ge: ben, nachhängen.
Tò plún: ge, versenken, untertauchen.
Íll, Unglück, Uebel.
Yét, doch.
Tò dés: pài: r, verzweifeln.
Tò préss, drucken.
Tò bését, umringen.
Fòe, Feind.
Tì: mely, zeitig.
Tò òvérwhélm, überwäl: tigen, niederdrücken.
Griè: f, Gram.
Únfórsèe: n, unvermu: thet, unversehen.
Réliè: f, Hülfe, Linde: rung.

Zur

Zur Seite 112.

Júg'glér, Taſchenſpieler.
Tò ràis'e, befördern, ſtiften, erheben.
Rénow'n, Ruhm.
Yoû'd, (yoû woûld), ihr ſolltet, würdet.
Fá'r, weit.
Tò tránſcénd, ſich erſtrek'ken, überſteigen.
Énd, Spitze, Ende.
Bíll, Zettel.
Tò ſèe'k, *I.* und *p.* ſóu'*gh*t, ſuchen.
Bôo'th, Bude.
Crow'd, Gedränge, Haufe.
Tò défỳ, herausfordern.
Sli'*gh*t, Kunſtſtück, Liſt.
Búng'lér, Stümper.
Si'*gh*t, Geſicht.
Tò dô, *I.* díd, *p.* dòn'e, thun; 'tís dòn'e, es gilt.
Tò ſúbmít, nachgeben.
Cúp, Becher.
Bâ'll, Ball.
Túrn, Abwechſelung; bỳ túrns, wechſelsweiſe.
Tò cónvéy, hinſchaffen.
Fíllip, Naſenſtüber.
Tò túrn, verwandeln.
Bìrd, Vogel.
Bóx, Büchſe.
Tò chà'nge, verwandeln.
Grài'n, Korn.
Trick, Kunſtgriff.
Tò délû'de, täuſchen.
Trài'n, Geſellſchaft.
Tô ſhà'ke, ſchütteln.
Bág, Beutel.
Fài'r, ehrlich, offenherzig.

Zur Seite 113.

Tò bíd, laſſen, befehlen.
Tò rài'n, regnen.
Show'ér, Schauer.
Ì'v'rý, Elfenbein.
Égg, Ey.
Tò téll, *I.* und *p.* tò'ld, zeigen.
Thén'ce, daraus.
Hén, Huhn, Henne.
Ámà'z'd, erſtaunt.
Tò húm, frohlocken, ſumſen, brauſen.
Tò ſtép, treten.
Fò'r*th*, hervor.
Grimà'ce, wunderliche Geberdung.
Mág'ic, zauberiſch.
Lôok'íngglàſs, Spiegel.
Tò hánd árou'nd, herum gehen laſſen.
Tò chá'rm, entzücken.
Èa'gér, gierig.
Si'*gh*t, Anblick.
Tò déſì're, verlangen.
Néxt, zunächſt, gleich darauf.
Tò áddréſs, ſich wenden.
Bánk nò'te, Bankozettel, Banknote.
Tò brèa'the, blaſen, hauchen.
Bill, Zettel.

Hei;gh! holla!
Páls, vorbey.
Úpón, an.
Pád;lóck, Vorlegſchloß.
Tô ſhì;ne, ſich zeigen, ſcheinen.
Püff, das Blaſen.
Mág;ic, Zauber.
Tô rą;nge, ſtellen, ordnen.
Bòa:rd, Tiſch.
Héad;ý, hitzig, ſtark.
Líqu;or, Getränk, Saft.
Stò;r'd, angefüllt.
Clèa;n, ſchlau, nett, rein.
Cónvéy:ánce, Abführung, Entführung.
Blòod;ý, blutig.
Tô éxpò;ſe, vorlegen.
Réad;ý, fertig.
Tô clò:ſe, ſich ſchlieſſen.
Tô ò;pe, öffnen.
Fiſt, Fauſt.
Thé tréaſ;ùre's fléd, der Schatz iſt entflohen.
Hà:lter, Strick.
Stéad, Stelle.
Wànd, Stab.
Tô gráſp, greifen.
Hát, chét, Beil.

Nèa;t, künſtlich.
Tô ſmòa;k, rauchen.
Trèa;t, Gaſtmal.
Dì;ce, Würfel.
Tô Knóck, klopfen.
Póck;ét, Taſche.
Tô fill, füllen.
Mèa:gre, mager.
Rà;ke, Weltkind, verderbter Menſch.
Tô éxpò;ſe, vorweiſen.
Pill, Pille.
Láugh, Gelächter, Lachen.
Tô pròclài:m, kund machen.
Ill, Unglück.
Cou;ntér, Rechenpfennig.
Mì;ſér, Geitzhals.
Tô gròw, werden, wachſen.
Héi:r, Erbe.
Tô rétài:n, behalten.
Tòuch, Berührung.
Bút, nur nicht, auſſer.
Tô dràw, herausziehen.
Bút, das nicht.
Fìrſt, zuerſt.
Vièw, Anblick.
Griè:f, Kummer.
Súbmiſ;ſion, Ehrerbietung, Unterwerfung.
Tô òw;n, erkennen.
Mátch, léſs, unvergleichlich.
Sli;ght, Griff, Kunſtgriff.
Tô with ſtánd, widerſtehen.
Prác;tice, Uebung.

Zur Seite 114.

Chár;ítý, Allmoſen.
Tô blòw, blaſen.
Chúrch wâ;rden, Kirchenvorſteher.

Tô ímprô ; ve, vollkom: men machen.
Bút, nur.
Now ánd thén, dann und wann.
*Th*róng, Hauſe.

Zur Seite 115.

Tô plày, ſpielen.
Pá ; rt, Rolle.
Tô hèa ; p úp, aufhäufen.
Ám ; ple, reichlich.
Stò : re, Vorrath.
Tô ſi ; *gh*, ſeufzen.
Flóck, Heerde.
Tô téll, zählen.
Crou : déd, angefüllt, gedrängt.
Grán : áry, Kornboden.
Tô gròa ; n, knittern, ächzen.
Váſt, ungeheuer groß.
Chá ; rge, Laſt, Bürde.
Gài ; n, Gewinn.
Pài ; n, Pein, Marter.
Árrày'd, bekleidet.
Ít wàs hérs, es war ihr Geſchäft, (Pflicht).
Lá ; rgéſs, Geſchenk.
Tô béſtòw, austheilen.
Tô ábì ; de, verweilen, ſich aufhalten.
Thìr ; ſty, durſtig.
Crèw, Haufe.
Bréad, Brot.
Drink, Getrank.
Tò dràw, zapfen.

Zur Seite 116.

Gíft, Gabe.
Pén ; ùry, Mangel, Dürftigkeit.
Tô ſèi : ze, ergreifen.
Tô cúr : ſe, fluchen.
Shè'd, (ſhèhád), ſie hatte.
Tô wèe ; p, *I.* und *p.* wépt, weinen.
Tô rà ; ve, raſen.
Tò téa ; r, *I.* tò ; re, *p.* tò ; rn, zerreiſſen.
Tô còm ; fòrt, tröſten.
Tô cry, rufen.
Tô joi ; n ; vereinigen.
Bánd, Band.
Tô plà ; gue, plagen.
Tô reſtrai ; n, zurückhalten.
Brì ; dál, Hochzeit.
Púd ; díng, Pudding, großer Kloß.
Prie ; ſt, Prieſter.
Brì ; de, Braut.
Tô bring fò ; r*th*, gebähren.
Glèe, Freude, Fröhlichkeit.
Tô chriſt ; en, taufen; they chriſt : en'd, ſie tauften.

Oé-

Oécon : ómy, Haushältigkeit, Haushaltung.
Tò sty : le, nennen.
Dáscrét : ion, Klugheit, Vorsichtigkeit, Bescheidenheit.
Quèe : n, Königinn.
Mís : trés, Gebieterinn.
Gò : lden, golden.
Miè : n, Miene.
Confi : n'd, eingeschränkt.

Zur Seite 117.

Détér : mined, entschlossen.
Prì : me, vornehmst, erst.
Còu . rtier, Hofmann.
Ghást : ly, scheußlich.
Trài : n, Zug.
Dísèa : se, Krankheit.
Tò súm : mon, rufen.
Tò átténd, erscheinen, aufwarten.
Tô préfér, vortragen.
Clài : m, Anspruch.
Fè : vér, Fieber.
Tô úr : ge, anführen, darauf dringen.
Tô dístroy, vernichten.
Pà : sy, Gicht.
Tô sét fò : rth, zeigen, darstellen.
Dróp : sy, Wassersucht.
Swéll : ed, aufgeschwollen.
Unwiè : ldy, träg, langsam.
Cár : càse, Leib.
Gou : t, Podagra.
Tò hób : ble, hinken.
Úp, herzu.
Tô álléd : ge, vorbringen.
Tô rack, martern.
Joi : nt, Gelenke.
Ásth : má, Engbrünstigkeit.
Ínábil : ity, Unfähigkeit.
Stò : ne, Stein.
Tô plèa : d, vorbringen, vertheidigen.
Plà : gue, Pest.
Cónsúmp : tion, Schwindsucht, Auszehrung.
Tô fèa : st, schmausen.
Rév : élry, Lustbarkeit.
Bò : ld, verwegen, kühn.
Lásciv : ious, unkeusch.
Flúsh : ed, erhitzt, erröthet.
Jò : viál, fröhlich, lustig.
Tròo : p, Haufe, Truppe.
Côo : k, Koch.
Tô wà : ve, bewegen.
Tô giv : e wày, Platz machen.
Sick : ly, kränklich.
Bánd, Bande.
Prétén : dér, Anspruch machen.

Zur Seite 118.

Tô vie, eifern, wetteifern.
Fit, geschickt.

Gris : ly,

Gríſ ; ly, greulich, erſchrecklich.
Tô grin, grinzen, lachen.

Ăm ; bér, Ambra, Bernſtein.
Shrou ; d, Decke.
Tô pài ; nt, mahlen.
Cít ; ý, bürgerlich.
Ém ; mét, Ameiſe.
Hi ; ve, Haufe.
Tô rou ; ze, erwachen.
Hi ; nd, Knecht, Tagelöhner.
Tô drì ; ve, eilen, treiben.
Cliff, Klippe.
Brow, Spitze, Stirn.
Tô mou ; nt, beſteigen.
Gàu ; dý, ſtolz, prächtig.
Còa ; ch, Wagen, Kutſche.
Cá ; r, Wagen, Karn.
Dróp ; ping, entfallend.
Gém, Edelgeſtein.
Tô díſ ; til, träufeln.

Zur Seite 119.

Còun ; try, Vaterland.
Hén ; ce, hieraus.
Bà ; ſe, Grund, Grundlage.
Strò ; ke, Gewalt.
Kèe ; n, ſcharf.
Déad ; ly, tödlich.

Shár ; t, Pfeil.
Bút, nur.
Rou ; nd, Kreis, Zirkel.
Tô blèe ; d, bluten.
Tô prô ; ve, ſich beweiſen.

Dèa ; rly, zärtlich.
Tô háv ; e, laſſen, haben.
Tô pût tô *déath*, tödten.
Léſt, das nicht.
Cárthà ; ge, Carthago.

Zur Seite 120.

Tô throw, *I.* thrêw *p.* thròw ; n, werfen.
Lèa ; ve, Erlaubniß.
Tô ſtay, bleiben.
Tô réfit, ausbeſſern.
Flèe ; t, Flotte.
Tô ſétt ; le, in Richtigkeit bringen.
Tô wânt, wollen.
Tô ſét, aufſpannen.
Sài, l, Segel.
Fou ; ndér, Gründer, Stifter.
Tô repròa ; ch, vorwerfen.
Tô pût, ſtechen.
Pi ; le, Haufen, Stoß.
Tô ſét ón fi ; re, anzünden.

Zur Seite 121.

Wà:ving, wallend.
To còu:rt, sich um etwas bewerben.
Gén:ùine, ächt.
Èmbrà:ce, Umarmung.
Strà:ngér, Fremdling.
Fróm, gegen.
Wày, Weise, Gebrauch.
Áshò:re, ans Land, ans Ufer.
Dís:tánt, entfernt.
Ròa:r, brausen.
Únpérplex:ed, nicht verwickelt.
Tô rél ísh, genießen, schmecken.
Tô ènshù:re, sich versichern.

Six:tèen, sechzehn (Jahre).
Tô sày, sagen; d'yé sày? sagst du?
Này, ja.
Thén, also.
To déstroy, zerstören.
Prì:me, Blüthe.
Tô stày, halten, bleiben.
Sétt:lemént, Ehestiftung.
Hèe.dfûllý, aufmerksam.
Tô scán, prüfen.

Zur Seite 122.

Tô húsh, verscheuchen.
Sédà:te, still.

Mù:sing, ernsthaft.
Gàist, Spaziergang.
Tô súrvéy, erblicken, überschauen.
Gigán:tic, riesenmäßig.
Strì:de, Schreiten.
Tô out gò, einhohlen, zuvorkommen.
Pà:ce, Schritt.
Tô joi:n, sich anschließen.
Chát, Plaudern.
Tô rún, gehen.
Rélént:léss, unerbittlich.
Ì:ron, Eisen.
Swày, Zepter.
Rélúc:tánt, widerstrebend.
Still, stets, immer.
Árrài:gn, richten, vor Gericht fordern.
Â:ll ò:vér, über und über.
Stúck, verwundet.
Dá:rt, Pfeil.
Shâft, Spieß.
Tô derì:de, verlachen.
Tô cút, zerschneiden.
Knót, Band, Knoten.
Tô tý, knüpfen.
Blòodý, blutgierig.
Tô hò:rd úp, aufhäufen.
Há:rlòt, Hure.
Tô rèe:k, rauchen.
Stèw, Badstube.
Féll, bitter.
Púrsùe, verfolgen.
Úndístín:guish'd, ohne Unterschied.

Tò

Tô wéi:gh, erwägen.
Câu:se, Sache.

Zur Seite 123.

Còup:le, Paar.
Tò béa:r, bringen.
Tô blénd, vereinigen, vermiſchen.
Strì fe, Streit.
Vò:t'rý, (vò:táry), Anbeter, Verehrer.
Bà:se, niederträchtig.
Tô rélèa:se, erlöſen.
Bónd, Bande.
Tô frèe, befreyen.
Bút, nur.
Fór, auſſer.
'Tis Ì, ich bin es.
Tô íntì:ce, locken.
Yò:ke, Joch.
Crow:déd, volkreich, gedrängt.
Tô ſmò:ke, rauchen.
Tô dà:re, wagen.
Nôo:se, Band, Heurathsband.
Lôo:se, frey.

Brì:ght, glänzend.
Grà:ce, Grazie.
Lím:pid, hell.
Tô réfléct, widerſtrahlen, zurückwerfen.
Lúck:léſs, unglücklich.
Pì:ning, verzehrend.
Tô ímpài:r, verderben, mindern.

Hùe, Farbe.
Glóſ:ſý, hell.
Blùe, blau.

Zur Seite 124.

Líl:ý, Lielie.
Tò bèa:t, ſchlagen.
Tô drôo:p, grämen.
Tô wà:rn, warnen.
Hèe:d, Vorſicht, Acht.
Èa:ſý, gutherzig.
Dùe, ſchuldig, gebührend.
Pér:jùr'd, meineydig.
Tò bèwà:re, ſich hüthen, in Acht nehmen.
Ím the déad óf ni:ght, mitten in der Nacht.
Béll, Glocke.
Tò ríng, läuten.
Tò ſhrìè:k, laut ſchreyen.
Wín:dòw, Fenſter.
Ráv:en, Rabe.
Tò flàp, ſchlagen.
Lóv:elórn, durch Liebe verloren.
Tò bò:de, vorbedeuten.
Tò bèſpèa:k, anreden.
Tô béck:on, winken.
Fónd, verliebt.
Tò wéd, heurathen.
Tô béa:r, tragen.
Cór:ſe, Leichnam.
Brì:degrôom, Bräutigam.
Blì:th, hurtig, fröhlich.
Gày, freudig.

Zur

Zur Seite 125.

Án ; guiſh, Schmerz; Angſt.
Wéd ; ding trim, Hochzeitputz.
Shèe ; t, Leilach.
Núp ; tiáls, Trauung, Hochzeit.
Bri ; demen, Brautführer.
Tô flóck, ſich verſammeln, Haufenweiſe zuſammen kommen.
Dámp, Schweiß, Dampf, Dunſt.
Tô bédèw, bethauen.
Brow, Stirn.
Tô ſhà ; ke, erſchüttern.
Tô gròa ; n, ſeufzen.
Tô và ; ry, ſich ändern.
Crím ; ſon, Carmoſin.
Tô ſtrétch, ſtrecken.
Mòu ; ld, Moder, Erde.
Sód, Waſen, Raſen.
Hì ; nd, Knecht.
Tô pli ; ght, verſprechen.
Gár ; land, Blumenkranz.
Gày, bunt.
Lóv ; e Knót, Liebesknoten.
Fórſwò ; rn, meineydig.
Hál ; lòw'd, geheiligt.
Spót, Fleck, Erde.
Tô fórbéa ; r, meiden.
Dréad ; ful, ſchrecklich.

Zur Seite 126.

Páthét ; ic, rührend.
Fárewél, Abſchied.

Prév ; álénce, Macht.
Tô prô ; ve, fühlen, erfahren.
Fónd ; néſs, Zärtlichkeit.
A ; rdént, brennend.
Tô álſért, behaupten.
Inſén ; ſible, fühllos.
Tô ſtài ; n, beflecken.
Tô héſ ; ítàte, anſtehen.
Tô ſúſpénd, verſchieben, verzögern.
Tô préfér, vorziehen.
Cól ; lèague, Mitregent.
Tô ſhún, vermeiden.
Thén, denn.
Tô dèe ; m, glauben, meynen.
Régá ; rdléſs, achtlos.
Tèa ; r, Thräne.
Tô blèe ; d, bluten.
Tô ſtrèa ; m, ſtrömen.
Áfréſh, von neuem.
Wòe, Schmerzen.
Tô hèa ; ve, ſich heben.
Tô impénd, ſchweben.
Só ; ften'd, erweicht.
Tô yiè ; ld, aufgeben.
Tô clài ; m, fordern.
Tô réfléct, ſich erinnern.

Zur Seite 127.

Sà ; fety, Wohlfahrt.
Diffù ; ſive, ausgebreitet.
Tô ſin ; gle, ausleſen, auserleſen.

Tô

Tô íntrúst, betrauen, anvertrauen.
Tô défért, vorlaſſen.
Tô yè:ld, übergeben.
T ſu:ai n, tragen.
T glòw, wachſen, glü: hen.
Blòo:m, Blüthe.
Tô pi ne, welken.
Bón dàge, Knechtſchaft.
Sou:nd, Name, Schall.
Ón, auf.
Illúſt:ríòus, herrlich.
Tô ri:ſe, ſich erheben.
Búl:wàrk, Vormauer.
Á we, Ehrfurcht.
Á:rms, Waffen.
Tô rà nge, reihen, in Reihen ſtellen.
Lèa:dér, Anführer.
Út:t'rance, Ausdruck, Ausſprechung.
Tô íntércépt, hemmen, auffangen.
Tô frèe:ze, gefrieren machen.
Ác:cént, Laut.
Fâu:ltr'ing, ſtotternd.
Tón:gue, Zunge.
Spèe:chléſs, ſprachlos.
Tô ſtrúg:gle, arbeiten, kämpfen.
To cónfi:ne, einſchränken, unterdrücken.

Zur Seite 128.

Compúnc:tion, Wehmuth.

Dow:n, herab.
Tò inclò:ſe, einſchließen.
Indúl:ging, nachhängend.
Grà ceſûl, anſtändig.
Sì re, Vater.
Déſért, Verdienſt.
Tô gránt, gewähren.
Fòreſá:thér, Anherr.
Rà:ce, Geſchlecht.
Sín:ce, da.
Tô déri:ve, herleiten.
Tô béa:r, hinreiſſen; tragen.
Réſiſt:léſs, unwiderſtehlich.

Rà:ge, Wuth.
Ráſh, raſch, vermeſſen.
Incónſid:eràte, unbeſonnen, unbedachtſam.
Fà:tál, unglücklich.
Précip:ítáte, übereilt.
Tô récoi:l, zurückprallen.
Â:ge, Jahre, Zeitalter.

Zur Seite 129.

Dîr:ge, Grablied.
Youth, Jüngling.
Tô rélié:ve, erleichtern.
Tô pi:ne, ſchmachten, verzehren.
Diſèa:ſe, Kränklichkeit.

To

To cou;ch, legen.
Tò èuſlà;ve, in Sklaverey bringen.
Scó;rnfùl, verachtend.
Wâr, Krieg.
Tò díſpér;ſe, verbreiten.
Mán;ſion, Wohnung.
Tò kèe;p, bleiben, halten.
Éar*th*;quàke, Erdbeben.
Tò róck, wiegen.
Sou;nd, tief.
Póſſéſt, begabt, beſeſſen.
Tórmén;tòr, Quäler.
Pài;n, Kummer.
Tô índúl;ge, genießen.
Réſt, Ruhe.
Tò drêa;m, träumen.
Tô rì;ſe, aufſtehen.
Dì;ál, Zifferblatt.
Sánd, Sand.
Fá;rce, Poſſenſpiel.
Dòn;e, vorbey, geſchehen.

Émér;gence, Begebenheit.
Tò cár;rý, tragen.
Pick;báck, aufgehuckt, auf dem Rücken.
Súr;geon, Wundarzt.
Zou;nds, potz tauſend.
Drúnk, betrunken.
Héad;léſs, kopflos.
Trúnk, Rumpf.

Zur Seite 130.

Miſtà;ke, Mißverſtand, Irrthum.
Bà ll, Kugel.
Sài;lór, Matroſe.
Lég, Bein.
Báck, Rücken.
Tô mà;ke óff, ſich davon machen.
Ódd, ſeltſam.

Zur Seite 131.

Tô ſtài;n, beflecken.
Lím;pid, klar.
Tô ímpè;de, hindern.
Dím;pling, kräuſelnd, Grübchen machend.
Tô wà;rble, wirbeln.
Pól;iſh'd, geklättet, polirt.
Péb ble, Kieſelſtein.

Spréad,

Spréad, überbreitet.
Lì;ghtlý, leicht.
Tô poi;se, wiegen.
Scà;lý, ſchuppicht.
Bròo;d, Brut.
Tô clèa;ve, ſpalten.
Tô ſpring, ſchießen, ſpringen.
Trou;t, Forelle.
Spéck;led, geſprengelt.
Sálm;on, Lachs, Salm.
Rùth;léſs, grauſam.
Pì;ke, Hecht.
Íntént, bedacht.
Síl, vér, Silber.
Èe;l, Aal.
Tô dévól;ve, herabſchießen.
Là;ke, See.
Mà;ze, Irrgarten.
Bîrch, Birke.
Pì;ne, Fichte.
Héd;ge, Hecke.
Tô flow;ér, zieren.
Ég;lántine, Hagenbuttenbuſch.
Hérd, Heerde großes Vieh.
Flóck, Heerde kleines Vieh.
Láſs, Mädchen.
Tô chánt, ſingen.
Pàil, Milcheimer, Eimer.
Tô pì;pe, pfeiffen.
Dà;le, Thal.
Gui;le, Betrug.
To ímbrow;n, braun machen.

Toi;l, Arbeit.

Zur Seite 132.

Ímpè;ríòus, gebietheriſch.
Tò réclài;m, beſſern, wieder auf den rechten Weg bringen.
Tô ſà;ve, erhalten.
To dámn, verwerfen, verdammen.
Cóntrári;ét, Widrigkeit.

Tô âw, entſetzen, in Schrecken ſetzen.
Ráv;íſh'd, entzückt.
Èa;r, Ohr.
Wit, Witz.

Zur Seite 133.

Tô cómménd, loben.
Fónd, liebend.
Ín;ſtánt, augenblicklich.
Tô prô;ve, werden.
Tô délì;ght, ſich freuen, ergötzen.
Spring, Quelle.
Shà;dý, ſchattig.
Nét, Netz.
Tô ſtrò;ve, ſich beſtreben.

Pài;ntér,

Pài;ntér, Mahler.
Tò pic:túre, mahlen.
Mór:áls, Sitten.
Gè.níús, Genie.
Tò fi;re, anfeuern.
Tò ſtày, ſtill ſtehen.
Tò dróp, fallen laſſen.
Tò túrn, ſich wenden.
Dúſt, Staub.

Zur Seite 134.

Päi;n, Schmerzen.
Diſápoi;ntmént, Unge; mach.
Diſgúſt, Mißvergnügen.
Tò ímploy, hinbringen, anwenden.
Prè.cépt, Vorſchrift.
Dívì;ne, vortreflich, gött; lich.
Tò réci;te, erzählen.
Mì;nd, Geiſt.
Èa;ſý, leutſelig.
Tò chéck, hemmen.
Diſ;ſòlùte, ausſchwei; fend.
Lôo;ſenéſs, Freyheit.
Tò pût ón, annehmen.
Tò perù;ſe, durchleſen.
Vér;ſ'd, geübt.
Wòè, Elend.
Tò pít;ý, bemitleiden.
Tò cúr;ſe, verfluchen.
Tò diſ;ſipàte, verſchleu; dern.
Quéſt, Aufſuchen, Auf; ſuchung.
Àì;m, Ziel.
Púrſùi;t, Streben, Nach; jagung.
Tò atài;n, erreichen.
É';ér, je.
Wì;de, weit.
Tò wàn;dér, verirren, wandern.
Tò ſàu;ntér, Herum; ſchlendern.
Coy, ſpröde.
Stà;ge, Schauplatz.
Tò ſhíft, ſich ändern.
Tò púrſùe, nachſetzen, verfolgen.
Tò cou;ntérpoiſe, das Gegengewicht halten.
Rélént;léſs, unbeweglich, unbarmherzig.
Gày, froh.
Wì;ld, Wildniß.

Zur Seite 135.

Tò ròa;m, Herumſchwär; men.
Nár;ròw, eingeſchränkt.
Lúx;ùrý, Ueppigkeit.
Stà;le, ſchaal.
Tò cloy, überſättigen.
Squèa;míſhlý, voll Eckel, eckelhaft.
Tò réſt, ruhen.
Tò tèa;ze, quälen.
Sà;téd, geſättigt.
Appéti;te, Begierde.
Tò fáſt, faſten.

Tô ènjoy, genieſſen.
Kèe;n, heftig.
Tò índúl;ge, befriedi;gen.
Sáti;éty, Sättigung.
Bléft, glücklich.
Dûle, verdrießlich.
Sò;bèr, nüchtern.
Sén;ſe, Verſtand.
Tò cóndúct, führen.
Tò díſjoi;n, trennen.
Gôod nà;tùre, Gutmü;thigkeit.
Frow;n, ſaurer Blick.
Tò cónfou;nd, beſchä;men.
Vindic;tive, rachgierig.
Knà.ve, Schurke.
Fài;n, gern.
Tô dà;re, wagen.
Ât, in.
Undàu;ntéd, unerſchrok;ken.
Tô dréad, fürchten.
Áw;fùl, ehrwürdig.
Shél.tér, Zuflucht.
Tô pánt, lüſtern ſeyn.
Shóck, Angriff, Anfall.
Tô défỳ, Trotz biethen.
Én;vy, Neid.
Tô ſáp, untergraben;
â;ll ſáp;ping, alles untergrabend.

Zur Seite 136.

Gâu;dy, prächtig.
Glóſs, Schimmer.
Tò ſtri;ke, rühren.
Súf;frage, Beyfall.
Mì;nd, Seele.
Tò íncúm;bér, beſchwe;ren.
Tò éarn, erwerben.
Tò dèa;l, I. und p. déalt, zu theilen.
Tò ſhiè;ld, ſchützen.
Énd, Zweck.
Óp;ùlénce, Ueberfluß.
Lúx;ùry, Wolluſt.
Grà;ve, ernſthaft.
Véi;n, Laune.
Strà;nge, ſonderbar.
Tò prèa;ch, predigen.

Zur Seite 137.

Ádieù, lebt wohl, Gott befohlen.
Iò;viál, luſtig.
Tò joi;n, zuſammen;kommen.
Tô plún;ge, verſenken.
Dázz;led, geblendet.
Èy;e bâ;ll, Augapfel.
Tô díſcérn, ſehen, un;terſcheiden.
Tô ſtrúgg;le, kämpfen.
Bòw;l, Trinkgeſchirr.
Yét, noch.
Tè;diòus, beſchwerlich.
Swèe;t, Annehmlichkeit.
Frán;tic, raſend.

Zur

Zur Seite 138.

Lòv;e, Geliebte.
Stèe;pý, ſteil.
Shál;lòw, ſeicht.
Mélò;díòus, zuſammenſtimmend.
Pô;ſý, Strauß.
Cáp, Haube, Kappe.
Kìr;tle, Jäckchen, Jupe.
Tô èmbroi;dér, ſticken.
Gow;n, Rock.
Tô pûll, pflücken, zupfen.
Slíp;pér, Pantoffel.
Tô li;ne, füttern.
Choi;cely, ſorgfältig.
Búck;le, Schnalle.
Bélt, Gürtel.
Bûd, Knoſpe.
Cláſp, Haft, Häkchen.
Àm;bér, Agtſtein, Bernſtein.
Stûd, Knopf.

Zur Seite 139.

Mìrth, Freude, Fröhlichkeit.
Tô rékind;le, wieder anfachen.
Háunt, Aufenthalt.
Tô lóng, verlangen.
Tô wôo, beſuchen.
Whàt, was für.
Sýl;ván Seè;ne, Waldſcene, Waldſchauplaz.
Rò;ſéate, roſig.
Tô poi;nt out, zeigen.
Tô cli;mb, erklettern.
Tà;ll, hoch.
Ém;inénce, Höhe.
Sùpérb, prächtig.
Tô dárt, werfen, ſchieſſen.
Tô trà;ce, nachſpüren.
Véſt;ige, Fußſtapfen.
Dériſ;ion, Spott.
Flò;riſt, Blumenfreund.

Zur Seite 140.

Dév;íòus, herumſchweifend.
Tô pánt, keichen.
Stèe;p, Jähe.
Ún imprint;éd, unbetreten, uneingedruckt.
Véſt, Kleid.
Tô ſwèe;p, verbreiten, ſchießen.
Làw;n, Ebene.
Shà;dòwý, ſchattig.
Tô réclì;ne, ſich neigen.
Tô régiſt;ér, einſchreiben.
Rôo;k, Dohle.
Tô róck, einwiegen.
Már;gént, Rand.
Páſ;ſive, ruhig.

Zur Seite 141.

În;wàrd, innerlich.
Íntél;ligénce, Einſicht.

Tô

Tô ſpring úp, entſprin: gen.
Tô révi:ve, wieder auf: leben.
În cón:cért, einſtimmig.
Gróſs, plump, grob.
Appèa:rance, Entſtehung, Erſcheinung.
Récéſs, Verfall, Abneh: men.
Èngà:ging, anziehend.
Ob:vious, erhellend.
Rélà:téd, verwandt.

Zur Seite 142.

Tô díſplà:ce, vorſetzen.
Scárc:enéſs, Mangel.
Díſgrà:ce, Schande.
Tô pròfà:ne, entheili: gen.
Próſ:tràte, niedergewor: fen.
Tô díſpén:ſe, verbrei: ten.
Pì:le, Pfeiler.
Tô déplò:re, bedauern.
Tô fài:l, ermangeln.
Tô ràì:ſe, erheben.

Tô wânt, bedürfen, ver: miſſen.
Tô póſſéſs, beſitzen.
Tô díſſév:ér, trennen.
Tô téa:r, *I.* tò:re *p.* tò:rn, reiſſen.
Tô béfriénd, begünſti: gen.

Pèa:ce, Friede.
Dow:ný, weich.
Sád, traurig.
Tô pá:rt, ſich trennen.
Wílt thou? willſt du?
Tô dwéll, wohnen.
Wi:le, Liſt.
Tô pártà:ke, mit genieſ: ſen.

Zur Seite 144.

Shéd, Hütte.
Tô pánt, ſchmachten.
Tô ſtárt, fahren, laufen, ſtutzen.

Mòn:ký, Affe.
Whôév:ér, ein jeder, welcher.
Tô rá:nge, durchlaufen.
Încén:ſed, erzürnt.
Trì:be, Stamm, Gat: tung.

Répén;tánt, reuig.
Tô óffénd, ſündigen.
Tô íntrèa;t, bitten.
Tô réſtò;re, wieder her;ſtellen.

Zur Seite 145.

Tô ſôo;*th*, beſänftigen.
Tô bíd, *I.* bád, *p.* bíd;den, laſſen, befehlen.
Thún;d'rer, Donnerer.
Nód, Wink.
Vàu;ltéd, gewölbt.
Hàug*h*;tý, ſtolz.
Ài;r, Mene.
Tô ſtrì;de, einher ſchrei;ten.
Dwin;dléd, vermindert.
Si ze, Größe.
Cúrl, Locke.
Tài;l, Schwanz.
Whil;om, ehedeſſen, vor;mals.
Belòw, unten.
Tô dáng;le, herabhan;gen.
Nà;tíve, angeboren.
Grín, Grinzen, Lachen.
Tô tránsfó;rm, umbil;den.
Tô ſúrvéy, beſchauen.
Tô lì;ke, leiden mögen, lieben.
Mòt;leý, gemiſcht.
Brèe;d, Brut.
Beau, (boh), Stutzer.

Zur Seite 146.

Bègón;e! fort! packt euch!
Tò wà;ſte, verſchleudern, verderben.
Yón, jener.
Lì;ke, wie, gleich.
Wàtch, Wache.

Zur Seite 147.

Tô íntrù;de, zudrängen, eindringen.
Tô álſài;l, beſtürmen, an;fallen.
Ròug*h*, rauh.
Ròa;r, Toben, Brauſen.
Tô pì;lót, ſteuern.
Tô ráck, foltern.
Lè;niént, lindernd.
Lòa;d, Bürde, Laſt.
Tô 'ſwà;ge; (áſſwà;ge), mindern, lindern.
Tô gà;ll, vergällen, kränken.
Tô dàw;n, tagen.
Béréſt, beraubt.
Kín;dred, Verwandte.
Tô plún;ge, verſenken.
Wíd;òw'd, verwittibt.
Blà;ze, Flamme.
Tô òw;n, erkennen.
Tô chèa;r, erfreuen.
Tô gáſp, keichen.
Théi;r, ihr.

Fài;ntly,

Fài:ntly, ſchwach.
Tò lift úp, aufrichten.

Zur Seite 148.

Páng; Schmerzen, Angſt.
Tô próp, unterſtützen.
Tô rétórt, zurücktreiben.
Mál:ice, Bosheit.
Tô ſtém; hemmen.
Wà:ve, Woge.
Whíp; Peitſche.
Chài n; Feſſel, Kette.
Guílt; Verbrechen, Miſſe:
that.
Smárt, Schmerzen.
Tô ſúbdùe, bezwingen.
Tò là, bòur; kränkeln;
krank ſeyn.
Tô drôo:p; kümmern;
ſich betrüben.

Mid:night, Mitternacht.
Thún der ſtó:rm; Don:
nerwetter.
Cow:árd; feig.
Pál:lid, blaß, bleich.
Shél:t'ring, beſchirmend;
beſchützend.
Cáv:érn, Höhle.
Tô dréad; fürchten.

Zur Seite 149.

Trémén:dous, fürchter:
lich; ſchrecklich.
Glôo:m, Dunkelheit.
Lù:rid, blaß.
Glà:re, Schimmer.
To brèa:the, hauchen,
athmen.
Tô púrſùe; verfolgen.
Tò tù:ne, ſtimmen.
Lín:nét, Hänfling.
Fántáſt:ick; ſeltſam,
gillenhaft.
Réſt, Ruhe.
Dél égatéd, abgeordnet,
abgeſandt.
Guá:rdián wing; Schutz:
flügel.
Éxpán ſe; Weite.
Tô úntù:ne; verſtim:
men.
Cón:córd; Harmonie;
Einſtimmigkeit.
Rì:ſing; emporſteigend.

Zur Seite 150.

Jár:ring, mißhellig, ſtrei:
tend.
Tô úſh:er, einführen.

Cónténtment, Zufriedenheit.
Páſt:òrál, Hirtenlied.
Môo:rland, Sumpf.
Mou:ntain, Berg.
Rù:de, rauh.
Bár:ren, unfruchtbar.
Bà:re, kahl.

Wíl;der'd, verirrt.
Wèa;ry'd, ermüdet.
To ròa;m, herumſtrei;ſen.
Hò;me, Wohnung.
Yél;lòw, gelb.
Shèa;f, Garbe.
Rúſh, Binze.
Tô ſtrèw, ſtreuen.
Flòo;r, Boden.
Cà;ſement, Fenſter.
Wôod;bine, Geißblatt.
Tô crèe;p, kriechen.
Sód, Raſen, Waſen.
Tô côo;l, erfriſchen, küh;len.
Tô càll, ausleſen, wäh;len.
Tô thròw, bringen, wer;fen.
Guá;rd, Hut.
Glán;ce, Blick.
Tô cáſt, werfen.
Sli;ly, ſchlau.

Zur Seite 151.

Mèe;k, ſanftmüthig, gütig.
Tô lóck, ſchließen.
Jò;cúnd, fröhlich, ſcherz;haft.
Tô ténd, hüten.
Yón. jener.
Prát;le, Geplauder, Ge;ſchwätz.
Strèa;mlét. Strömchen.

Tô díſ;till, herabfließen, herabtröpfeln.
Tô áſpi;re, trachten.
Cót;tàgér, Hüttenbewoh;ner.
Sì;re, Vater.

Zur Seite 152.

Deli;ghtfûl, angenehm.
Tô pròvi;de, veranſtal;ten, ausrüſten.
Tô pártà;ke, Theil neh;men.
Tô ínvéſt, verſehen, ver;leihen.
Tô ábou;nd, überfließen.
Enjoy;ment, Ergötzlich;keit, Genuß.
Gà;ze, Staunung.
Uncón;ſcious, unerken;nend, unbewußt.

Zur Seite 153.

Tô ſpríng, entſpringen.
Tô rì;ót, ſchwelgen.
Prófù;ſion, Reichthum.
Díſpén;ſér, Ertheiler, Ausſpender.
Tô ſlì;ght, verachten.

Tô réfléct, betrachten.
Affect: ing, rührend.
Mò: de, Eigenschaft.
Incónsis: tent, unverträglich, widrig.

Vil: lain, Niederträchtiger.
Tô insúlt, beschimpfen.
Sétt: lemént, Verschreibung.
Bég: gár, Bettler.

Zur Seite 154.

Úpón, wegen.
Únléss, wenn nicht.
Tô lís: ten, Gehör geben.
Ínga: gemént, Verbindung, Bündniß.
Fì: nàlly, gänzlich, schließlich.
Tô sétt: le, festsetzen.
Mòreò: vér, überdieß.
Fó: rtùne, Vermögen.

Zur Seite 155.

Nì: ce, zart, fein, kitzlich.
Rás: cál, Schurke.
Tô sì: gn, unterzeichnen.
Wít: ness, Beweis, Zeugniß.
Lég: ally, gesetzlich.
Necéss: sity, Nothwendigkeit.
Bónd, Zwang, Verbindlichkeit.
Réc: títùde, Gradheit, Redlichkeit.

Zur Seite 156.

Tô pròvi: de, sorgen.
Ex: ígéncy, Bedürfniß, Nothdurft.
Áf: flùént, wohlhabend.
Dón: e, vollendet.
Són ín Làw, Schwiegersohn.

Tô wíth: ér, verwelken.
Tô súpply, ersetzen.
Tô décày, aussterben, verwelken.

Zur Seite 157.

Tô túrn, sich herwenden.
Dà: le, Thal.
Tô gui de, leiten.
Lò: nely, einsam.
Tô whè: re, dahin, wo.
Tà: pér, Schimmer, Fackel.
Tô chèe: r, erfreuen.

Fórló:rn, verloren.
Ló.ſt, verlaſſen.
Fài:nting, ermattend.
Slòw, langſam.
Tò ſprèad, ſich verbreiten.
Tò léngh;ten, ſich verlängern.
Ás, ſo, wie.
Tò forbèa:r, ſich hüten, unterlaſſen.
Tò témpt, verſuchen.
Glòo:m, Dunkel, Dunkelheit.
Phán;tom, Schattenbild.
Tò flỳ, flattern.
Tò lei;re, locken.
Dôo;m, Verderben.
Hou;ſeleſs, hauslos, ohne Haus.
Scánt, kärglich.
Frèe:ly, freymüthig.
Tò ſhà:re, Antheil nehmen.
Tò beſtòw, vermögen, geben.
Rúſhy Cou;ch, Bimſenbette
Fà;re, Mahl.

Zur Seite 158.

Tò rà:nge, durchirren.
Slàu;ghter, Schlachtbank.
Gráſſ:y, graſig.
Scríp, Taſche.
To ſúpplỳ, anfüllen.
Spríng; Quelle.
Tò fòregò, aufgeben, fahren laſſen.
Tò wànt, bedürfen.
Hè;re bèlòw, hienieden.
Àc:cent, Wort, Ton.
Tò bénd, bücken.
Tò lèa:d áſtrày; irre führen.
Stò;re, Vorrath.
Thátch, Strohdach, Stroh.
Wíchet, Pförtchen.
Látch, Klinke.
Tò trím, anſchüren.

Zur Seite 159.

Tò préſs, nöthigen.
Skíll;'d, geſchickt.
Lég;éntàrỳ lò:re, Legendenlehre.
Lin;gering, langweilig.
Tò bègui;le, dahin täuſchen.
Trick, Gaukelſprung.
Kit;ten, Kätzchen.
Tò trỳ, verſuchen.
Crick:ét, Grille.
Tò chìr;rúp, tſchirpſen.
Héar*th*, Heerd.
Tò crack;le, praſſeln.
Fag:gót, Reißholz.
Tò flỳ, aufflammen.
Tò ſòo;*the*, mildern.
Grìè:f, Gram.
Tò ſpỳ, nachſpähen.
Tò án;ſwér, entſprechen.

Tô ſpúrn, verſtoßen.
Tô griè:ve, ſich härmen.
Unrétúrn'd, unerwiedert.
Únrégá:rded, nicht geachtet.
Tri:fling, kleinlich, wenig bedeutend.
Bút, als.

Zur Seite 160.

Émp:tý, leer.
Jéſt, Scherz.
Túrtle, Turteltaube.
Shà:me, Schande.
Fóud, verliebt.
Tô húſh, verbergen.
Swíft, ſchnell.
Tô mán:tle, enthüllen, ausbreiten.
Vièw, Geſicht.
Trán:ſient, vergänglich.
Báth:fûl, ſchamvoll.
Ri:ſing, aufwallend.
Bréaſt, Buſen, Bruſt.
Âltér:nàte, abwechſelnd.
Âlá:rm, Wallung, Unruhe.
Tô íntrû:de, eintreten.
Tô ſtrày, irren.
Béſì:de, an, neben.
Tô márk, betrachten.
Tô ímpù:te, beylegen, beymeſſen.
Tô féi:gn, vorgeben.
Mér:cénáry, gewinnſüchtig.
Próf:fér, Anerbietung.
Tô ſtrì:ve, ſich bewerben.
To bow, ſich bücken.
Wórth, Würde, Werth.
Nou:ght, nichts.
Tô ém:ùlàte, gleichkommen.
Fíck:le, leichtſinnig.
Ímpó:rtùnàte, läſtig.
Tô ſèe:k, *I.* und *P.* ſóu:ght, ſuchen.

Zur Seite 162.

Wéll, wohlan.
Híd, verborgen.
Tô fórbíd, verhüten.
Tô cláſp, drücken.
Tô chì:de, ſchmählen, ſchelten.
Chár:mér, Reitzender, Zauberer.
To pá:rt, ſich trennen.
Trû:e, treu, wahr.
Tô rénd, brechen, zerreißen.

Zur Seite 161.

Sùi:tòr, Freyer.

Zur

Zur Seite 163.

Tô rù:le, regieren.
Illim:itable, grenzenlos.
Sin tài:ntéd, ſünden be:
fleckt.
Mòu:ld, Materie.
Mád:ly, thöricht.
Tô wàn:dér, herumſtrei:
fen, wandern.
Tô flit, fliegen.

Pòli:te, höflich.
Gón:e, weg, gegangen.

Zur Seite 164.

Pá:rtly, zum Theil.
Hù:mòur, Laune.
Plèa:ſed, vergnügt.
Tô rál:ly, ſcherzen, ferie:
ren.
Tò:ken, Urſache, Kenn:
zeichen.
Véi:n, Laune.
Tô prèténd, Anſpruch
machen.
Tô márk out, auszeich:
nen.
Tô prócèe:d, herrühren,
herkommen.
Tô fór:feit, verſcherzen.

Zur Seite 165.

Li:kely, geſchickt, wahr:
ſcheinlich.
Tô púff up, aufblaſen.
Réſúlt, Erfolg, Schluß.
Unbi:aſſed, unpartheiiſch.
Há:rd, ſcharf.
Tô pérplex, beunruhigen,
verwirren.
Nèe:ds, ſchlechterdings,
nothwendig.
Sél.fiſh, eigennützig.
Vièw, Abſicht.
Mài:n, der größte Theil,
das Ganze.
Sûpérflù:ity, Ueber:
ſchwenglichkeit, Ueber:
fluß.
Pri:me, vornehmſt.

Zur Seite 166.

Glád:néſs, Frohheit.
Tô brì:ghten, ſich auf:
hellen.
Cou:ntenance, Geſicht.
Tô lày out, anlegen,
ausleihen.
Bòtt:le cómpán:ion,
Trinkgeſellſchafter.
Lôo:ſe, locker, unzüch:
tig, los.
Mát:tér, Sache.
Èa:ſe, gemächlich.
Bût, daß.

Réflex : ion , Ueberlegen, Betrachtung.
Sénsa : tion , Empfinden, Empfindung.
Tô pûll , ziehen.
Wàtch , Uhr.
Whén , dahin.

Zur Seite 167.

Tô sa : ve , bewahren, erhalten.
Púrsù : it , Bestreben.
Tô fèe : d , nähren.
Tô fà : de , abnehmen, welken.
Blíss , Glückseligkeit.

Tô nód , nicken.
Tô dróp , fallen lassen.
Héad : lóng , heftig.
Áppéti : te , Begierde.
Slácк : en'd , nachgelassen, schlaff gemacht.
Réi : n , Zügel.
Lì : cénce , Ausgelassenheit, Freyheit.
Stánd , Stand , Aufenthalt.
To mín : ùte , aufzeichnen.
Dì : áry , Tagebuch.
Tô èmploy . beschäftigen.

Zur Seite 168.

Tô récónnoi : tre , recognosciren.
Ài : ry , luftig.
Bánd , Rotte , Bande.
Wâtch : fûl , wachsam.
Spỳ , Spion , Kundschafter.
Tô lís : ten , lauschen.
Tô ò'érhèa : r , behorchen, zum Theil hören.
Whís : pér , Flispern.
Cámp , Lager.
Dàw : níng , werdend, hervorkommend.
Púr : pòse , Vorsatz, Vorhaben.
Tô éxplò : re , ausspähen.
Ém : brỳò , Entwurf , unzeitige Frucht.
Rápà : cíòus , raubend , räuberisch.
Dòo : msday bôo : k , Vermögen : Verzeichniß.
Spend : thrift , Verschwender.
Únnò téd , unbemerkt.
Tô nò : te , anmerken.
Lèa f , Blatt.
Bráss , Erz.
Délin : quént , Verbrecher.
Ánd , und.
Énd : léss , endlos.
À : ge , Zeit.
Tô résou : nd , ertönen.

To

To excéll, übertreffen.
Embow, er'd, umlaubt.
Tỳ: pe, Bild, Vorbild.
Pól ly, Mickchen, Ma: riechen.
Búd, Knoſpe.
Tô diſclò: ſe, entfüllen, zeigen.
Em: blém, Sinnbild.

Zur Seite 169.

Tô blòſ ſom, blühen.
Tô púrſùe, nach etwas ſtreben.
Év er grèe: n, immer: grün.
Tô décày, Verderben.

Tô rèa: ſon, ſchließen.
El: ſe, ſonſt.
Fónd, heftig.
Lóng: ing, Streben.
Sè: cret, geheim.
Dréad, Entſetzen, Schrek: ken.
Tô ſhrink báck, ſich zu: rückziehen.
Tô ſtárt: le, erſtarren.
Divín: ity, Gottheit.
Tô ſtîr, ſich regen.
To poi: nt out, zeigen.
Hèreaf: ter, Zukunft.
Tô ín: timate, andeuten.
Dréad: fûl, ſchreckvoll.

Úntrỳ 'd, unbekannt.
Chà: nge, Veränderung.
Tô páſs, wandeln.
Unbou: ndéd, unbegrenzt.
Tò réſt, ruhen.
Tò déli: ght, Wohlgefal: len an etwas haben.

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Cónject: ùre, Muthmaſ: ſung.
Dràw: n, gezogen.
Dág gér, Dolch.
Tò défy, trotzen.
Poi: nt, Spitze.
Tò fa: de away, verlö: ſchen.
Dim, dunkel.
Tô ſink, verſinken.
Únhúrt, unbeſchädigt.
Wâ r él: ément, Streit der Elemente.
Wréck, Untergang.
Crúſh, Zerſchmetterung.

Di: ál, Sonnenuhr.
Tár: dy, langſam.
Tò gli: de, gleiten.
Cún: ning, ſchlau, liſtig.
Fù: gitive, Flüchtling.
Stéalth, Diebſtahl; by ſtéalth, heimlicherweiſe.
Úp, um.

Zur

Zur Seite 171.

Bèa : m, Strahl.
Récúm : bent, ruhend.
Héd : ge ròw, Baum: reihe.
Féath : ered, befiedert.
Chò : rister, Sänger.
Tô hóp, hüpfen.
Sprày, Zweig.
Tò arrày, kleiden.
Lámp, Lampe.
Cèi : ling, Decke, Täfel: werk der Decke eines Zimmers.
Tà : per, Fackel.
Sóck : et, Leuchterröhre.
Lúst : re, Schein, Glanz.
Lóf ty, hoch.
Tò glit : ter, ſchimmern.
Tò glèa : m, ſtrahlen, glänzen.
Tô glán : ce, reichen, ſtrei: fen.

Zur Seite 172.

Diréct : éd, überſchrieben.
Will, Teſtament.
To déſi gn, beſtimmen.
Ména : gement, Verwal: tung.
Trúſt, Zutrauen.
Tô ín : fluence, leiten, wirken.
Tô inti : tle, berechtigen.

Zur Seite 173.

Úpón, aus.
Áccou : nt, Ueberſchlag, Rechnung.
Tô lèa : ve, hinterlaſſen.

Tì : r'd, ermüdet.
Réſtò : rer, Wiederauf: richter.
Bà : lmy, balſamiſch.
Réad : y, bereitwillig.
Tô pày, abſtatten.
Dow : ny, weich.
Pín : ion, Schwinge, Schwungfeder.
Tô lì : ght, ſich ſetzen.
Líd, Augenlied.
Unfúl : ly'd, unbefleckt.

Zur Seite 174.

Há : rvéſt hòme, Aernd: tenfeſt, Aerndtenlied.
Ín : wardly, innerlich.
Fá : rmér, Landmann, Pächter.
Tô viéw, ſehen.
Tô gra : ce, zieren.
Yá : rd, Rhede, Hof.
Tô cou : nt, berechnen, zählen.
Íncrèa : ſe, Gewinſt, Zu: wachs.

Bà:rn, Scheuer.
Tô stò:re, anfüllen.
Groà:ning, ächzend.
Stád:dle, Boden.
Tô bénd, sich beugen.
Lòa:d, Last.

Fróm, vor.
Tô hì:de, verbergen.
Bút, ausser.
The pà:ge, prés:cri:b'd, das vorgeschriebene Blatt.
Fróm, von.
Bè:ing, das Daseyn.
Ri:òt, Schwelgerey.
Tô dôo:m, verdammen.
Tô blée:d, *I.* und *p.* bléd, bluten.
Tô skíp, hüpfen.
Tô plày, spielen.
Plèa:s'd, vergnügt.
Tô thé lást, bis auf dem letzten Augenblick.
Tô cróp, fressen, abpflük:ken.
Flow:'ry, blumig.
Fôo:d, Futter.
Tô lick, lecken.
Júst, eben, gerade.
Tô shéd, *I.* und *p.* shéd, vergießen.
Blòod, Blut.
Blì:ndnéss, Blindheit.
Tò, gegen.
Fù:ture, Zukunft.

Zur Seite 175.

Tô fill, vollenden.
Cìr:cle, Kreis.
Tô má:rk, vorzeichnen.
E:quál, gleich.
As, als.
Hè:rò, Held.
Tô pér:ísh, umkommen.
Spár:ròw, Sperling.
Tô fà:ll, fallen.

Jù:ry, die zwölf Geschwornen.
Trì:ál, Verhör.
Jù:rór, einer von dem zwölf Geschwornen.
Ávow:édly, öffentlich.
Concérn:ed, *interessirt*, dem etwas angeht.
Excép:tion, Einwendung.
On èi:thér sì:de, von beyden Seiten.
Trèa:son, Verrätherey.
Tô chál:lénge, fordern, Anspruch machen.
Fél:lòny, Todschuld, Verbrechen das mit dem Tod gestraft wird.
Chál:lénge, Forderung, Anspruch.
Éstà:te, Vermögen.
Vér:dict, Ausspruch der zwölf Geschwornen.
Tô détér:mine, entscheiden.

Jù-

Jùdic;iónsly, verſtändig.
Ni;ce, fäglich.
Còu;rt, Gerichtshof.
Tô préſi;de, vorſtehen.
Tô fùlfill, erfüllen.
Tô ènjoy, genießen.

Zur Seite 176.

Stà;tion, Stand, Beruf.
Lì;áble, unterworfen.
Córrúp;tion, Beſtechung.
Lód;géd, verbunden, wohnhaft.
Inſtitù;tion, Einſetzung.
Tô ſtá;rve, ſchwächen.
Cómpli;ánce, Einſtimmung, Willfahrung.
Cónvic;tion, Ueberzeugung.
Jù;rýmàn, Geſchworner.

Zur Seite 177.

Mórtál;ítý, Sterblichkeit.
Frài;l, vergänglich, gebrechlich.
Tránſ;ítòrý, vorüberghend.
Ás thòu;*gh*, als ob.
Mém;òrý, Andenken.
Tô áffò;rd, verſchaffen.
Tô ſwàl;lòw úp, verſchlingen.
Mì;nd, denkendes Weſen.

Zur Seite 178.

Áb;beý, Abtey.
Glôo;mínéſs, Dunkelheit.
*Thóu;gh*tfùlnéſs, Tiefſinnigkeit.
Cloi;ſtér, Kreutzgang.
Tò récó;rd, urkunden.
Dig;ging, das Graben.

Zur Seite 179.

Shóv;elfùl, Schauffelvoll.
Skúll, Hirnſchale.
Pà;vemént, Pflaſter.
Cá*th*è;dral, Hauptkirche, Domkirche.
Prìè;ſt, Prieſter.
Sò;ldiér, Soldat.
Mònk, Mönch.
Préb;éndáry, Domherr.
Tô crúm;ble, krümeln.
Tò blénd, miſchen.
Lúmp, Klumpen.
Quâr;tér, Revier, Viertel.
Fáb;ríc, Gebäude.
Tò béſtòw, anwenden, geben.
Tô déliv;ér, erzählen, überliefern.

Grèe;k,

Grèe ; k, Griechisch.
Héb ; rèw ; Hebräisch.

Zur Seite 180.

Just ; néls ; Richtigkeit.
Ápt ; geneigt, fähig.
Tô cóncèi ; ve ; fassen.
Poli : tenéls ; Verfeinerung.
Túrn ; Art, Wendung.
Perù ; sál, das Durchlassen.
Éxécù ; tion ; Vollziehung.
Beau ; (boh), Stutzer.
Pér ; iwig ; Perücke.
Cûsh ; ion ; Polster.
Cán ; òpý óf stà ; te ; Staatshimmel.
Án ; swérable, angemessen, gleichförmig.
Tô cél ; ébràte ; preisen.
Dútch ; Holländer.
Rò ; strál ; schnabelförmig.

Zur Seite 181.

Festôo ; n, Laubwerk.
Sèa wèe ; d ; Meergras.
Shéll ; Muschel.
Dis ; mál ; schrecklich.
Tò imprô ; ve ; erbauen.
Ínó ; rdináte ; unordentlich.
Tô dépò ; se ; absetzen.
Ri ; vál, um den Vorzug streitend.
Wit ; schöner Geist.
Cómpéti tion ; Anspruch.
Dà ; te ; Datum.
Ágò ; vor, vergangen.
Cóntém ; pòráry ; gleichzeitig.

Zur Seite 182.

Tô cèa ; se, aufhören.
Tô enlá rge ; erweitern.
Broà ; d ; breit.
Spréad ; ing ; Ausbreiten.
Tô dísper ; se ; sich zerstreuen.

Íntrín ; sic, innerlich.
Dèsért, Verdienst.
Tô cónfér ; geben.
Èndow ; ment ; Naturgabe.
Ém ; ínént ; erhaben.
Hì ; dèous ; scheußlich.
Cúr ; se ; Fluch.

Zur Seite 183.

Stà ; ge, Zeitraum.
Wit, Verstand, Witz.
Tô fit, geschickt machen.
Allies, Verwandte, Bundsgenossen.

Tô

Tô ássim ; ùlàte, gleich machen.
Tô íngà ; ge, beschäftigen, verbinden.
Fúrth ; ér, weiter.

Zur Seite 184.

Áccóm ; plíshmént, Vollkommenheit.
Cómpéti tion, Verglei; chung.
Tô sécú ; re, sich einer Sache versichern.

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*Th*âw, Thauwetter; Auf; thauen.
Tô mút ; tér, murmeln.
È ; ve, Abend.
Blúnt ; éd, abgestumpft.
Poi ; nt, Spitze.
Tô blòw, blasen.
Hól ; lòw, hohl.
Tô blúst ; ér, sausen.
Sou ; *th*, Süden.
Súbdùe ; d, bezwungen.
Tô réssól ; ve, sich auflösen.
Trick ; ling, triefend.
Spót ; téd, fleckig, gefleckt.
Lôo se, schlackrig, los.
Slèe ; t, Schneeregen.
Tô flòod, überschwemmen.
Tô swéll, anschwellen.
Bónd, Schranke.
Súd ; den, plötzlich.
Brow ; n, braun.
Cát ; árácт, Wasserfall.
Snòw fed, von Schnee genährt.
Tô shôo ; t, herabschießen.
Tô rúsh, strömen.
Wì ; de réssou ; nding, weit widerhölend.
Sli ; mý, schlammigt.
Wà ; ste, Wüste.

Zur Seite 185.

Cén ; sùre, Tadel.
Tô blà ; ze, bekannt machen, ausbreiten.
Fài ; *th*, bey meiner Treue.
Tô créd ; ít, glauben.

Jòur ; ney, Reise.
Tô bétràу, verrathen.
Cónspîr ; àcý, Verschwörung.
Díságrèe ; ment, Zwietracht.
Fór ; wárd, vorwärts.
Tô òvértà ; ke, einholen.
Fà te, Tod.
Béfò ; re, voraus.
Shà ; pe, Gestalt.
Éxécù ; tionér, Scharfrichter.

Zur

Zur Seite 186.

Tô trâv:él, gehen, reiſen.
Stà:ge, Station.
În vi:ce, im Laſter.
Shà:me, die Scham.
Fórſà:kes thém, verläßt ſie.
Ând rétúrns, und kehrt.
Bâck, zurück.
Tò wài:t úpón, Geſellſchaft leiſten, dienen, aufwarten.
Rémài:ning, übrig.

Buſy, (biſ:i), geſchäftig.
Cû:riòus, vorwitzig, neugierig.
Thîr:ſty, durſtig.
Flỳ, Fliege.
Wéllcóm:e, willkommen.
Tô ſip úp, ausſchlürfen.
Tô wéa:r áwày, ſchwinden.
Áli:ke, einander gleich.
Scò:re, zwanzig; *th*rèe ſcò:re, ſechzig.

Zur Seite 187.

Dóm:éſtic, häuslich.
Gént:le, hold.
Tò bénd, vermengen.
Còa:rſe, rauh, grob.
Tie, Band.
Tô bì:nd, knüpfen.
Tô áttù:ne, ſtimmen.
Fùll, völlig.
Tô éxért, äuſſern.
Ènliv:en'd, belebt.
Déſi:re, Sehnſucht.
Ìnéf:fable, unausſprechlich.
Thòu:ght, Gedanke.
Tô mèe:t, begegnen.
Tô prévént, zuvorkommen.
Bou:ndléſs, unbeſchränkt.
Cón:fidénce, Vertrauen.
Tò án:ſwér, vergelten, entſprechen.
Blíſs, Glück.
Óff:ſpring, Sprößling.
Tô ri:ſe, heranwachſen.
Tô ming:le, miſchen.
Grà:ces, Annehmlichkeiten.
Blóſ:ſòm, Knospe.
Tô blòw, aufblühen.
Tô rò:ll álóng, dahinrollen.
În:fánt rèa:ſon, kindiſche Vernunft.
Ápà:ce, allmählig.
Tô cà:ll fór, fordern.
Áſſid:iòus, emſig.
Cá:re, Pflegung, Pflege.
Táſk, Geſchäft.
Tô rèa:r, aufhelfen.
Tô ſhôo:t, ſproſſen.

Tô brèa ; the, einhau; chen.
Tò fix, pfropfen.

Zur Seite 188.

Púr ; pòſe, Vorſatz.
Tô ſtrì ; ke, berühren, rühren.
Sì ; ght, Erblickung.
Â ; ll, ganz.
Tò préſs, ſich drängen.
Súffic ; iéncy, Genüge, Genügſamkeit.
Réti ; reménr, Stille; Eingezogenheit.
Ła ; ſe, Muße.
Áltér ; nàte, abwechſelnd.
Prógréſ ; ſive, zunehmend, fortſchreitend.
Ápprô ; ving, Beifall gebend.
Mátch ; léſs, unvergleichlich.

Zur Seite 189.

Ján ; uàry, Jänner.
Stérn, ſtreng.
Icy, kalt, eißig.

Bréath, Hauch.
Íntén ; ſely, überaus, ſehr.
Kèe ; n, ſcharf.
Tò chíll, erſtarren machen.
Tô with ; ér, welk machen.
Drì ; ving, ſich treibend.
To óbſcù ; re, verdunkeln.
Túr ; bid, dick.

Féb ; rùáry, Hornung, Februar.
Shift ; ing, ändernd.
Gà ; le, Wind.
Tô mélt, ſchmelzen.
Sóſt ; en'd, Locker, erweicht.
Fér, tile, fruchtbar.
Moi ; ſtùre, Feuchtigkeit.
Tô tèe ; m, ſchwanger gehen.
Frèe ; d, befreyt.
Bónd, Feſſel.
Tô rúſh dow ; n, herabſtürzen.
Swéll ; ing, ſchwellend.

Má;rch, März.
Still, noch.
Ling;'ring, ſchaudernd.
Vér;ge, Rand.
Tô réti;re, ſich zurück;ziehen.
Rélúct;'ánt, widerſtre;bend.
Tô ſick, en, erkranken.

Â;pril, April.
Dài;ſý, Maasliebe.
Pie;d, geſprenkelt, ſchek;kig.
Là;dý's ſmóck, Waſſer;kreße.
Cúchôo;búd, Guckguck;blume.
Yél, lòw, gelb.
Hùe, Farbe.
Déli;ght, Entzücken.
Cúckôo, Guckguck.

Zur Seite 190.

Mày, May.
Lív;erý, Lieberey.
Gra;ces, Grazien.
Tô lèa;d, führen.
Read;ý, fertig.
Pén;cil, Pinſel.

Jù;ne, Junius.
Gè;niál, fruchtbar.
Brèe;zes, Lüfte.
Splén;dòur, Pracht.
Éxúlt;ing, entzückt, froh;lockend.
Nèw bó;rn, neugeboren.
Shó;rt liv;'d, kurz le;bend.

Jùly, Julius.
Rôo;t, Wurzel.
Végéta;tion, Pflanze, das Wachſen der Pflan;zen.
Pá;rch'd, verdorrt.
Clèa;ving, klaffend, auf;geborſten.
Slíp;p'rý, ſchlüpfrig.
Lâw;n, Anger.
Ár;id, bleich, drocken.
Tô diſclò;ſe, zeigen, ent;decken.
É;chò, Echo.

Tô rétúrn, zurückgeben.
Sou;nd, Klang.
Tò ſhà;rpen, ſchärfen.
Scỳ;*the*, Senſe.
Mòw;ér, Mäher.
Sínk;ing, ermattend.
Tô hèa;p, häufen.
Hù;mid, feucht.
Hày, Heu.
Pérfù.m'd, durchduftet.

Áu;güſt, Auguſt.
Plén;tý, Fülle.
Thick, dicht.
Tô wà;ve, wallen.
Ri;péned, gereift.
Grài;n, Getrayde.
loy;òus, freudig.
Swài;n, Landmann.
Súl;trý, ſchwühl.
Toi;l, Arbeit.
Há;rvéſt, Aerndte.
Wéal*th*;ý, reich.
Spoi;l, Beute.

Séptém;bér, September.
Sóft;ened, ſanfter, gemildert.
Mél;lów, gelind.
Tô ſhéd, verbreiten.
Là;den, voll, beladen.
Ór;chárd, Baumgarten.
Témpt;ing, lockend, verſuchend.
Réd, roth.

Zur Seite 191.

Hà;zel bòugh, Haſelzweig.
Clúſt;ér, Büſchel.
Èmbrow;n'd, gebräunt.
Spò;rts mán, Jäger.
Shó;rn, geſchworen.

Óctò;bér, October.
Tô fà;de, welken.
Màn;ý cól;òur'd, vielfarbig.
Tô dèe;pen, ſich vertiefen.
Tô ímbrow;n, verdunkeln, braun machen.
Crow;déd, gedrängt.
Úm;brège, Blätterge-wölke.
Dúſk, grauduſtig.
Dún, braun.

Wán, blaß.
Décli;ning, abfallend.
Sôo;ty, rußig.
Dark, Dunkel.

Nòvém;bér, November.
Lèa;f, Laub.
Incéf;fánt, ohne Unter;laß.
Tò rúft;le, raſſeln.
Mòu;rnfùl, trauervoll.
Óft, oft.
Tò ſtárt;le, ſchrecken.
Stù;dious, in Gedanken, nachſinnend.
Tò cîr;cle, wirbeln, ſich drehen.
Wà;ving, reg, wallend.

Décém;bér, December.
Tò rù;le, regieren.
Tò và;ry, wechſeln, ab;wechſeln.
Súl;len, unfreundlich, mürriſch.
Sád, traurig.
Rì;ſing, empörend, auf;ſtehend.
Trài;n, Gefolge.

Zur Seite 192.

Revi;vál, Wiederaufle;bung, Wiederherſtel;lung.
Pér;mánént, bleibend.
Lét;térs, Wiſſenſchaften.
Lày précép;tòr, Layen;Lehrer.
Lù;minárý, Licht.
Pà;trònàge, Schutz.
Dàw;n, Morgenröthe, Tages Anbruch.
Món;áſtéry, Kloſter.
Cóntráct;éd, einge;ſchränkt, kurz zuſam;mengezogen.
Unfit, ungeſchickt.
Líb;éral, gut.
Jár;gon, Kauderwälſche Sprache.
Ùſurpà;tion, Anmaſſung.
Cler;gý, Geiſtlichkeit.

Zur Seite 193.

Déſtruct;ion, Verder;ben.

Pimp,

Pimp, Kuppler, Hurenwirth.

Léch ; éròus, geil.

Fíe ; nd, Teufel, Feind.

Ím ; pîòusly, gottloserweise.

Tò ínvól ; ve, einfüllen.

Tò pérpléx, verwirren.

Tò árréſt, anziehen.

Ènquì ; rér, Forſcher.

Lè ; génd, Legende, Lebensbeſchreibung eines Heiligen.

Únéd ; ífýing, unerbaulich.

Hóm ; ílý, Predigt.

Trì te, abgedroſchen.

Tô *wréſt*, drehen, winden.

Ènlì ; *gh*téned, aufgeklärt.

Là ; ítý, die Layen, der Layenſtand.

Chiè ; f, Haupt.

Tô révì ; ve, erwachen.

Tô rou ; ſe, aufwecken, ermuntern.

Léth ; árgý, Schlafſucht.

Tò prómpt, antreiben.

Sét, Anzahl, Haufe.

Hò ; lý, heilig.

Wà ; rrìòur, Krieger.

Bár, Hinderniß.

Tò rél ; íſh, Geſchmack an etwas finden, ſchmecken.

Tò cónvéy, vortragen, zuführen.

Búlk, der große Haufe, Klumpen.

Scàrc ; ítý, Seltenheit.

Rá ; rchmént, Pergament.

Tô tránſcrì ; be, abſchreiben.

Tò rén ; dér, machen.

Rèa ; ch, Erlangung, Erreichung.

Ín ſpì ; te, trotz.

Óbſtrúc ; tion, Hinderniß.

Pà ; pér, Papier.

Print ; íng, Buchdruckerkunſt.

Tô cómpà ; re, meſſen, vergleichen.

Tô cón ; tráſt, gegen einander ſtellen.

Zur Seite 195.

Á ; rchítéct, Baumeiſter.

Héav ; ý, ſchwer.

Ón

On, auf.
Tô lày, legen.
Màn;ý, manch.
Lòa;d, Laſt.

Tô ta;ke, halten.
Dún;ce, Dummkopf, Tölpel.
Grou;nd, Grund.
Tô *th*ink, halten.

Zur Seite 196.

Dréad;fùl, ſchauerlich, entſetzlich.
Rév;'rénd, ehrwürdig.
Fà;ce, Anſehen.
Tà;ll, hoch.
Pì;le, Thürmung, Haufe.
Pil;lár, Pfeiler.
To rèa;r, ſich erheben.
Álóft, in die Höhe.
Ár;ched, gewölbet.
Pón;d'ròus, ſchwer.
Rôo;f, Dach.
Wéi;*gh*t, Gewicht.
Stéad;fáſt, ſtandhaft.
Tô ſtri;ke, einprägen.

Âwſe, Schauder, Furcht.
À;king, ſchmerzend.
Chil;néſs, kalter Schauer.

Zur Seite 197.

Fùtû;rity, Zukunft.
Séc;tary, Anhänger, Sectirer.
Wick;ed, bös, ſchändliche.
Divin;ity, Gottheit.
Tô wór;ſhip, verehren.
Tô in;jùre, beleidigen.
Tô áppèa;ſe, beſänftigen.
Prié;ſt, Prieſter.
Tô ſtrétch, ſtrecken.
Tô pô;úr, ausſtoſſen.
Cry, Geſchrey.
Drúm, Trommel.
Tim;brél, Paucke.
Tô ſwéll, ſchwellen.
Ínfér;nál, hölliſch.
Diſ;ſónánce, Mißtönung.
Tô míſcà;ll, fälſchlich nennen.
Tô áſſù;me, annehmen.
Àì;r, Miene, Anſehen.
Ínſpirà;tion, Begeiſterung, Eingebung.

Big, voll, dick.
Tô inſpì:re, begeiſtern, eingeben.
Dè:mòn, Geiſt.
Tô prétend, Anſpruch machen, vorgeben.
Skill, Geſchicklichkeit.
Tô kèe:p, halten.
Déad, Todter.
Tô bur:ý, (berrey), begraben.
Grà:ve, Grab.
Mód:éràtelý, mäßig.
Úncòv:éred, unbedeckt.
Tô préſént, reichen.
Mèa:t, Speiſe.

Zur Seite 198.

Dívéſt·éd, beraubt.
Illùmínà·tion, Licht, Erleuchtung.
Rá t:ìonál, vernünftig.
À:pe, Affe.
Wór:ſhip, Verehrung.
Sù:relý, ſicherlich.
Tô éſtáb:liſh, einführen, errichten.
Tô gui:de, führen.
Dù:tý, Pflicht.
Tô lie ún:der, unterworfen ſeyn.
Giv:ér, Geber.
Íncónſis:téncý, Widerſinnigkeit.
Tô áffri:ght, erſchrecken.
Tô bà:the, waſchen.
Vis:àge, Geſicht.
Ù:rine, Urin.
Pi:étý, Frömmigkeit.
Tô ſtrì:ke, rühren.
Tô bèliè:ve, glauben.
Hì:ghlý, ſehr, höchlich.
Ièw, Jude.
Éffù:ſion, Vergieſſung.
Tô díſplèa:ſe, mißfallen.
Éxtrè:mitý, das äußerſte Ende.
Tô ſcàt:tér, ſtreuen, zerſtreuen.
Péb:ble, Kieſelſteine.
Tô túrn, ſich wenden.
Tô déſiſt, abſtehen.
Púrſùi:t, Nachſtrebung.
Rép:tile, kriechendes Thier.
Có:rnér, Winkel.
Stùpén:dòus, erſtaunlich.
Pál:ace, Pallaſt.
Tô pèe:p, herausgucken.
Hò:le, Loch.

Zur Seite 199.

Tô lòo:k, ſehen.
Tô wòn:dér, ſich wun: dern.
Â:rchitéct, Baumeiſter.
Déſi:gn, Abſicht.
Ò fór!, o hätten wir doch!
Réla:tion, Bericht.
Rèa:ſon, Urſache.
Bút, als.
Tô áffò:rd, geben.
Tô répi:ne, murren.
Guíl:tý, ſchuldig.
Tô tér:mináte, enden.
Tô diſpi:ſe, verachten.
Bléſ:ſing, Wohlthat.
Tô bèquèa:th, hinter' laſſen.
Póſtér:ity, Nachwelt.

Shút, verſchloſſen.
Sád, traurig.
Tò ſit, ſitzen.
With:in, in, innerhalb.
Wi:ry grà:te, Draht: gitter.
Ímpén:ding, bevorſte: hend.
Fá:te, Tod.
É':ér, je.
Frèe:dom, Freyheit.
Tỳ:rant, Tyran.
Chài:n, Feſſel, Kette.
Frèe:bó:rn, freygebo: ren.
Tô détài:n, gefangen halten.
Tô ſtài:n, beflecken.
Guílt:léſs, unſchuldig.
Hóſ:pitáble, gaſtfrey.
Wi:le, Fallſtrick, Liſt.
Prì:ze, Beute.

Zur Seite 200.

Mou:ſe, Maus.
Pétit:ion, Bitte.
Tráp, Falle.
Cónfi:ned, eingeſperrt.
Pén.ſive, traurig.
Prày:r, Bitte.
Tô ſi:gh, ſeufzen.

Zur Seite 201.

Glèa:ning, Krümchen, Nachleſe.
Fèa:ſt, Gaſtmahl.
Scán:ty, kärglich.
Mèa:l, Mahlzeit.
Tò ſúpplỳ, verſchaffen, ergänzen.

Ún-

Únrélént ; ing, unerbitt; lich.
Slén ; dér, gering.
Bòo ; n, Gabe.
Chèe ; rfûl, angenehm, fröhlich.
Vi ; tál ài ; r, Lebens; luft.
Wi ; dely, reichlich, weit.
Cóm ; mònér, Theilhaber, Bürger.
Tò cáſt, werfen.
Tò ſhíft, ſchaffen, füh; ren, tragen, ändern.
Tò béwà ; re, ſich hü; ten.
Léſt, daß nicht.
Tò cruſh, zertreten.
Lúck ; léſs, unglücklich.
Tò dislódge, vertreiben.
Kín ; dred, verwandt.
Trán ; ſiént, vergäng; lich.
Glèa ; m, Strahl.
Tò ſhà ; re, theilhaftig werden, theilen.
Tò plèa ; d, ſprechen, ver; theidigen.
Tò ſpà ; re, ſchonen, ſpa; ren.
Bòa ; rd, Tafel, Tiſch.

Hea ; rtfélt, lebhaft, im Herzen empfunden.
Èa ; ſe, Wonne.
Ròo ; f, Dach.

Zur Seite 202.

Únſèe ; n, unſichtbar.
Déſtrúc ; tion, Zerſtörung, Verderben.
Tò lúrk, lauern.
Tò clèa ; r, rein halten, reinigen.
Pá ; *th*, Pfad, Weg.
Tò breà ; k, zerreiſſen, zerbrechen.
Híd ; den, verborgen.
Snà . re, Fallſtrick, Schlinge.

Print ; ér, Buchdrucker.
Éar ; ly, früh.
Tò ínſcri ; be, einſchrei; ben.
Tò ; mbſtòne, Grabſtein.

Zur Seite 203.

Bód ; y, Körper.
Còv ; ér, Band, Decke.

Ó:ld, alt.
Cónténts, Inhalt.
Tò:rn out, herausgerissen.
Stript, beraubt, entblößt.
Lét:téring, Rückenschrift.
Gò:lding, Vergoldung.
Fòo:d, Nahrung, Futter.
Lóst, verloren.
Fór, denn.
Ámén:déd, verbessert.

Zur Seite 204.

Ún:tô, an.
À:ge, Zeitalter.
Fèe:ble, schwach.
Immén:sity, Unermeßlichkeit.
Impércép:tible, unbegreiflich.
Tò présù:me, sich herausnehmen.
Tô ásk, fordern.
Décrèe, Rathschluß.
Únchà:ngeáble, unveränderlich.
Tô condéscénd, sich herablassen.
Pit:y, Mitleiden.
Cálám:ity, Unglück, Trübsal.
Tô hà:te, hassen.
Tô cút, abschneiden.
*Th*ròa:t, Kehle.
Tô gránt, geben, bewilligen.
Mû:tùally, gegenseitig.
Tô ássíst, beystehen.
Tô súppò:rt, tragen, unterstützen.
Búr:den, Last, Bürde.
Pài:nfùl, mühselig.
Trán:sitory, vergänglich.
Dif:férénce, Unterschied.
Vést:ment, Kleid.
Tô còv:ér, bedecken.
Défec:tive, mangelhaft.
Lán:guage, Sprache.
Ridíc:ûlòus, lächerlich.
Cús:tom, Gewohnheit.
Làw, Gesetz.
Fòo:lish, närrisch, thöricht.
Sév:éral, verschieden,
Cóndit:ion, Stand.
Úné:qual, ungleich.
Èy:e, Auge.

Distinc ; tion , Unterschied.

Tô dénò ; te , andeuten.

Át ; òm, Stäubchen, Sonnenstäubchen.

Cà ; lled , genannt.

Sig ; nál , Losung , Zeichen.

Hà ; tred , Haß.

Pérsécù ; tion , Verfolgung.

Tô li ; ght úp , anstecken , anzünden.

Wáx tà ▪ pér , Wachskerze.

Nôo ; ndày , Mittag.

Tô cél ; ébràte , preisen.

Tô beá ; r , Geduld haben , vertragen.

Cónténт , zufrieden.

Lì ; ght , Licht.

Tô plà ; ce , setzen.

Tô tell , ságen.

Rò ; be , Rock.

Whì ; te , weiß.

Lin ; nen , Leinwand.

Détéstà ; tion , Abscheu ; tô hò ; ld ín détéstà ; tion , verabscheuen.

Clòa ; k , Mantel.

Blácк , schwarz.

Wôol ; len , Wolle.

Já ; gon , lauderwalsche Sprache.

Vés ; túre , Gewand , Kleid.

Tô dỳ , färben.

Réd , roth.

Púr ; ple , Purpur.

Pá ; rcél , Theil.

Smâ ; ll , klein.

Hèa ; p , Haufe.

Múd , Lehm , Koth.

Rou ; nd , rund.

Bít , Stück , Bischen.

Tô ènjoy , genießen.

Én ; vý , Neid.

Tô én ; vý , beneiden.

Prou ; d , stolz.

Tô rémém ; bér , sich erinnern.

Bréth ; érn , Brüder.

Tô ábhór , verabscheuen.

Tô ex ; écràte , verfluchen.

Vì ; ólénce , Gewaltthätigkeit.

Frûi ; t , Frucht.

Là ; bor , Arbeit.

Pèa ; cefûl , friedlich.

În ; dústrỳ , Fleiß.

Scòurg ; e , Geissel.

Néc ; éssárỳ , nöthig.

To dévou ▪ r , verschlingen.

Midſt, Mitte.
Tô èmploy, anwenden.

Zur Seite 205.

Mò ; méntáry, augenblicklich.

Tô bléſs, preiſen, ſeegnen.
È : quálly, auf gleiche Weiſe.
Gôod ; néſs, Gütigkeit.

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